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Lacking: Oct. 10, Nov. 11, Dec. 5, 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 3, 1988

Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, August 1988 2

- Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products increased 5.1% over July 1988.

Publications Released 4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Major Release

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in August totalled 6.9 million cubic metres (m³), up 5.1% from July. As a result of the August increase, sales for the first eight months of this year were 2.1% above those for the same period last year.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the monthly increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 2.6% from July while diesel fuel sales rose 6.9%. Heavy fuel sales posted a third consecutive gain, rising 6.3%. These gains were only partially offset by a decrease of 4.7% in light fuel sales.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in Canada rose 5.5% over August 1987, recording a volume of 7.1 million m³ sold. Three of the four main products

contributed to the August increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 5.2% over last August while diesel fuel sales maintained their pattern of growth by posting a gain of 11.0% for the same period. Increased imports led to a rise of 27.0% in the sales of heavy fuel. These gains were only marginally offset by a decline of 3.6% in light fuel sales.

- As a result of the July increase, total product sales for the first eight months of this year rose 2.2% over those for the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 14.0% while diesel and light fuels have risen 7.4% and 5.3% respectively. Motor gasoline sales were up 1.0%.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988 ^r	Aug. 1988 ^p	Aug. '88/ July '88
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 823.7	6 761.8	6 568.7	6 905.4	5.1
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 764.0	2 782.8	2 709.3	2 780.8	2.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 338.8	1 368.9	1 342.1	1 434.8	6.9
Light Fuel Oil	546.6	571.0	491.2	467.9	-4.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	596.6	666.1	708.6	753.3	6.3
	Aug. 1988 ^p	Aug. 1987	Total Jan.-Aug. 1988	Total Jan.-Aug. 1987	Cum. '88/ Cum. '87
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	7 060.2	6 689.5	53 377.2	52 204.9	2.2
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 095.4	2 941.1	22 111.9	21 874.2	1.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 538.9	1 386.3	10 773.4	10 032.2	7.4
Light Fuel Oil	167.7	173.9	4 278.6	4 063.4	5.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	560.9	441.6	4 970.3	4 359.5	14.0

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, April 1988.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, March 1988.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Imports by Country (H.S. Based)**, January-June 1988. Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).
- ✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, June 1988.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).
- ✓ **Pension Plans in Canada**, 1986.
Catalogue number 74-401
(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$34).
- ✓ **Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Newfoundland: Part 2**, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 94-102
(Canada: \$60; Other Countries: \$70).

How to Order Publications

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 4, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

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Processed Fruits and Vegetables, July 1988	3
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Publications Released

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Statistics
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Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending September 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 0.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1988	Year-to-date ^r
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 115 515	186 776 758
% change from previous year	-1.6	6.6
Cars	74,354	2,698,294
% change from previous year	-3.4	4.0
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	269 675	9 857 718
% change from previous year	-0.5	9.0
Cars	9,480	332,126
% change from previous year	-5.4	2.3

Note: *Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.*

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Footwear Statistics

August 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,284,763 pairs of footwear in August 1988, a decrease of 4.7% from the 3,447,644 (revised figure) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to August 1988 totalled 23,392,360 (revised figure) pairs of footwear, down 11.2% from 26,334,220 (revised figure) pairs produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The August 1988 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

July 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 6.1% to 1 618 492 cubic metres (685,878,000 feet board measure) in July 1988 from 1 723 646 cubic metres (730,440,000 feet board measure) after revisions in July 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1988 totalled 2 211 340 cubic metres (937,113,000 feet board measure), an increase of 17.0% compared to 1 885 035 cubic metres (798,833,000 feet board measure) in July 1987.

Year-to-date production in 1988 amounted to 13 738 264 cubic metres (5,821,947,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 1.9 % compared to 14 002 262 cubic metres (5,933,823,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

July 1988

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for July 1988 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, \$4.50/\$45.00) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

August 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 110 790 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1988, a decrease of 1.0% from the 111 855 tonnes (revised figure) produced in August 1987.

January to August 1988 production totalled 952 512^r tonnes, up 12.4% from 847 113^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for August 1988, August 1987 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1988 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Direct Selling in Canada, 1986.**
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions, April 1988.**
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1988.**
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104).
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents, June 1988. Catalogue number 67-002**
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Ontario: Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-112
(Canada: \$110; Other Countries: \$126).
- ✓ **Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Manitoba: Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-114
(Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 5, 1988

Major Release

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1988 2

- Seasonally adjusted operating profits rose 7.2% in the second quarter of 1988, following the previous quarter's 4.4% decline and increases averaging 10.8% in 1987.

Data Availability · Announcements

Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1988 5

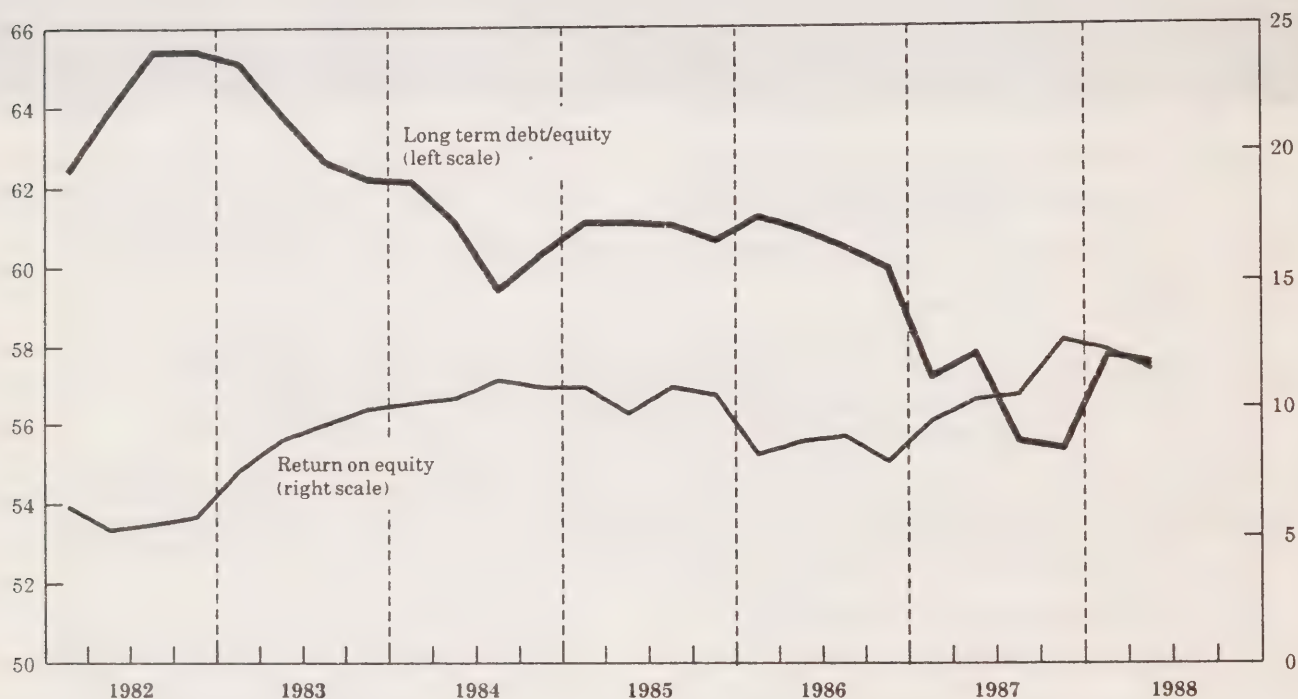
Cement, August 1988 5

Publication Released 6



Major Release

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1988

Profits Summary (adjusted for seasonality)

Final estimates for the second quarter of 1988 show that operating profits of industrial corporations increased 7.2% from the previous quarter to \$9.8 billion. This followed a 4.4% decline in the first quarter of 1988 and increases averaging 10.8% in 1987. Sales of industrial corporations were up 2.0% in the second quarter following a first quarter increase of 0.7% and increases averaging 3.0% in 1987.

The metal mining and transportation equipment industries accounted for over half of the second quarter increase in operating profits. Significant gains were also registered in the petroleum and coal and primary metals industries. In total, 28 of the 47 industries posted increases in operating profits.

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) remained virtually flat at \$13.8 billion in the second quarter following a drop of 2.1% in the first quarter and increases averaging 10.1% in 1987. A decrease in foreign dividend receipts in the second quarter restrained the growth of pre-tax profits.

(continued on page 3)

**Balance Sheet Data Summary –
corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million
(unadjusted for seasonality)**

Total assets in the second quarter of 1988 increased \$11.8 billion compared to an increase of \$9.3 billion in the first quarter and increases averaging \$9.2 billion during 1987. In the current quarter the largest contributors to the growth in assets were long-term investments and fixed assets. On the liability side, short-term commercial paper contributed the most to the advance. Share capital reflected its largest increase since the third quarter of 1987, prior to the October decline in stock market prices.

On the asset side, long-term investments grew \$4.6 billion in the second quarter of 1988 after advances of \$3.1 billion in the first quarter and \$2.4 billion in the final quarter of 1987. The increase was the strongest since the fourth quarter of 1986 when an increase of \$4.7 billion was registered.

On the liability side, short-term commercial paper was up \$2.3 billion in the second quarter following last quarter's strong \$3.5 billion advance. During 1987, the average quarterly change was only \$430 million.

Share capital grew \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1988 compared to a \$0.7 billion increase in the first quarter and a \$1.1 billion advance in the final quarter of 1987. These increases were much smaller than the \$3.9 billion increase in the third quarter of 1987, just prior to the October decline in stock market prices.

Financial Ratios:

- **Return on Equity:** profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 11.4% in the second quarter from 12.2% in the first quarter and 12.7% in the final quarter of 1987. However, it remained well above the average return on shareholders' equity of 9.6% over the 1986-87 period.
- **Long-term debt to equity:** the ratio of long-term debt to equity, a measurement of corporate financial strength, improved slightly to 57.5% in the second quarter from 57.7% in the first quarter of 1988. Over the past several years this ratio had been steadily improving to the recent low of 55.4% in the fourth quarter of 1987.

Coverage

The information covers corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order the second quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200), available the fourth week in November. Contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

(see table on page 4)

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

	2 nd Q 1988	1 st Q 1988	4 th Q 1987	3 rd Q 1987
(\$ billions)				
Corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million				
Current Assets	160.0	158.0	159.5	156.1
Short-term investments	21.2	22.1	24.8	24.8
Accounts Receivable	65.4	63.9	62.8	61.2
Inventories	60.5	59.7	58.3	57.1
Current Liabilities	122.9	119.7	119.4	113.4
Bank Loans	20.0	20.2	21.6	20.7
Accounts Payable	67.6	67.2	68.5	63.8
Working Capital (Current assets minus current liabilities)	37.1	38.4	40.1	42.7
Long Term Investments	97.3	92.7	89.6	87.3
Fixed Assets	259.8	254.8	247.9	244.0
Total Assets	534.8	523.1	513.8	503.9
Long Term Debt	123.3	121.5	115.3	113.7
Bank Loans	33.4	32.9	32.4	33.0
Bonds	49.3	48.4	43.4	43.1
Shareholders equity	214.2	210.4	208.1	204.5
Share Capital	101.7	100.2	99.6	98.4
Retained Earnings	97.3	95.0	92.8	90.0
Capital Expenditures	10.9	12.1	12.3	9.0
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	130.1	128.0	125.4	121.4
Operating profits	7.1	6.5	7.1	6.3
Pre-tax Profits	10.1	10.1	10.5	8.9
After-tax profits	6.1	6.4	6.6	5.4
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)	11.4%	12.2%	12.7%	10.5%
Long Term Debt/Equity	57.5%	57.7%	55.4%	55.6%
(\$ billions)				
Income Statement				
All asset sizes				
(Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	225.4	221.0	219.5	213.3
Operating profits	9.8	9.1	9.6	8.7
Pre-tax profits	13.8	13.8	14.1	12.4
After-tax profits	8.7	9.0	9.2	7.8

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Pipe and Tubing

August 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1988 totalled 132 239 tonnes, an increase of 12.6% from the 117 452 (revised figure) tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 195 734 tonnes, up 31.7% from the 907 585 (revised figure) tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The August 1988 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.50/\$45.) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Cement

August 1988

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 246 462 tonnes of cement in August 1988, an increase of 0.8% from the 1 236 953^r tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 3.9 % from the 1 199 493 tonnes shipped in July 1988.

January to August 1988 shipments reached 7 616 562 tonnes, down 0.8% from 7 675 083^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The August 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45.) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Publication Released

September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada -Field Crop Reporting Series n° 7, 1988. Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$52; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$58).
Available Today at 15 hrs.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 6, 1988

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, July 1988 2

- The growth of the composite leading indicator decelerated slightly to 0.6% in July from 0.8% in June.

Canadian Homicide Statistics, 1987 4

- In 1987, 642 homicides occurred in Canada, up from 569 homicides the previous year.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 1, 1988 6

Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1988 6

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1988 6

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, August 1988 7

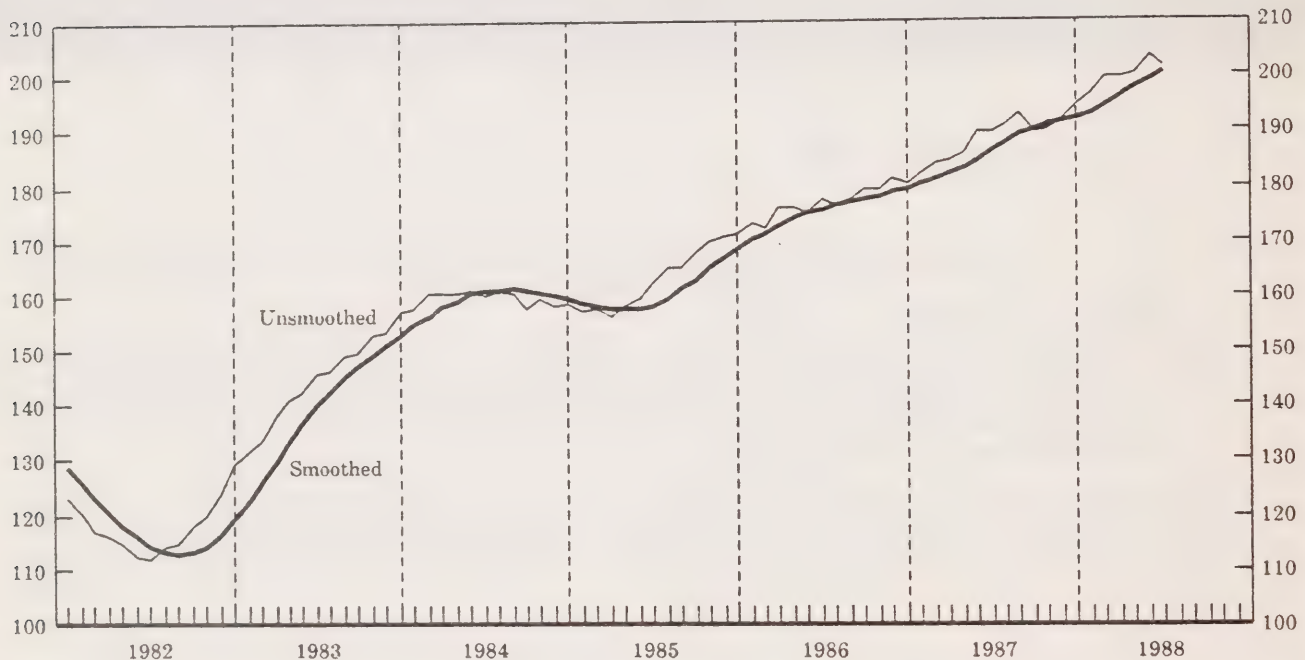
Publications Released 8



Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1982 to July 1988



Composite Leading Indicator July 1988

The growth of the composite leading indicator decelerated slightly to 0.6% in July from 0.8% in June, although seven out of 10 components continued to rise. The main sources of strength shifted from the export-related sectors to domestic spending on housing and durable goods, all of which rose in July. Both financial market indicators also increased: the stock market rose for the second consecutive month while the real money supply (M1) registered its first increase in nine months.

New orders for durable goods declined slightly in July as auto exports to the United States fell sharply. Lower auto orders for export accounted for all of the drop in manufacturing orders; non-automotive orders were little changed. With shipments down sharply, unfilled orders continued to increase for the fifth straight month in July. The average workweek registered its sixth straight marginal decline.

The residential construction index registered a fourth consecutive increase in July, while furniture and appliance sales turned up after weakness in the last six months. Car sales also rebounded, leading to a sharp increase in durable goods sales.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For more detailed information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), available the week of October 17. See "How to Order Publications". This issue also includes a feature article by Ivan Fellegi, Chief Statistician, on whether we can afford an aging society and a note on the longevity of the current economic expansion.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	May	June	July	July
Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)				
Smoothed	0.7	0.8	0.6	200.2
Unsmoothed	0.2	1.8	-1.3	200.8
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.5	0.0	0.4	143,903 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	1.2	-0.6	0.5	820,058 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.3	1.4	0.7	119.7
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	1.0	0.7	-0.3	3,898 ⁵
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods) ²	0.00	0.00	-0.01	1.80
Average workweek (hours)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.13	0.10	.06	0.57
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.0	0.2	0.2	192.1
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	-0.2	1.0	1.3	3,144
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	-0.2	0.0	0.2	11,047 ⁵

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Thousands of 1971 dollars.

⁵ Millions of 1971 dollars.

Canadian Homicide Statistics

1987 (Final data)

Highlights

National Level

- In 1987, 642 homicides occurred in Canada, an increase of 13% over the previous year. However, this is the second lowest number since 1980 and is nearly 2% lower than the average number of homicides over the last 10 years.
- The national homicide rate per 100,000 population increased 12% to reach 2.51 in 1987 but was still 6% lower than the average for the previous 10 years.
- Compared to the number of homicides, there are nearly one and a half times as many attempted murders, five times as many suicides and almost 200 times as many assaults in a given year.
- The 1987 homicide rate per 100,000 population in the United States was more than three times higher than in Canada.

Provincial/Territorial Level

- For the second year in a row, Manitoba had the highest provincial homicide rate per 100,000 population (4.08). There were no homicides in Prince Edward Island or the Yukon.
- In 1987, British Columbia and the Yukon experienced their lowest number of homicides since 1971 and the Northwest Territories their lowest total since 1972.
- The 1987 total for Ontario was the highest since 1975 and the second highest number since 1961, when comparable statistics were first collected.
- Among the 13 municipalities with populations in excess of 300,000 served by municipal police forces, Vancouver had the highest homicide rate (5.97) for the tenth consecutive year. Ottawa had the lowest rate (1.33) for the second straight year.

- The highest homicide rate (3.39 per 100,000 population) occurred in major cities (populations of 500,000 or greater). The lowest rate occurred in areas with populations of 10,000-24,999 (1.47).

Victim and Suspect Characteristics

- In 1987, almost one-half of all homicides were classified by the police as first degree murder. A further 43% were reported as second degree murder, nearly 8% as manslaughter and less than 1% as infanticide.
- In 1987, the police cleared 82% of homicide incidents while the remaining 18% were unsolved.
- Firearms were used for almost one-third of homicides in 1987. Stabbings accounted for 29% and beatings a further 20%.
- Over half of all homicide victims were killed in their own residence, the highest proportion over the past 10 years. In 1987, 68% of female homicide victims were killed in their own homes compared with 45% of male victims.
- Nearly four out of every five solved homicides involved victims and suspects who were known to each other. Immediate family relationships accounted for 35% of all solved homicides in 1987. Of these 183 cases, 78 women were killed by their husbands, 33 men were killed by their wives, 41 children were killed by their parents, 15 parents were killed by their children, and 16 siblings were killed by another sibling.
- In 1987, both the number (33) and the proportion of men who were killed by their spouse were the highest since comparable statistics were first collected in 1961.
- Males accounted for almost two-thirds of homicide victims and over 85% of homicide suspects.

(continued on next page)

- The 18-29 age group accounted for almost one-half of homicide suspects and one-third of homicide victims. The 1987 proportion of suspects 60 and over more than tripled the previous year figure.
- Over one-half of homicide suspects and 47% of victims were single at the time of the homicide. Separated and divorced persons were over-represented both as victims and suspects of homicides.
- While Native Canadians accounted for approximately one in 50 Canadians, they comprised nearly one in five homicide suspects and one in seven homicide victims.

- Three police officers were murdered in 1987. For the third consecutive year, no correctional staff members were killed.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00160401-00160405.

Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective, 1987 (85-209, \$30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Distribution of Solved¹ Homicide² Offences³ by Suspect-Victim Relationship Types, Canada, 1977-1987

Year	Domestic Relationship		Acquaintance		Stranger		Total Solved Homicide Offences	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1977	218	35.8	221	36.3	170	27.9	609	100.0
1978	237	41.1	226	39.2	114	19.8	577	100.0
1979	222	41.0	201	37.2	118	21.8	541	100.0
1980	167	33.1	204	40.4	134	26.5	505	100.0
1981	196	36.3	202	37.4	142	26.3	540	100.0
1982	208	37.3	244	43.7	106	19.0	558	100.0
1983	216	39.1	231	41.9	105	19.0	552	100.0
1984	197	38.2	201	39.0	118	22.9	516	100.0
1985	226	40.1	197	35.0	140	24.9	563	100.0
1986	191	39.7	167	34.7	123	25.6	481	100.0
1987	210	40.1	207	39.5	107	20.4	524	100.0

¹ Includes homicide offences in which there are known suspects.

² Includes the Criminal Code offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

³ One "offence" is counted for each victim.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 1, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 1, 1988 totalled 275 356 tonnes, an increase of 2.9% from the preceding week's total of 267 668 tonnes but down 1.5% from the year-earlier level of 279 451 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 11 028 983 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 11 001 849 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1988

Highlights

- In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 6.2% from the same period last year to 14 578 487 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 97 909 963 m³, were up 8.8% from 1987.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 5.2% compared to July 1987 while pipeline imports declined 17.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1988 were up 12.8% from 1987 levels, while imports were down by 5.7%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 0.1% from 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 14.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1988 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1988

In August 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 105,343,109 fare passengers, an increase of 1.3% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$79,000,247 – up 0.5% from July 1988.

During the same period, 19 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,952,769 fare passengers, up 12.1% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$23,610,509 – an 11.7% increase from July 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

August 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,847,730 phonograph records in August 1988, down 43.9% from the 3,290,994^r (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 4,620,095 in August 1988, up 0.5% from 4,594,886 tapes in August 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 22,148,200^r, down 12.8% from the 25,408,889^r produced during the January to August 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes decreased 1.3% to 29,231,096^r from 29,625,024 tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The August 1988 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 32-250B 1032
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Wood Industries – Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-250B 2542
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Paper and Allied Products Industries – Paper Bag Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 36-250B 2733
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Hand Tool and Implement Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3063
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Industrial Organic Chemical Industries n.e.c.**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 46-250B 3712
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 46-250B 3741
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries – Sporting Goods Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 47-250B 3931
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Labour Force Information**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
Available October 7th at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓ **Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective**, 1987.
Catalogue number 85-209
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 7, 1988

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, September 1988	2
• The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 7.8.	
New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1988	5
• Sales of new motor vehicles increased 5.6% over the August 1987 level.	
Estimates of Labour Income, July 1988	8
• Estimates of labour income increased by 6.4% from a year earlier.	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 1988	10
• The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 1.6% from a year earlier.	

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

September 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's September 1988 Labour Force Survey show little overall change in the labour market since May. Employment remained virtually unchanged this month while unemployment declined, reflecting a slight decrease in labour force participation. The unemployment rate fell to 7.8 (-0.2), similar to the rate which has prevailed throughout most of 1988.

Employment

For the week ended September 17, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,375,000, little changed from August (+8,000).

- Employment increased by 20,000 among women, particularly among those aged 15 to 24 (+15,000). Employment among men declined slightly (-12,000).
- Employment declined marginally for persons aged 25 and over, after having increased for 21 consecutive months.
- Part-time employment increased to 1,916,000 (+23,000) with men accounting for all of the increase. Employment gains among women employed full-time (+41,000) combined with the decline for men (-35,000) resulted in little overall change in full-time employment.
- The estimated level of employment increased in construction (+41,000) and community, business and personal services (+62,000), while it declined in trade (-24,000) and transportation, communications and other utilities (-16,000). There was little change in employment in the other industries.
- The estimated level of employment increased by 31,000 in Quebec, 12,000 in Ontario and 5,000 in Alberta, while it declined by 12,000 in British Columbia. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 21,000 in September 1988, to 1,048,000. The unemployment rate was estimated at 7.8 (-0.2).

- Unemployment decreased by 23,000 among persons aged 25 and over, with women accounting for all of the decline. Unemployment among persons aged 15 to 24 showed little change.
- The unemployment rate for persons aged 25 and over declined to 6.7 (-0.2) as the result of a drop in the rate among adult women.
- The estimated number of unemployed decreased by 18,000 in Quebec and 6,000 in Alberta, while it rose by 4,000 in Manitoba. There was little change in the remaining provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (12.8), 0.1 in Nova Scotia (10.8), 0.6 in New Brunswick (12.7), 0.7 in Manitoba (8.7), 0.3 in Saskatchewan (7.5) and 0.4 in British Columbia (10.7). It declined by 0.2 in Newfoundland (17.5), 0.6 in Quebec (9.2), 0.1 in Ontario (5.0) and 0.5 in Alberta (7.6).

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate declined by 0.1 to 66.7, while the employment/population ratio remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive month, at 61.5.

- The participation rate declined by 0.3 for persons aged 25 and over (65.9), while it increased by 0.4 among those aged 15 to 24 (69.7).
- The employment/population ratio increased by 0.4, to 61.2 for persons aged 15 to 24, while it declined to 61.5 among adults (-0.1).

Changes Since September 1987

(Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by 322,000 (+2.7%) to 12,445,000.

(continued on next page)

- Full-time employment increased by 227,000 (+2.2%) to 10,549,000 and part-time employment grew by 95,000 (+5.3%) to 1,896,000.
- Employment advanced 4.0% in the goods-producing industries as the result of gains in construction and manufacturing. Employment in the service-producing industries rose by 2.1% due to gains in community, business and personal services.
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 70,000 (-6.8%) to 960,000.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.6 to 7.2.
- The participation rate increased by 0.4 to 66.6 and the employment/population ratio rose to 61.8 (+0.8).

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market were collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1988 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in September 1988; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are not certain what they will do.

Returning Students

- The unemployment rate, not adjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 10.0 in September 1988, a drop of 2.4 from last year. The rate decreased by 2.1 for students aged 15 to 19 (10.5) and 3.1 for those aged 20 to 24 (8.2).

- The participation rate increased by 2.9 to 44.8.
- Employment increased substantially from the level of September 1987 (+61,000) to 710,000, resulting in a jump of 3.6 in the employment/population ratio (40.3).

Other Students

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 15.4 an increase of 1.0 from September 1987.
- The participation rate (83.7) and the employment/population ratio (70.8) posted considerable declines of 3.5 and 3.9 respectively.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

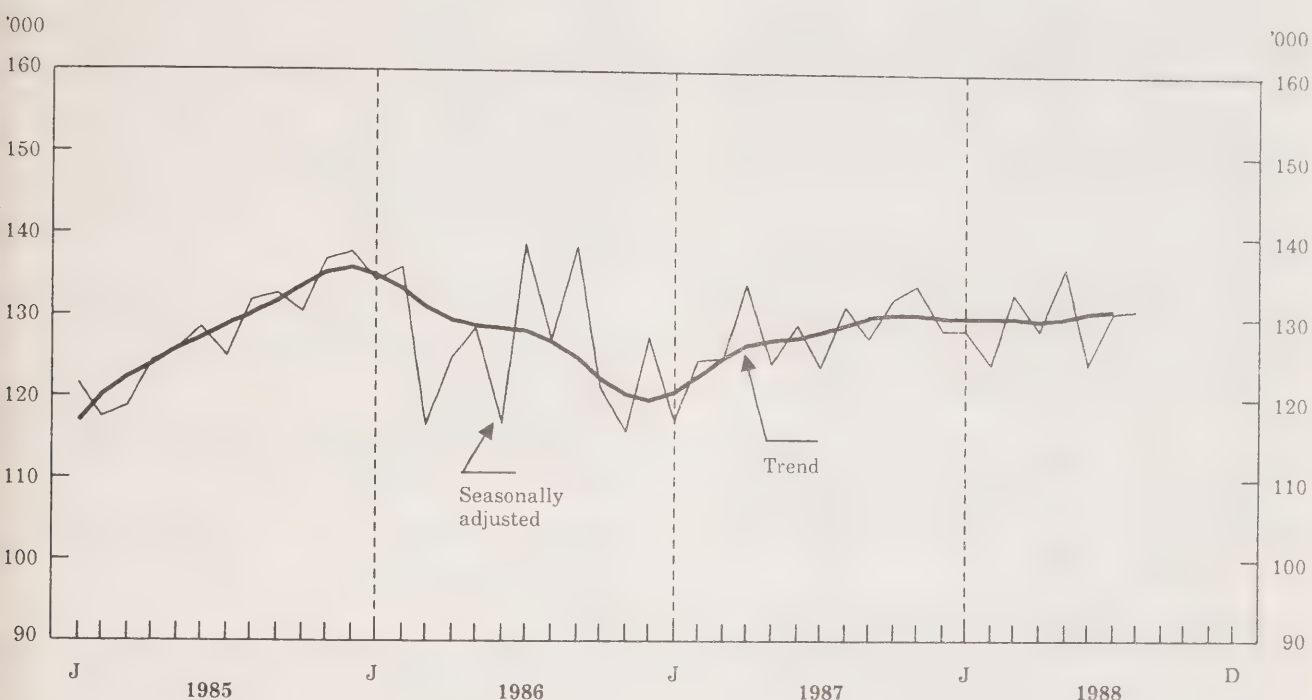
The September 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of October. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,423	13,436	13,163
Employment (,000)	12,375	12,367	12,042
Unemployment (,000)	1,048	1,069	1,121
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	8.0	8.5
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	66.8	66.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.5	61.5	60.6
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,406	13,820	13,153
Employment (,000)	12,445	12,780	12,123
Unemployment (,000)	960	1,040	1,030
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.5	7.8
Participation Rate (%)	66.6	68.7	66.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.8	63.5	61.0

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1988



New Motor Vehicle Sales

August 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 131,000 units in August 1988, a modest increase of 0.4% over the revised July 1988 level. The August increase was due to a 2.1% gain in sales of passenger cars which more than offset a 3.1% decline in commercial vehicles.
- The 0.4% increase in August followed a 5.2% rise in July 1988. New motor vehicle sales have fluctuated markedly in 1988, while experiencing little overall growth.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a moderate decrease of 0.6% in August 1988 to a level of 60,000 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 8.2% to a level of 29,000 units. The decline in August for North American passenger car sales followed a gain of 6.6% in July, whereas the increase in imported passenger car sales followed three consecutive monthly declines.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 130,000 units in August 1988, up 5.6% over the August 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales increased 10.5%, while passenger car sales rose 3.5%.

(continued on next page)

- The August increase in passenger car sales comprised an increase of 4.9% for North American passenger cars and a modest gain of 0.9% for imported passenger cars. The increase in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 16.7% rise in Japanese car sales. Largely offsetting this increase was a 30.3% decrease in non-Japanese imports. The modest increase in imported passenger cars in August followed five consecutive monthly declines.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 27.2% in August 1988 from 24.1% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries", as their market share declined to 8.2% from 12.2% in August 1987.
- Seven provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in August 1988 compared to August 1987. Declines were recorded in Manitoba (-8.7%), Alberta (-3.7%) and Saskatchewan (-0.2%).
- For the first eight months of 1988, total new motor vehicle sales increased 2.9% over the same period last year to 1,089,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were up by 1.3% to 503,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 4.4% to 235,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales continued to show strength with the year-to-date total 11.2% higher than in 1987.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1988 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

August 1988

	May 1988 ^r	June 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^r	August 1988 ^p
Seasonally Adjusted Data				
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	136,149 6.2	124,094 -8.9	130,507 5.2	130,968 0.4
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	62,366 10.3	56,365 -9.6	60,089 6.6	59,743 -0.6
Overseas	29,349 -1.2	27,971 -4.7	26,549 -5.1	28,737 8.2
Total	91,716 6.3	84,336 -8.0	86,638 2.7	88,480 2.1
Commercial Vehicles	44,433 5.8	39,759 -10.5	43,869 10.3	42,489 -3.1
	August 1988	Change 1988/87	January - August 1988	Change 1988/87
Unadjusted Sales				
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	129,525	5.6	1,089,110	2.9
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	56,802	4.9	503,036	1.3
Japan	23,865	16.7	173,809	6.6
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	7,193	-30.3	61,538	-26.0
Total	87,860	3.5	738,383	-0.6
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	37,755	11.9	317,727	12.9
Overseas	3,910	-1.4	33,000	-2.4
Total	41,665	10.5	350,727	11.2

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1988

The July 1988 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$26.7 billion. From July 1987, the labour income in July 1988 increased by 6.4%, virtually unchanged from the previous month (6.5%) but lower than the average year-to-year change of 7.4% in the first half of 1988. Removing the impact of special payments and work stoppages, the July 1988 yearly growth would be 7.2%.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for July 1988 changed marginally (+0.1%) from June 1988, similar to the pattern noted in the previous two months (June +0.3% and May 0.0%). Throughout 1988, the month-to-month changes in wages and salaries have been between 0.0% and +1.1% (January 1988).
- Wages and salaries declined by 1.9% from June in transportation, communication and other utilities mainly due to the labour dispute at Bell Canada. Decreases were also recorded in forestry, mining, manufacturing, federal administration, and finance, insurance and real estate.
- Between June and July, strong increases were noted in construction (+1.7%), commercial and personal services (+1.8%) and education and related services (+1.3%).
- Provincially, the seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries showed little change except for the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Data Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

- The July 1988 year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries substantially decelerated from June 1988 in transportation, communication, and other utilities due to the labour dispute noted above. Smaller decelerations occurred in manufacturing, local administration, and finance, insurance and real estate.
- The yearly rate of growth in July 1988 increased in provincial administration and education and related services. In Quebec, the yearly growth rate in June 1988 was affected by large retroactive payments resulting from contract settlements made a year earlier.
- At the provincial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries generally declined slightly from those recorded the previous month. In Quebec however, the growth rate in July 1988 increased substantially from June due to the special payments noted above.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1988 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	July 1988 ^p	June 1988 ^r	May 1988 ^f	July 1987
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	271.2	240.3	184.2	270.9
Forestry	189.4	191.8	156.5	185.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	602.5	602.5	583.6	557.0
Manufacturing industries	5101.8	5160.3	4972.6	4769.3
Construction industry	1672.1	1581.5	1453.0	1523.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2286.1	2340.4	2312.2	2250.0
Trade	3291.8	3323.7	3282.3	3050.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2021.7	2006.7	1963.6	1852.4
Commercial and personal service	3330.9	3229.3	3140.0	3112.1
Education and related services	1735.9	2065.6	2052.5	1637.9
Health and welfare services	1638.4	1624.1	1607.3	1540.6
Federal administration and other government offices	782.1	782.7	782.0	766.9
Provincial administration	622.0	607.5	590.3	603.3
Local administration	516.5	504.5	484.0	502.7
Total wages and salaries	24062.4	24260.8	23564.0	22621.4
Supplementary labour income	2591.4	2612.9	2538.0	2436.1
Labour income	26653.8	26873.7	26102.0	25057.6
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	196.5	198.2	191.5	191.4
Forestry	165.0	166.3	167.5	160.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	583.6	588.4	592.8	539.7
Manufacturing industries	4937.7	4958.2	4920.4	4605.1
Construction industry	1473.1	1448.8	1432.4	1352.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2248.1	2291.4	2312.0	2208.8
Trade	3263.1	3249.0	3262.0	3024.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	1961.9	1967.9	1951.7	1798.8
Commercial and personal service	3191.4	3137.0	3120.9	2996.1
Education and related services	2008.9	1982.7	1975.5	1902.3
Health and welfare services	1600.0	1597.9	1593.7	1505.2
Federal administration and other government offices	763.4	766.1	771.1	742.6
Provincial administration	597.2	593.8	591.2	579.4
Local administration	493.8	489.4	490.1	481.1
Total wages and salaries	23492.3	23474.5	23412.2	22097.4
Supplementary labour income	2528.2	2526.3	2519.6	2378.1
Labour income	26020.5	26000.8	25931.8	24475.5

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^f Final estimates.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1988

Highlights

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for August 1988 rose 0.1% from July's revised level of 142.9. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city composite index increased by 1.6%, from 140.7 to 143.0.
- In Saint John, six trades received pay increases with their new agreements. In addition, new contracts have been signed for painters and roofers with increases retroactive to July 1988. These increments resulted in an increase of 1.1% from the previous month in the Saint John component and moved the Canada total index up 0.1%.

- In the province of Quebec, the previous agreement was extended until April 30, 1989, with wage rate amendments effective May 1988. As a result, on a year-over-year basis, wage rate indexes for Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal increased 5.1%.
- As far as the remaining cities are concerned, on a yearly basis Saint John showed a 1.7% increase followed by Halifax at 1.4%; Ontario cities on average increased 1.0% and Winnipeg 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

August 1988

(1981 = 100)

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	% Change	
				Aug.'88/ July'88	Aug.'88/ Aug.'87
Canada	143.0	142.9	140.7	0.1	1.6
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.8	-	-
Halifax	167.4	167.4	165.1	-	1.4
Saint John	146.6	145.0	144.2	1.1	1.7
Quebec City	149.7	149.7	142.5	-	5.1
Chicoutimi	149.1	149.1	141.8	-	5.1
Montreal	149.4	149.4	142.2	-	5.1
Ottawa	147.2	147.2	146.8	-	0.3
Toronto	142.5	142.5	142.3	-	0.1
Hamilton	142.9	142.9	142.8	-	0.1
St. Catharines	145.0	145.0	143.1	-	1.3
Kitchener	148.5	148.5	146.3	-	1.5
London	147.6	147.6	145.5	-	1.4
Windsor	144.5	144.5	142.5	-	1.4
Sudbury	146.5	146.5	144.2	-	1.6
Thunder Bay	145.3	145.3	143.2	-	1.5
Winnipeg	136.2	136.2	136.1	-	0.1
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Non-residential General Contractors and Developers

1986

Highlights

- With a total operating revenue of \$7.7 billion, industry volume for non-residential general contractors and developers in 1986 was down 0.4% from 1985. This slight decrease follows increases for the previous two years. Profit margins rose slightly to 1.4% of revenue from 1.3% in 1985. Capital expenditures were up 9.3% from the previous year.
- The largest portion of industry output was in commercial construction, at 51.3% of construction revenue for 1986. The decrease in this proportion from the 1985 level of 54.7% was partially offset by increases in industrial to 20.4% and institutional construction to 20.8%.
- Provincially, the industry incurred a net loss of 1.0% in Saskatchewan. Profits were realized in the other provinces, with Quebec (2.3%) being well above the national average.

Complete census data will be available in the 1986 issue of *Non-residential General Contractors and Developers* (64-207, \$20), to be released in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Newton (613-951-9693), Construction Section, Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

August 1988

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 136,439 kitchen appliances in August 1988, up 137.7% from the 57,411 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of home comfort products totalled 25,318 in August 1988, a decrease of 45.9% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 818,171 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1987 amounted to 794,179 units.

The August 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

August 1988

Canadian firms produced 138 773 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1988, a decrease of 10.7% from the 155 415 cubic metres produced in August 1987. Particleboard production was 102 023 cubic metres, down 6.9% from 109 630 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for August 1988 was 3 058 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (32,916 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 21.2% from the 3 883 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (41,793 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in August 1987.

Production of waferboard during the first eight months of 1988 totalled 1 135 569 cubic metres, up 9.0% from the 1 042 229 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 847 248 cubic metres, down 3.5% from the 877 600 cubic metres in January to August 1987. Year-to-date production of hardboard totalled 27 267 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (293,502 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), down 3.2% from the 28 177 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (303,298 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1988 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Foundation Garment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled \$136.5 million, up 5.5% from \$129.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5456.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (34-252B 2496, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Other Converted Paper Products Industries, n.e.c.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other converted paper products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 2799) totalled \$715.2 million, up 5.1% from \$680.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5495.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-250B 2799, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Paint and Varnish Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled \$1,242.7 million, up 3.1% from \$1,205.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6877.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (46-250B 3751, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Major Release Dates: Week of October 11-14, 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
October		
11	New Housing Price Index	August 1988
11	Farm Product Price Index	August 1988
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1988
13	Help-wanted Index	September 1988
14	Consumer Price Index	September 1988
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	August 1988
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1988

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 11, 1988

Major Releases

New Housing Price Index, August 1988	2
• New housing prices continued to climb, rising 0.9% from July 1988 and 9.9% from a year earlier.	
Farm Product Price Index, August 1988	4
• Farm prices rose 4.8% from July.	
Geographical Distribution of Personal Income and Other Detailed Estimates, 1984-87	6
• Personal disposable income per capita grew substantially in all provinces and territories except in Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1987.	
Corporation Financial Statistics, 1986	8
• Pre-tax profits of Canadian corporations advanced 4% to \$64 billion.	
Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1986	10
• Income taxes declared by corporations declined marginally by 1% to \$13.8 billion.	

Data Availability Announcements

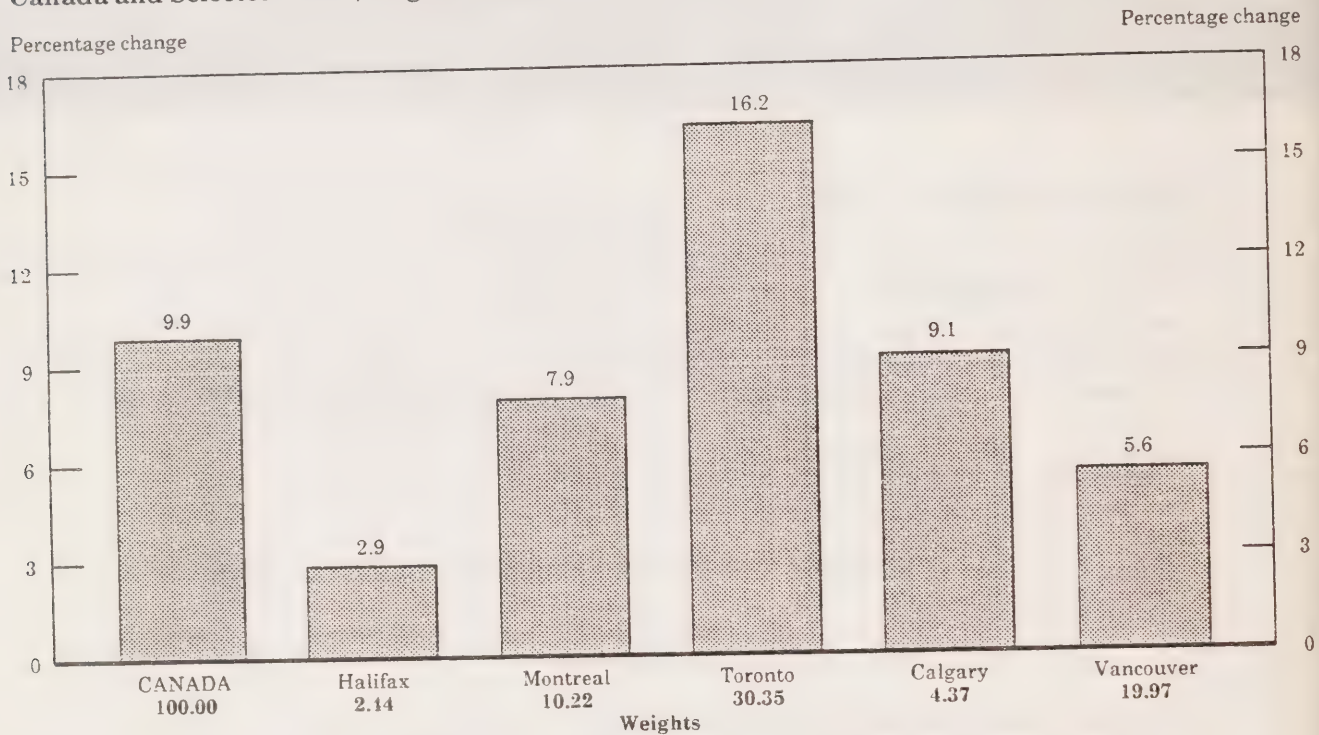
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, August 1988	13
Sugar Sales, September 1988	13
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Major Releases

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, August 1988



New Housing Price Index August 1988

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 132.8 in August, up 0.9% from July. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 9.9% higher than the year-earlier level. Between July and August the estimated house only index increased 1.1%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.6%.
- Those cities where the monthly increase was above the national average were Hamilton (2.6%), Toronto (1.4%), London (1.1%) and St. John's (1.1%), the latter rise influenced by the prospect of offshore oil activity. By contrast, there was little or no monthly change in the rest

of the Maritime cities, Ottawa-Hull, St. Catharines/Niagara, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Victoria.

- On a yearly basis Toronto showed the largest price increase (16.2%) of all cities surveyed, while Hamilton followed at 12.1%. House prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions and higher construction costs. Quebec City and Montreal exhibited annual increases of 9.1% and 7.9% respectively. Calgary recorded a yearly increase of 9.1% as housing prices in Alberta and British Columbia cities continued to increase. Despite recent price increases, index levels remained below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

(continued on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

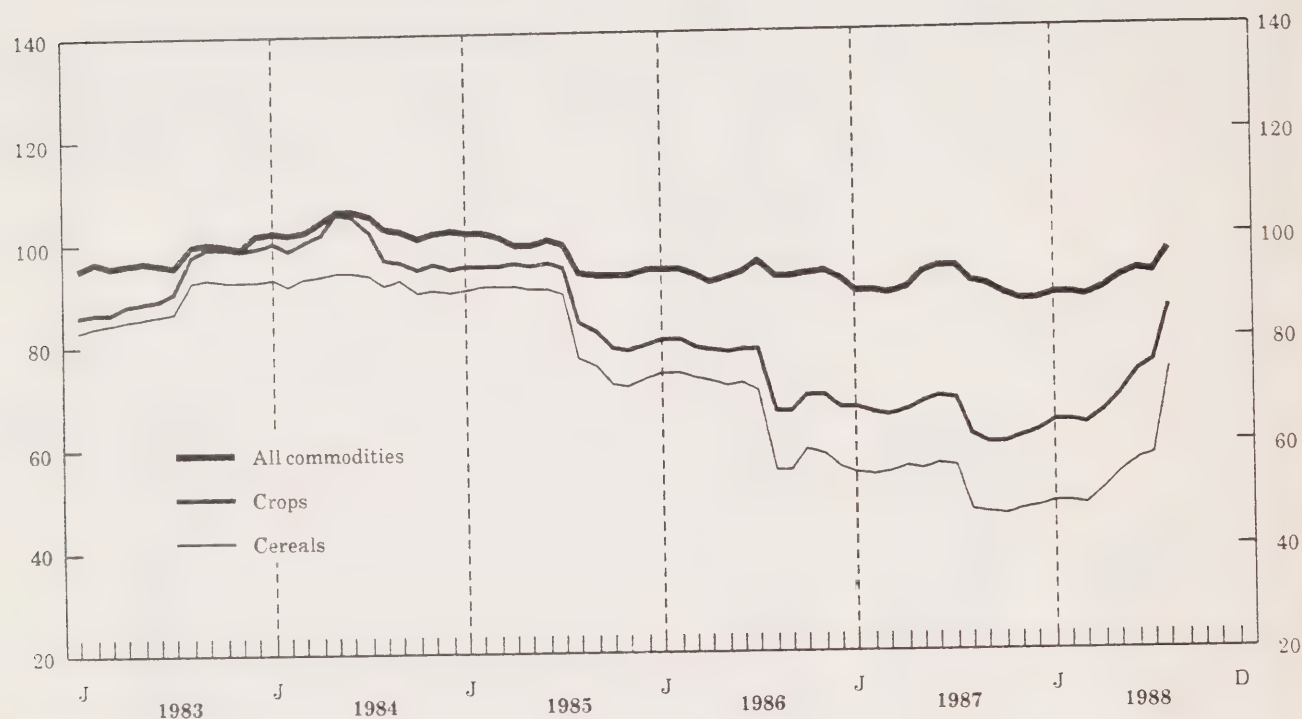
New Housing Price Indexes (1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	% Change	
					Aug. 1988/ July 1988	Aug. 1988/ Aug. 1987
Canada Total	100.0	132.8	131.6	120.8	0.9	9.9
Canada (House only)		139.0	137.5	128.3	1.1	8.3
Canada (Land only)		124.3	123.6	107.6	0.6	15.5
St. John's	0.87	116.1	114.8	113.6	1.1	2.2
Halifax	2.44	133.2	133.2	129.5	-	2.9
Saint John-Moncton Fredericton	0.98	137.8	137.8	133.3	-	3.4
Quebec City	2.26	159.2	158.5	145.9	0.4	9.1
Montreal	10.22	167.6	166.8	155.4	0.5	7.9
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	147.6	147.4	138.8	0.1	6.3
Toronto	30.35	174.9	172.5	150.5	1.4	16.2
Hamilton	2.98	180.1	175.5	160.7	2.6	12.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	169.0	169.0	159.7	-	5.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	177.8	176.6	167.4	0.7	6.2
London	1.58	161.5	159.7	151.1	1.1	6.9
Windsor	0.90	128.6	128.6	122.9	-	4.6
Winnipeg	3.11	135.7	135.7	134.3	-	1.0
Regina	0.90	118.8	118.6	117.5	0.2	1.1
Saskatoon	1.30	112.6	112.6	110.3	-	2.1
Calgary	4.37	103.8	102.9	95.1	0.9	9.1
Edmonton	4.86	94.6	93.8	89.7	0.9	5.5
Vancouver	19.97	81.4	80.8	77.1	0.7	5.6
Victoria	2.79	73.9	73.9	70.0	-	5.6

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

- Nil or zero.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

August 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 97.0 in August, up 4.8% from the revised July level of 92.6. This was the largest month-to-month increase in the index since August 1980. A large increase in crop prices was only partially offset by a moderate decrease in livestock prices. The August 1988 index stood 6.6% above the year-earlier level of 91.0.

The percentage changes in the index between July and August 1988 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+2.7%
• Prince Edward Island	+9.4%
• Nova Scotia	-0.3%
• New Brunswick	+1.3%
• Quebec	-0.9%
• Ontario	-2.4%
• Manitoba	+9.8%
• Saskatchewan	+18.3%

• Alberta	+8.4%
• British Columbia	+0.6%
• Canada	+4.8%

Crops

The crops index rose 13.9% in August to a level of 86.1. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase in the index, which has increased 35.8% since March. The crops index is now at its highest level since July 1985.

- The cereals index reached 74.0 in August, a 28.7% increase from the July level. Higher Canadian Wheat Board initial prices which took effect August 1 were mainly responsible for this increase. Feed grain prices also continued to rise as dry weather in parts of the Canadian Prairies, Ontario, and the mid-western United States continued to affect cereal production prospects.

(continued on next page)

The cereals index has been trending upwards over the last five months, and is now 53.8% above the March 1988 level.

- The oilseeds index fell 5.9% in August to a level of 120.9, following four months of increases. Soybean and canola prices decreased, while flaxseed prices continued to increase but at a more moderate pace. The drop in soybean and canola prices is associated with August reports of record Soviet oilseed production this year, increased supplies in other countries, and some improvement in soil moisture conditions in some soybean-producing areas of the United States.
- The potatoes index rose in the Atlantic Provinces, contrasting with decreases in all other provinces. Combined, the changes resulted in a drop of 9.6% at the Canada level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 1.1% in August. This was the third consecutive monthly drop, and the ninth decrease in the last 12 months. Lower prices for cattle and hogs more than offset higher prices for poultry and eggs.

- The hogs index dropped 4.8% in August, coinciding with United States Department of Agriculture projections of increased hog production for the remainder of 1988: the June 1 *Hogs and Pigs Report*, released June 30, indicated an 8% increase in hog production for the last half of 1988. At 88.5, the August hogs index was 34.6% below the year-earlier level.

- The cattle and calves index fell 1.5% from July, showing a moderation of the downward trend experienced since April. Associated with this moderation was a positive outlook for fed cattle prices due to reductions in U.S. production and increasing consumer demand.

User Note

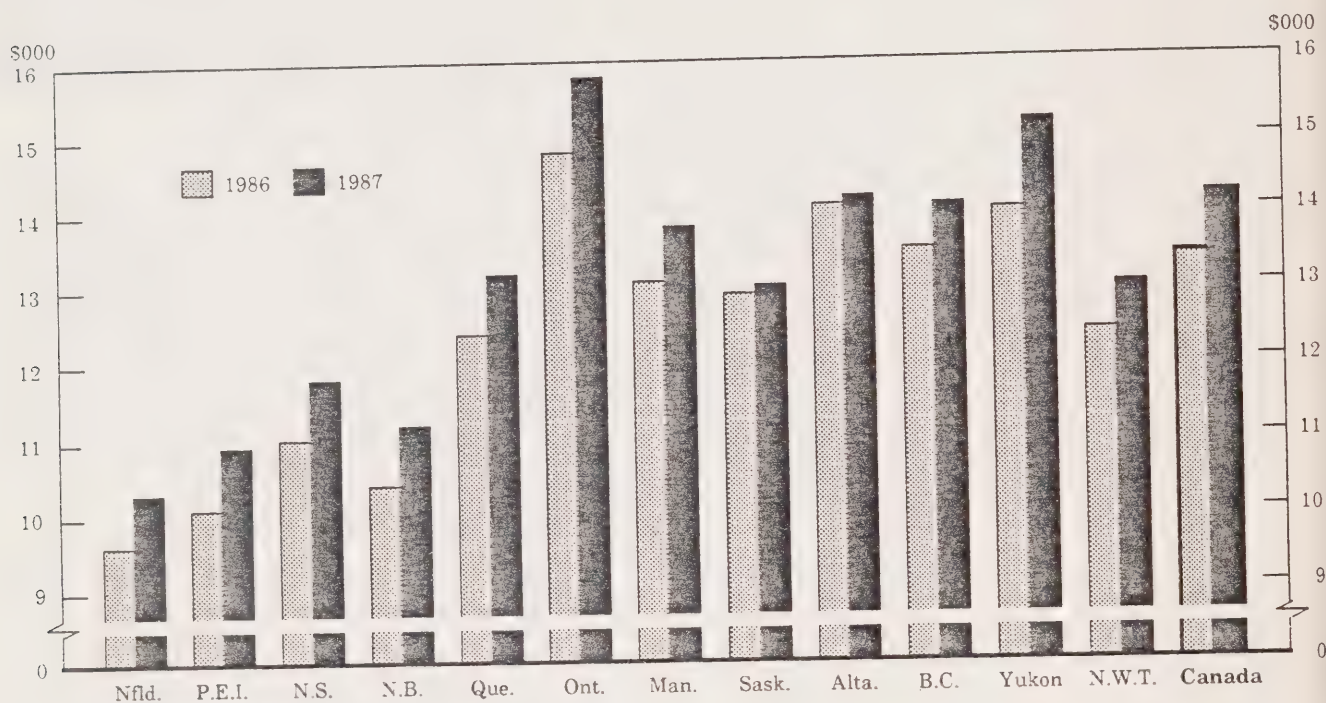
The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1987 are final prices. Beginning in August 1987, initial prices are used and, therefore, exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops, and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release October 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2442), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Personal Disposable Income Per Capita



National Income and Expenditure Accounts Geographical Distribution of Personal Income and Other Detailed Estimates 1984-87

Personal disposable income per capita grew substantially in all provinces and territories of Canada except Saskatchewan and Alberta during 1987 (see table and chart).

Growth was especially strong in the Atlantic provinces, central Canada and the Yukon. Each of these areas recorded significant increases in disposable income relative to the national average. Labour income, unincorporated business income and interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income all advanced strongly. In the Prairie provinces and British Columbia personal disposable income per capita decreased relative to the national

average. Farm incomes were lower and labour income growth was comparatively weak in the western provinces.

These and other detailed annual National Income and Expenditure Accounts (NIEA) statistics for 1984-87 are now available. These other detailed statistics include the income and expenditure accounts by sectors of the Canadian economy, industrial distributions of selected aggregates, various reconciliation statements, government supplementary tables and several other special detail tables.

These tables provide additional information consistent with the revised annual NIEA estimates released on June 20, 1988. The additional series are available immediately on CANSIM, or from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division in printouts and on microcomputer diskettes.

(continued on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 599, 600, 6627-6640, 6643-6657, 6659-6685, 6687-6691, 6693-6699 and 6741-6743.

The 1987 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates 1976-1987* (13-201, \$35 or \$115 with microcomputer diskettes included) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications". A computer printout containing all 73 tables is available from the Income

and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35. The full historical record is available in *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates 1926-1986* (13-531, \$50, or \$140 with microcomputer diskettes included).

For further information contact Doug Clancy (613-951-9149), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

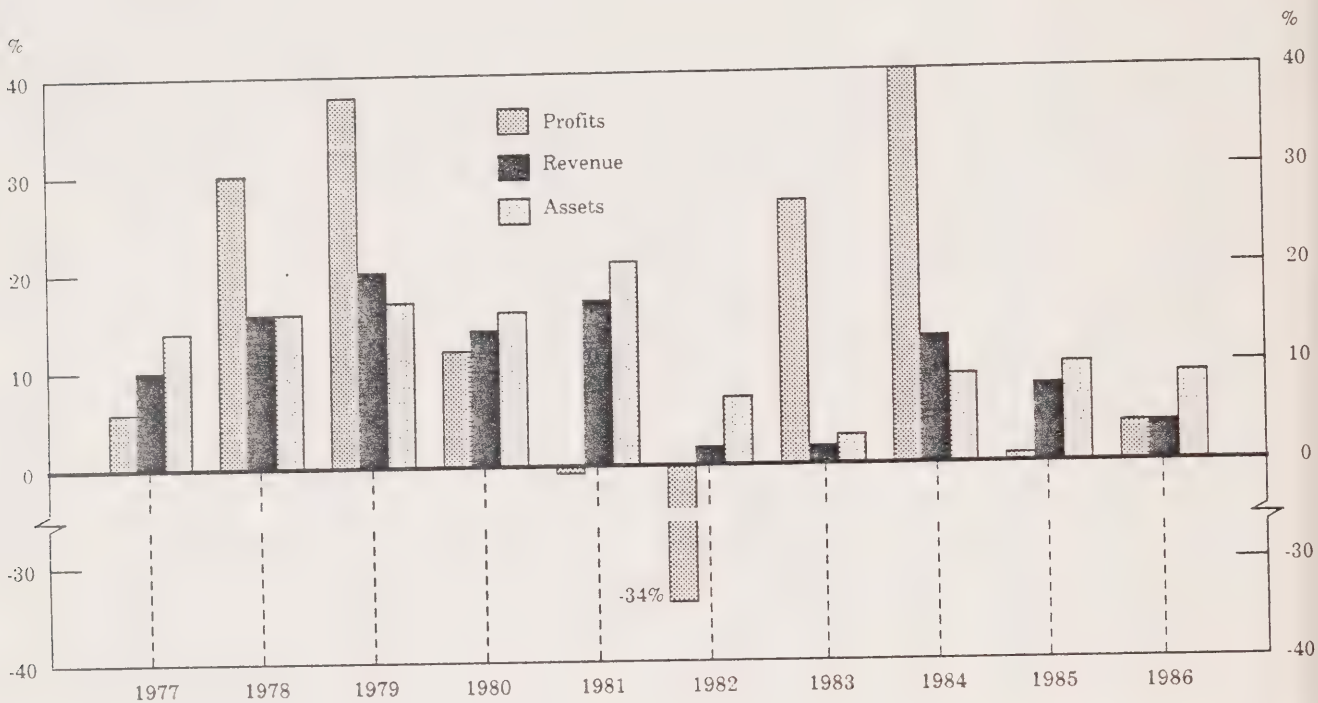
Geographical Distribution of Personal Disposable Income Per Capita

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	Dollars				
Newfoundland	8,086	8,510	8,970	9,556	10,317
Prince Edward Island	8,444	9,256	9,444	10,071	10,958
Nova Scotia	8,991	9,791	10,434	11,002	11,768
New Brunswick	8,578	9,377	10,000	10,485	11,195
Quebec	10,168	11,014	11,819	12,387	13,236
Ontario	12,144	13,295	14,171	14,802	15,799
Manitoba	10,622	11,764	12,640	13,092	13,811
Saskatchewan	10,184	10,751	11,816	12,951	13,086
Alberta	12,038	12,600	13,722	14,069	14,182
British Columbia	11,955	12,515	13,188	13,480	14,139
Yukon	11,043	13,478	12,917	14,000	15,292
Northwest Territories	11,061	12,140	12,712	12,442	13,096
Canada	11,135	12,024	12,863	13,423	14,199

	Percentage Change				
Newfoundland	7.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	7.6
Prince Edward Island	5.9	9.6	2.0	6.6	8.7
Nova Scotia	6.3	8.9	6.6	5.4	6.9
New Brunswick	7.2	8.9	6.7	4.8	6.8
Quebec	4.6	8.4	7.3	4.8	6.8
Ontario	5.8	9.5	6.6	4.4	7.0
Manitoba	3.6	10.7	7.5	3.5	5.7
Saskatchewan	-1.7	5.6	9.9	9.5	0.7
Alberta	0.8	4.7	8.9	2.7	0.5
British Columbia	1.3	4.7	5.4	2.2	4.5
Yukon	-1.8	22.0	-4.2	8.4	8.6
Northwest Territories	3.8	9.8	4.7	-2.1	4.8
Canada	4.1	8.0	7.0	4.4	5.8

	Indexes, Canada = 100.0				
Newfoundland	72.6	70.8	69.7	71.2	72.4
Prince Edward Island	75.8	77.0	73.4	75.0	77.1
Nova Scotia	80.7	81.4	81.1	82.0	82.8
New Brunswick	77.0	77.7	77.5	77.8	78.6
Quebec	91.3	91.6	91.9	92.3	93.2
Ontario	109.1	110.6	110.2	110.3	111.5
Manitoba	95.4	97.8	98.3	97.5	97.4
Saskatchewan	91.5	89.4	91.8	96.4	91.8
Alberta	108.1	104.8	106.7	105.0	99.7
British Columbia	107.4	104.1	102.5	100.4	99.2
Yukon	99.2	112.1	100.4	104.3	107.1
Northwest Territories	99.3	101.0	98.8	92.7	91.8
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Change in Profits Before Tax, Revenue and Assets



Corporation Financial Statistics 1986

Pre-tax Profits

Pre-tax profits of Canadian corporations advanced by 4% to \$64 billion in 1986. This increase followed increases of 1% in 1985, 40% in 1984 and 27% in 1983. In 1982 profits had declined 33.5% to a low \$34 billion, the lowest level since 1978.

Industry Highlights

The profit rise in 1986 was the result of significant increases in the financial and manufacturing industries.

- Among the financial industries, a \$6 billion increase in the profit of investment companies accounted for 91% of the growth. In 1986, financial industries experienced the second highest growth rate of the last 10 years.

- Manufacturing profits rebounded by 34% in 1986 after a decrease of 8% in 1985 and an increase of 79% in 1984. The paper and allied industries (\$1.2 billion) and petroleum and coal products industries (\$2.3 billion) accounted for 71% of the 1986 improvement in profits. A significant decrease was registered in the transportation equipment industry where profits dropped by \$654 million.
- Mining suffered a substantial decrease in profits, tumbling from a \$9 billion profit in 1985 to a loss of \$2 billion in 1986. The mineral fuels industry accounted for 99% of the decline.

Revenues

Revenues of all corporations increased by 4% in 1986 after increases of 8% in 1985 and 13% in 1984. Corporations in the financial industry registered a 10% gain while corporations in the non-financial sector gained only 4%.

(continued on next page)

Industry Highlights

- Mining was responsible for a large part of the slowdown in revenue growth in 1986, posting a 29% decrease as oil prices dropped, after gains of 6% in 1985 and 15% in 1984.
- Manufacturing, the largest contributor to revenue of the non-financial industries, posted revenue gains of only 2% in 1986 after increases of 7% in 1985 and 17% in 1984.
- Trade, the second largest contributor to revenue, maintained its upward trend with an increase of 8% in 1986 following increases of 9% in 1985 and 14% in 1984.
- Of the \$10.3 billion revenue increase in 1986 for the financial industries, \$4.6 billion originated with the investment and holding companies.

Assets

Total assets of Canadian corporations maintained a growth rate consistent with previous years, registering a 9% increase in 1986 following increases of 10% in 1985 and 9% in 1984.

Industry Highlights

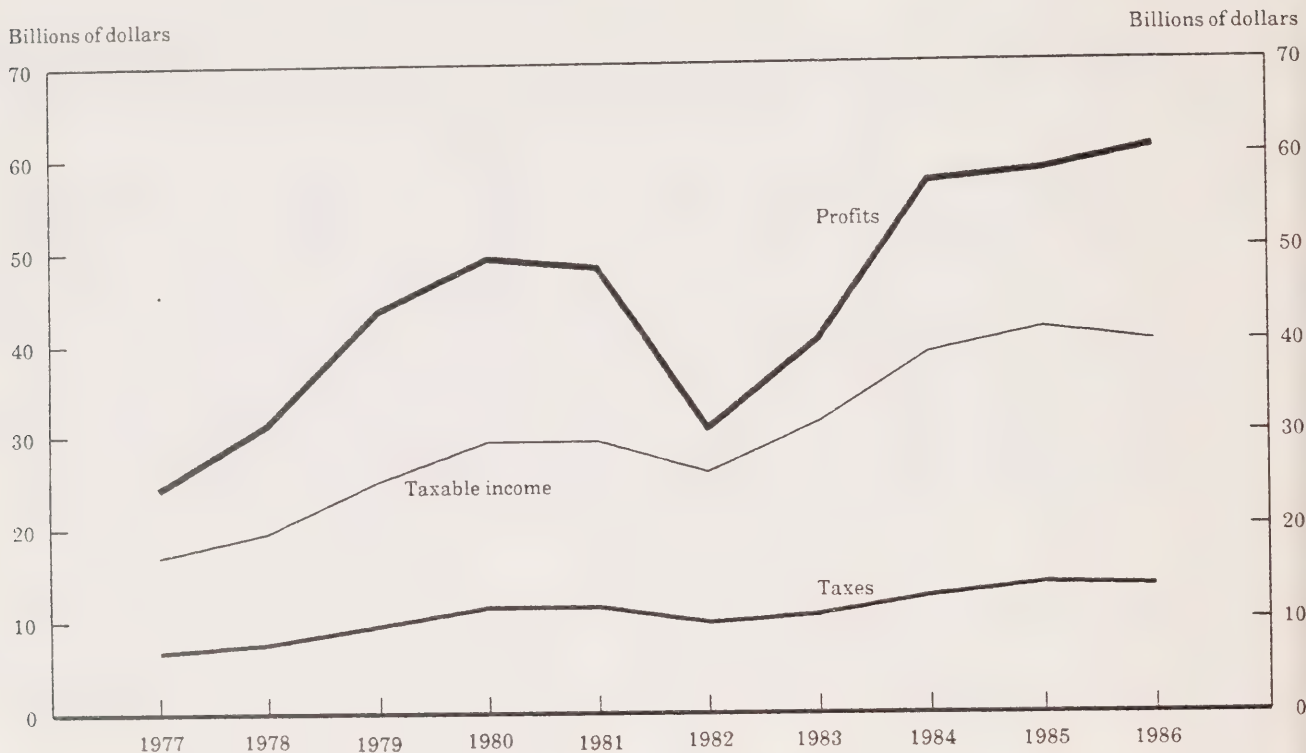
- Mining experienced a decrease of \$8 billion in assets in 1986 – mineral fuels dropped by \$9.3 billion and mining services decreased by \$0.7 billion. In contrast, the metal mining industry had a growth of \$1.8 billion.
- The financial industry's assets increased by \$115 billion in 1986, up from gains of \$80 billion in 1985 and \$58 billion in 1984. Investment holding companies accounted for 83% of the increase in 1986. Assets of deposit-accepting institutions also continued to climb, rising by \$38 billion.

Data users should note that corporation financial statistics data exclude insurance carriers and credit unions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5100-5325.

The 1986 issue of *Corporation Financial Statistics* (61-207, \$50) will be available towards the end of January. In the meantime, data may be obtained by contacting R. St-Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Profits, Taxable Income and Taxes, 1977-1986



Corporation Taxation Statistics 1986

Income taxes declared by corporations in Canada declined marginally by 1% to \$13.8 billion in 1986. Taxable income dropped 3% to \$39.9 billion while profits before tax were up 5% to \$60.9 billion in 1986.

Taxable Income

The decline of 3% in taxable income in 1986 followed post-recession increases of 6% in 1985, 24% in 1984 and 20% in 1983. The different movements of taxable income and profits in 1986 were due to a large increase in dividends which are included in profits but not in taxable income.

Income Taxes

The marginal decline of 1% in income taxes in 1986 followed three consecutive years of increases ranging from 9% to 20%.

- The federal portion of income taxes fell 2%, slightly less than the 3% decrease in taxable income, reflecting the full impact of the 5% surtax on large corporations and the elimination of the scientific research tax credit.
- The provincial portion of income taxes was up 2%, reflecting the strength of taxable income generated in Central Canada and tax rate increases in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Industry Highlights

A decline in income taxes declared by the mining sector was responsible for the overall 1% fall in 1986. Income taxes advanced in all other sectors.

(continued on next page)

- Plummeting world prices led to sharply lower profits and taxable income in mineral fuels. As a result, income taxes in the mining sector dropped from \$3 billion in 1985 to a 10-year low of \$0.9 billion in 1986.
- Income taxes in the finance sector were up 31% in 1986, the third straight year of increases following declines in the 1981-83 period. Most of the increase in 1986 was posted by investment holding companies and real estate operators and developers.
- In manufacturing, income taxes rose 14%, resuming the pattern of strong growth exhibited in 1983 and 1984 following virtually no change in 1985. The increase was widespread but particularly notable in electrical products, printing and publishing and food processing.

Taxable Income by Region

Changes in the regional distribution of taxable income in 1986 were dictated by the downturn in the mining sector. In Alberta, where the oil and gas industry is the major contributor, taxable income fell from \$9.8 billion to \$5.7 billion in 1986, the lowest level since 1979. Decreases in taxable income in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland also stemmed from the poor performance of the mineral fuels industry.

Taxable income allocated to Ontario and Quebec rose by 9% in each province, led by the manufacturing and finance sectors. British Columbia posted a 20% increase, led by the forestry-related industries.

Coverage

These data cover all corporations operating in Canada with either assets greater than \$50,000 or gross revenue greater than \$10,000, but excluding insurance carriers and credit unions. Corporations which are tax-exempt, such as registered charities, non-profit organizations and provincially owned utilities, are excluded from the profits data quoted.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3331-3358 and 5326-5369.

The 1986 issue of *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (61-208, \$60) will be available in mid-February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact P. Helmer (613-951-2648), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division 1985 and 1986

1985 and 1986		Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario			
		1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986		
(millions of dollars)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	x	45.3	99.2	116.9	186.9	167.0			
Mining	x	97.3	89.9	63.2	372.7	221.1			
Manufacturing	493.2	556.8	3,223.6	3,405.6	6,973.8	7,611.8			
Construction	73.8	33.4	432.1	505.5	589.3	707.4			
Transportation, communication and other utilities	278.1	272.5	871.8	928.5	1,381.7	1,499.6			
Wholesale trade	x	149.5	951.1	1,045.4	1,547.2	1,656.5			
Retail trade	166.6	172.0	697.8	761.0	1,053.0	1,099.7			
Finance	183.9	238.6	1,047.9	1,286.7	2,438.4	3,052.8			
Services	124.4	126.8	794.7	855.4	1,766.1	1,815.7			
Total all industries	1,671.1	1,742.2	8,208.0	8,968.2	16,309.1	17,831.6			
		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		Other		Total Canada	
		1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	179.3	166.1	110.1	129.7	x	1.1	625.2	626.0	
Mining	6,295.6	1,892.1	221.3	83.4	x	101.2	7,393.8	2,458.4	
Manufacturing	1,459.8	1,486.0	634.2	940.0	31.5	38.4	12,816.0	14,038.5	
Construction	247.3	259.8	116.9	129.8	21.9	9.5	1,481.3	1,695.4	
Transportation, communication and other utilities	1,091.4	1,074.9	382.6	446.4	25.1	17.7	4,030.8	4,239.6	
Wholesale trade	513.4	532.7	282.6	303.6	x	12.3	3,434.9	3,699.9	
Retail trade	388.3	491.0	174.6	242.2	11.8	9.9	2,492.0	2,775.8	
Finance	779.4	952.3	427.0	551.3	322.6	367.0	5,199.2	6,448.6	
Services	708.1	762.1	300.6	355.7	21.2	20.9	3,715.1	3,936.6	
Total all industries	11,662.6	7,616.9	2,650.0	3,182.1	687.7	578.0	41,188.4	39,919.0	

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division 1985 and 1986

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
(millions of dollars)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.2	76.5	44.1	49.1	121.3	125.6
Mining	2,277.9	688.8	727.7	233.3	3,005.6	922.1
Manufacturing	2,536.8	2,924.2	1,389.5	1,565.2	3,926.3	4,489.3
Construction	270.3	308.1	92.1	130.4	362.5	438.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	1,126.6	1,290.1	454.1	488.7	1,580.7	1,778.8
Wholesale trade	833.8	959.6	320.9	367.2	1,154.7	1,326.8
Retail trade	482.8	634.7	187.5	245.3	670.3	880.0
Finance	1,434.1	1,864.6	537.1	709.0	1,971.2	2,573.6
Services	808.0	877.5	309.8	360.1	1,117.8	1,237.6
Total all industries	9,847.6	9,624.1	4,062.7	4,148.2	13,910.3	13,772.4

Data Availability Announcements

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,475.3 million for August 1988, an increase of 9.7% over the \$1,344.7 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The August 1988 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.50/\$55) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Sugar Sales

September 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 93 059 878 kilograms for all types of sugar in September 1988, comprising 87 033 925 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 025 953 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 719 845 878 kilograms: 689 083 925 kilograms in domestic sales and 30 761 953 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 100 998 000 kilograms in September 1987, of which 89 694 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 11 304 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 790 783 000 kilograms: 737 096 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 53 687 000 kilograms in export sales.

The September 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crashings

August 1988

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for August 1988 were as follows:

- Canola: 75 401 tonnes of crashings, with 30 800 tonnes of oil and 43 032 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans: 61 394 tonnes of crashings, with 11 049 tonnes of oil and 46 317 tonnes of meal produced.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

List of Canadian Hospitals

April 1, 1988

The names and addresses of all Canadian hospitals together with the number of beds in operation on April 1, 1988 are now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Mix (613-951-1650), Health Care Section, Health Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, July 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Wood Industries, Veneer and Plywood Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 35-250B 2520
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Paper and Allied Products Industries, Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 36-250B 2731
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Paper and Allied Products Industries, Coated and Treated Paper Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 36-250B 2791
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 41-251B 3039
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Industrial Fastener Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 41-251B 3053
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 41-251B 3058
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries, Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 41-251B 3062
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, Small Electrical Appliance Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 43-250B 3311
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 43-250B 3381
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Gypsum Products, August 1988.**
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), July 1988.**
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1988.**
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

✓ **Federal Scientific Activities, 1988-89.**
Catalogue number 88-204
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 12, 1988

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, August 1988 2

- Prices for non-residential construction building materials rose 0.1% from July and 5.8% from a year earlier.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, August 1988 3

- The index decreased 0.4% from July while the year-over-year increase was 3.5%.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1988 4

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1986-87 4

Motion Picture Theatres in Canada, 1986-87 5

Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1988 5

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, August 1988 (Revised) 5

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1988 5

Electric Storage Batteries, August 1988 6

Production of Eggs, August 1988 6

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Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

August 1988

Highlights

- The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose to 139.3 in August, up 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month and 5.8% higher than a year ago.
- Between July and August 1988, there were several minor increases, mainly in prices for foamed and expanded plastics, polyethylene sheets, building wires and cables and conduit fittings, which marginally offset the decreases, principally for lumber, plywood and wooden doors.
- Between August 1987 and August 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 7.3%, due primarily to increases for building wires and cables. Prices

for architectural materials increased by 5.6%, attributable to metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets, colorless plate and sheet glass and structural and architectural metal products. Structural materials also were up 5.6%, due mainly to increases for concrete reinforcing bars, ready-mix concrete and concrete bricks and blocks. Mechanical materials also rose 5.6%, mainly because of sanitaryware, elevator and escalator equipment and air conditioning equipment.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

August 1988
(1981=100)

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	% Change	
				Aug. 1988/ July 1988	Aug. 1988/ Aug. 1987
Total materials	139.3	139.2	131.7	0.1	5.8
Architectural materials	140.6	140.5	133.2	0.1	5.6
Structural materials	138.2	138.5	130.9	-0.2	5.6
Mechanical materials	143.4	143.3	135.8	0.1	5.6
Electrical materials	131.7	131.3	122.7	0.3	7.3

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

August 1988

Highlights

- The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) stood at 140.8 in August, down 0.4% from the revised figure for the previous month, but up 3.5% from a year ago.
- Between July and August 1988, significant price decreases for lumber, plywood and wooden doors outweighed the few increases of minor importance that took place.
- Between August 1987 and August 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 9.5%, principally due to increases in building wires and cables.

There were increases in prices for mechanical materials of 5.9%, due to increases in sanitaryware, copper pipe and fittings and plumbing fittings. Architectural materials increased 3.7%, mainly as a result of increases in metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets and structural and architectural metal products. Structural materials were up 0.4%, mainly because of concrete bricks and blocks and ready-mix concrete.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

August 1988
(1981=100)

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	% Change	
				Aug. 1988/ July 1988	Aug. 1988/ Aug. 1987
Total materials	140.8	141.3	136.1	-0.4	3.5
Architectural materials	140.2	140.5	135.2	-0.2	3.7
Structural materials	143.4	144.6	142.8	-0.8	0.4
Mechanical materials	142.9	143.3	135.0	-0.3	5.9
Electrical materials	133.2	133.1	121.6	0.1	9.5

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1988

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,028 million in August 1988, up 4.2% over the revised August 1987 level of \$987 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1988 totalled \$7,423 million, an increase of 2.9% (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Department store sales during August 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from August 1987 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$13.7 million (-11.9%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.8 million (+12.4%);
- Nova Scotia, \$35.7 million (+7.3%);
- New Brunswick, \$23.7 million (+7.2%);
- Quebec, \$203.9 million (+3.6%);
- Ontario, \$413.6 million (+6.4%);
- Manitoba, \$44.0 million (-5.1%);
- Saskatchewan, \$30.8 million (-0.4%);
- Alberta, \$117.5 million (+1.6%);
- British Columbia, \$137.7 million (+5.8%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$43.9 million (+0.7%);
- Edmonton, \$52.5 million (+1.6%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$19.2 million (+6.1%);
- Hamilton, \$28.8 million (+5.2%);
- Montreal, \$113.2 million (+1.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$48.2 million (+3.9%);
- Quebec City, \$29.4 million (+3.9%);
- Toronto, \$165.1 million (+6.6%);
- Vancouver, \$77.3 million (+3.9%);
- Winnipeg, \$39.8 million (-5.8%).

Note to Users:

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of October 17.

The August 1988 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities 1986-87

In 1986-87, Canadian universities spent \$6.6 billion; this represented 1.3% of the Gross Domestic Product, a level that has been stable for the last three years. After recording the lowest one-year rise (5.0%) in more than a decade in 1984-85, total university expenditures grew by 7% in 1985-86 and in 1986-87. Significant increases in capital spending, 19.1% for 1985-86 and 25.3% for 1986-87 contributed to the relatively large rises. Conversely, the growth in sponsored research expenditures has slowed, 6.5% in 1985-86 and 2.9% in 1986-87, after years of double-digit growth.

On a per student basis, university operating expenditures rose 4.3% in 1986-87, compared to 4.1% for the Consumer Price Index.

The *Education Statistic Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 7, *Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities, 1986-87* (81-002, \$4.50/\$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. Additional financial data are available from *University Finance Trend Analysis* (81-260, \$35).

Motion Picture Theatres in Canada 1986-87

Preliminary information on motion picture theatres (regular and drive-ins) in 1986-87 is now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact N. Verma (613-951-6863), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1988

The postcensal estimates, by age, sex and marital status at June 1, 1988 are now available. These data will soon be available on CANSIM.

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1988 (91-210, \$27) will be available mid-November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

August 1988 (Revised)

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,908,012 (revised figure) phonograph records in August 1988, down 11.6% from the 3,290,994 (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 4,620,095 in August 1988, up 0.5% from 4,594,886 tapes in August 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 23,208,482 (revised figure), down 8.7% from the 25,408,889 (revised figure) produced during the January to August 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes decreased 1.3% to 29,231,096 (revised figure) from 29,625,024 tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The August 1988 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

Pulpwood Residue and Wood Residue Statistics

August 1988

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 532 438 cubic metres in August 1988, an increase of 12.2% from 4 040 161^r (revised figure) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 805 504 cubic metres, up 6.9% from 4 493 302^r cubic metres in August 1987. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 748 663 cubic metres, an increase of 2.6% from 8 523 263 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 17 702 654 cubic metres, an increase of 4.7% from 16 909 092 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 29 343 862 cubic metres, an increase of 1.1% from 29 028 702^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.1% to 37 351 689^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 37 372 971^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 67 737 111^r cubic metres, was up 1.5% from 66 757 473 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1988 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.50/\$55) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

August 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 209,336 automotive replacement batteries in August 1988, a decrease of 1.6% from 212,720 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 1,262,620 automotive replacement batteries from January to August 1988, down 17.0% from 1,521,446 for the same period in 1987.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The August 1988 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

August 1988

Canadian egg production decreased slightly to 40.1 million dozen in August 1988 from 40.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased by 0.1% from August 1987 to 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,158 from 2,151.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The August 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) will be available the week of October 31. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,

Second Quarter 1988. Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

Report on Fur Farms, 1987.

Catalogue number 23-208

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

**Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 7,
Financial Statistics of Canadian Universities,
1986-87. Catalogue number 81-002**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

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**The
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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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25 St. Clair Avenue East
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M4T 1M4

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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 13, 1988

Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, September 1988	2
• The Help-wanted Index decreased by 10 points from August to 153.	
Local Government Finance, 1988 Estimates	4
• Total expenditure of local governments is expected to exceed total revenue in 1988 by \$1.6 billion.	
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, First Quarter 1988	7
• Canadian production of primary energy rose 12.7% from the first quarter of 1987.	

Data Availability Announcements

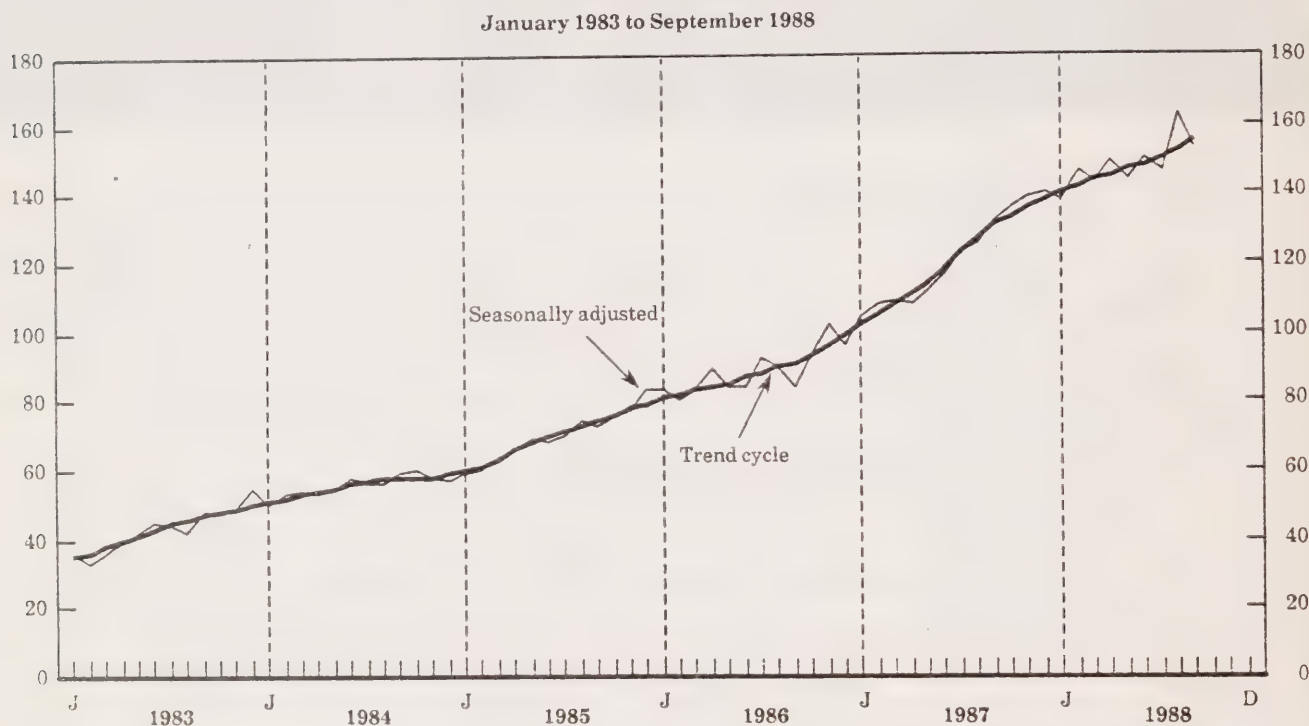
Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 8, 1988	8
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Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, May 1988 to August 1988	10

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Major Releases

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

September 1988

The Help-wanted Index serves as an indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

Highlights

- After reaching a record level the previous month, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) decreased to 153 from 163 between August and September 1988. However, it remained above the previous peak of 150 observed in June 1988. The August to September change is mainly attributable to a 31-point decline in the Quebec index.

- The Canada trend-cycle¹ continued in September its advance which began in December 1982 (see chart). However, the increases in 1988 have been smaller compared to those observed in 1987.

Changes between August and September 1988 by Region:

- After reaching a peak in August, the Quebec Help-wanted Index dropped in September to 165 from 196. This level is similar to the one observed in February of this year (163).

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

(continued on page 3)

- The Prairie region index increased to 69 from 66. This is the second consecutive advance.
- In British Columbia, the Help-wanted Index advanced to 70 from 68. This is the highest level since February 1982 when the index registered 71.
- Little change was observed in the Atlantic region and in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

For historical data, covering the period from January 1962 to December 1987, order *Help-wanted Index* (71-204, \$15), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

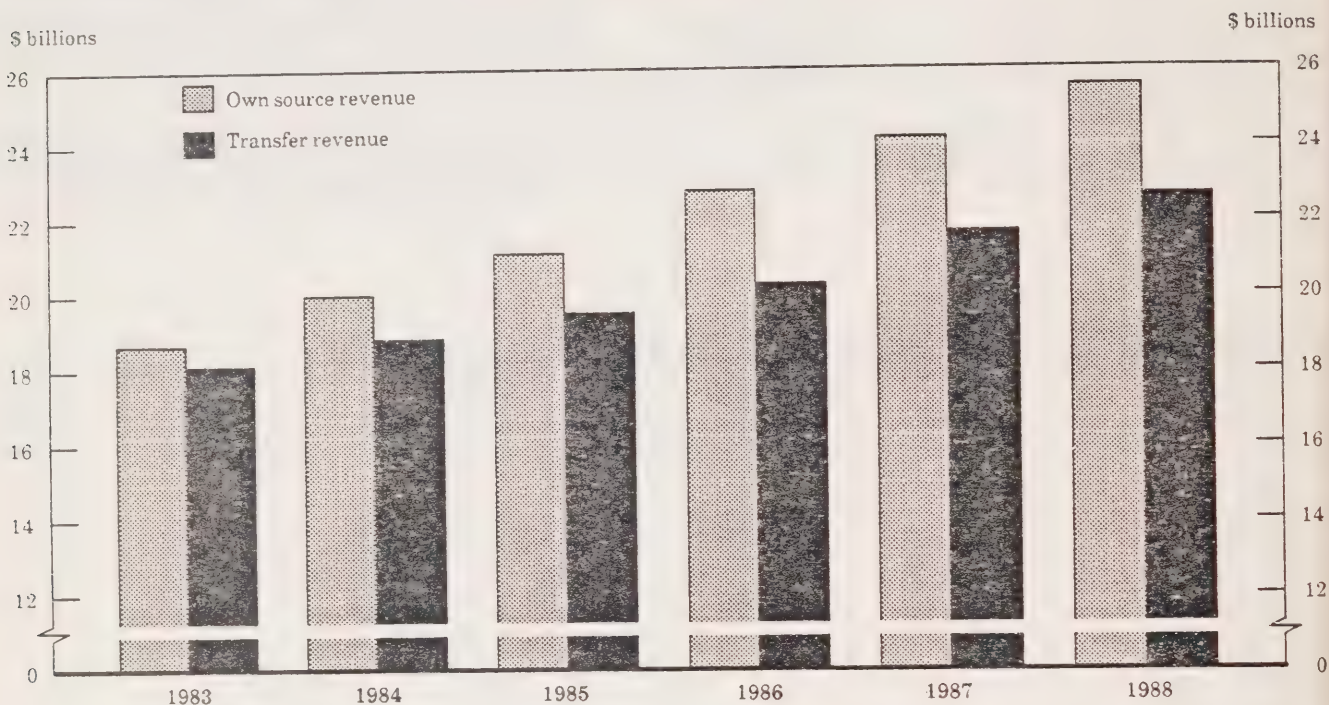
For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1987						
September	132	171	146	177	60	50
October	136	170	148	185	55	55
November	139	173	154	184	59	57
December	140	164	150	189	58	55
1988						
January	138	181	144	190	62	58
February	146	154	163	197	58	58
March	143	172	160	194	60	56
April	149	209	155	201	70	60
May	144	189	153	198	66	56
June	150	183	172	196	64	60
July	146	191	173	190	61	59
August	163	195	196	209	66	68
September	153	194	165	207	69	70

Chart-1

Local Government Revenues, Own Source Versus Transfer, Canada Total Level



Local Government Finance

1988 Estimates

Highlights

- Local government total revenue is expected to amount to \$48.2 billion in 1988, up \$2.4 billion (5.2%) from 1987. This increase is consistent with the 5.3% average annual increase in total revenue from 1983 to 1987.
- Total expenditure by local governments are expected to reach \$49.8 billion in 1988, up \$2.8 billion (6.1%) from 1987. This growth in expenditure is somewhat greater than the average increase of 5.3% from 1983 to 1987.
- The overall \$1.6 billion deficit will be due mainly to the capital deficit of local governments in Quebec exceeding the current surplus by \$1.3 billion.

- Local government's own source revenue, that is, revenue derived from a government's own collection powers as opposed to revenue transferred from another government, is expected to increase by \$1.4 billion (5.8%) to \$25.6 billion in 1988. Own source revenue will amount to 53.0% of Canada total gross revenue, a slight increase from the 52.7% in 1987.
- Transfers to local governments from other levels of government will continue to provide a decreasing proportion of total revenue, falling to 47.0% in 1988 even though the \$22.7 billion total is \$1.0 billion (4.4%) higher than 1987. As illustrated in the chart, the proportion of local revenues contributed by the federal and provincial governments has been decreasing since the early 1980s, in spite of continued absolute increases.

(continued on page 5)

- Real property taxes (taxes on land and improvements) are the single most important item of local government own source revenue. Estimated to total \$14.7 billion in 1988, an increase of \$0.8 billion (6.0%) from 1987, their contribution to gross revenue has increased steadily from 28.1% in 1983 to 30.4% in 1988.
- Local governments in Prince Edward Island will continue to be the most dependent upon funding from other levels of government with 80.4% of their total gross revenue stemming from transfers. Provincial funding for elementary and secondary schools, at an anticipated total of \$91.8 million in 1988, will form the major component of these transfer revenues.
- Local governments in Ontario, on the other hand, will remain the least dependent upon transfers with only 42.0% of their total gross revenue coming from other levels of government. The bulk of these transfers (\$3.9 billion or 46.4%) also consists of provincial grants for elementary and secondary education.
- Significant expenditure increases are expected to occur in transportation and communications where Canada total levels are estimated to increase by \$519.3 million (10.6%) from 1987. Primarily responsible are local governments in Ontario, with increases totalling \$243.5 million (13.7%), and Quebec where the 1988 totals are anticipated to be \$151.2 million, 12.0% higher than the previous year.
- Environmental health expenditures on such programs as water purification and supply and sewage, garbage and waste collection and disposal, are also expected to display a significant year-to-year increase. The 1988 total

Note to Users

The System of Financial Management Statistics provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, inter-governmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data will not accord precisely with figures released from governments' Public Accounts.

is estimated to be \$4,119.1 million, up \$454.1 million (12.4%) from 1987. Ontario local governments are primarily responsible with an expected overall increase of \$245.1 million (18.5%), of which \$158.7 million will be due to increased capital spending.

Local government estimates are prepared by Public Institutions Division. Data sources include: a survey of local government budgetary intentions for 1988; other local government surveys; various administrative documents of provincial and local governments; and information obtained from provincial government ministries and other divisions within Statistics Canada.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Loggie (613-951-1824), Revenue and Expenditure Section, Public Institutions Division.

Local Government Revenues and Expenditures, 1988 Estimates

Geographic Area	Total Current Revenue	Total Current Expenditure	Current Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	Total Capital Revenue	Total Capital Expenditure	Capital Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	Gross Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)
Millions of dollars							
Newfoundland	266.1	253.0	13.1	28.5	57.7	-29.2	-16.1
Prince Edward Island	117.2	114.7	2.5	8.2	13.0	-4.8	-2.3
Nova Scotia	1,370.4	1,338.3	32.1	70.6	130.8	-60.2	-28.1
New Brunswick	342.0	313.2	28.8	19.7	58.4	-38.7	-9.9
Quebec	10,888.9	10,455.0	433.9	167.8	1,861.4	-1,693.6	-1,259.7
Ontario	19,115.5	17,463.2	1,652.3	926.2	2,548.7	-1,622.5	29.8
Manitoba	1,909.1	1,804.2	104.9	78.9	223.3	-144.4	-39.5
Saskatchewan	1,897.7	1,688.6	209.1	71.1	288.0	-216.9	-7.8
Alberta	6,023.5	5,753.0	270.5	463.2	877.4	-414.2	-143.7
British Columbia	4,208.9	3,778.8	430.1	147.9	652.6	-504.7	-74.6
Yukon Territory	19.2	17.9	1.3	8.0	13.4	-5.4	-4.1
Northwest Territories	84.7	80.5	4.2	17.7	18.1	-0.4	3.8
Canada	46,243.2	43,060.4	3,182.8	2,007.8	6,742.8	-4,735.0	-1,552.2

Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-Demand In Canada

First Quarter 1988

Highlights

- In the current quarter, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 961 petajoules (PJ), up 12.7% from the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Of this current quarter's production, natural gas and its by-products contributed 40.4%, crude oil 32.3%, coal 13.8% and hydro and nuclear electricity 13.3%.
- Exports of energy commodities for the first quarter 1988 climbed 38.4% from the the year-earlier period to 1 203 PJ. Of this total, natural gas and its by-products contributed 36.2%, crude oil 32.4%, coal 18.3% and electricity 2.8%. Other energy forms account for the remaining 10.3%. Imports for the same period were 354 PJ, with coal and oil accounting for 75.1% of these imports. The trade balance of energy products in the first quarter stood at + 849 PJ.

- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption rose 8.7% from the corresponding quarter of 1987, to 2 407 PJ. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 93 gigajoules, 6.5% above that of a year earlier.
- Energy and non-energy use in the industrial sector in the first quarter increased by 6.1% over a year earlier to 711 PJ. Of this increase, non-energy uses accounted for 22.7%.
- Residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel) was up 36 PJ or 8.0% in the first quarter of 1988 when compared to the same period of 1987. Transportation uses (including all aviation fuel use) increased 35 PJ to 420 PJ (9.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1988 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$28.75/\$115) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 8, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 8, 1988 totalled 274 963 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 275 356 tonnes and down 6.8% from the year-earlier level of 295 010 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 11 303 946 tonnes, an increase of 0.1% from 11 296 859 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

September 1988

Preliminary data on steel exports for September 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, September 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

August 1988

Steel ingot production for August 1988 totalled 946 063 tonnes, a decrease of 16.1% from 1 127 126 (revised figure) tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 9 816 938 tonnes, up 0.3% from 9 784 055 (revised figure) tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1988

Rolled steel shipments for August 1988 totalled 1 081 241 tonnes, an increase of 16.2% from the preceding month's total of 930 144 tonnes and an increase of 10.9% from the year-earlier level of 975 244 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 8 968 698 tonnes, an increase of 6.6% compared to 8 413 582 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day period Ending September 30, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 3.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.4% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1988	Year to date ^r
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 587 714	193 782 118
% change from previous year	-3.3	6.4
Cars	96,433	2,800,305
% change from previous year	-3.3	3.9
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	369 658	10 227 564
% change from previous year	3.2	8.8
Cars	12,524	344,930
% change from previous year	0.7	2.4

^r Revised figures.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

July 1988

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$26.3 million in July 1988. Operating revenues of \$619.2 million were down \$10.6 million from the July 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 1.4% from July 1987. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 1.1% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 1.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1988 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is to be released the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-9512484), Transportation Division.

Film Production and Post-production Services

1986-87

Information on film production and post-production services in 1986-87 is now available.

Culture Statistics, Film Industry (87-204, \$20) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact F. Ifedi (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Oils and Fats

August 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1988 totalled 53 231 tonnes, an increase of 12.3% from the 47 403 tonnes (revised figure) produced in July 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 404 598 tonnes, an increase of 5.4% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 383 939 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 560 tonnes in August 1988, up from the 9 708 tonnes (revised figure) sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 77 488 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 64 250 tonnes in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 648 tonnes in August 1988 from 7 073 tonnes (revised figure) in July 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 49 911 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 42 518 tonnes in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The August 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

August 1988

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for August 1988 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 62 562 tonnes in August 1988, an increase of 16.5% from the 53 689 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1988 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

May 1988 to August 1988

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1981 = 100) are now available from May 1988 to August 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The September 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$15/\$150) will be available in November 1988. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-990-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, July 1988. Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, September 1988. Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Refined Petroleum Products**, June 1988. Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, April 1988. Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Wholesale Trade**, July 1988. Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Consumer Price Index**, September 1988. Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95). Available October 14 at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, May 1988. Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 14, 1988

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• The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.1%, up slightly from the 4.0% rise observed in August.	
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1988	10
• Following substantial declines in July, Canada's international merchandise trade returned to normal levels in August 1988.	

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

September 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 0.1% between August and September to reach a level of 145.0 (1981=100). Three of the major component indexes increased, three posted declines and one remained unchanged. The largest upward pressure was due to increases of 0.3% in the housing index and 1.0% in the recreation, reading and education index. Most of the offset resulted from declines of 0.6% in the transportation index and 0.2% in the food index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index for September rose by 0.2%, down from the 0.4% increase reported for the previous month.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI between September 1987 and September 1988 was 4.1%, up slightly from the rise of 4.0% observed in August. The 12-month rates of increase for 1988 to date have continued to fluctuate around an average of 4.0%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between June and September was 4.8%, the same rate as that reported in the three-month period ending in August.

Food

The food index fell by 0.2% in September, compared to a moderate rise of 0.3% observed in August. This decline resulted from a fall of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from stores, combined with a rise of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Much of the latest decrease in the index for food purchased from stores was attributable to seasonally lower prices for fresh vegetables (down 6.9%) and fresh fruit (down 1.3%), as local crops became more abundant. Lower prices were also registered for beef, pork and turkey, selected grain products (pasta, wheat flour, breakfast cereal and rice) and soft drinks. Beef and pork prices have fallen in response to increased supplies, while the lower prices of grain products and soft drinks mainly reflected specials and promotional pricing. Some part of the overall decline in food prices was offset by higher prices for chicken, fats and oils, bakery products, selected dairy products, fish, cured meat, coffee and sugar.

Note to Users

The expenditure weights used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada and selected cities will be changed in the January 1989 index. This is in keeping with the policy of changing weights in the CPI every four years. The primary purpose of updating the weights is to make the CPI more representative of recent patterns of consumer expenditure.

The weights that will be used in constructing the CPI for the four years, starting in January 1989, reflect urban consumer expenditure patterns of 1986. They will replace the current expenditure weights from 1982, which were first introduced in the CPI for January 1985. It should be noted that this updating does not entail a change in the time reference base, i.e. the updated CPI will continue to use 1981=100 as its time reference point.

A document, entitled *The Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* (62-553, \$44) describing the impact on the CPI of changes resulting from the 1986 updating will be published at the same time that the January 1989 CPI will be released. For information on how to order this important working tool see "How to Order Publications". Meanwhile, general information on the 1986 updating of weights may be obtained by telephoning or writing the Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0T6. Telephone: (613) 951-9606; (613) 951-9607; (613) 951-3353.

Higher feed prices and reduced production contributed to the advance in chicken prices, while the increases in fat and oil prices were a reflection of the lagged effects of sharp increases in raw soya bean oil between March and July.

Over the 12-month period, September 1987 to September 1988, the food index advanced by 4.1%, up from the 3.8% rise reported in the previous 12-month period. Advances of 3.7% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.2% in the food purchased from restaurants index were responsible for the latest increase.

(continued on next page)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Sept. 1988 from	
	Sept. 1988	August 1988	Sept. 1987	August 1988	Sept. 1987
All-items	145.0	144.9	139.3	0.1	4.1
Food	137.5	137.8	132.1	-0.2	4.1
All-items excluding food	147.1	146.9	141.4	0.1	4.0
Housing	145.4	144.9	139.2	0.3	4.5
Clothing	131.3	131.4	125.4	-0.1	4.7
Transportation	142.4	143.3	141.8	-0.6	0.4
Health and personal care	146.9	146.1	141.0	0.5	4.2
Recreation, reading and education	146.9	145.5	139.1	1.0	5.6
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	200.0	200.0	186.4	0.0	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	69.0	69.0	71.8		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	343.5				

All-items excluding Food

Between August and September, the all-items excluding food index also rose by 0.1%, a slowdown from the 0.3% rise reported in the previous month. The latest performance resulted from major offsetting movements in the components. Most of the increase was due to advances of 0.3% and 1.0%, respectively, in the indexes for housing and for recreation, reading and education. A considerable dampening effect was provided by a decline of 0.6% in the transportation index.

Much of the 0.3% increase in the housing index resulted from a 0.5% advance in the index for owned accommodation, attributable mainly to increases in new house prices, mortgage interest costs, and home repair and maintenance charges. Rented accommodation charges also advanced, as did the prices of domestic services, and detergent and soap. Child care costs rose 2.3% in September, as these fees are traditionally adjusted at the start of the school year. A moderate downward impact resulted from lower prices for fuel oil, selected household furniture and appliances, paper products and long-distance telephone calls.

The recreation, reading and education index advanced by 1.0%. A rise of 6.7% in cablevision charges led the recreation index to increase by 0.4%. The education index rose by 3.1%, as post-secondary tuition fees advanced by an average of 4.5%. Higher prices for selected magazines and books boosted the reading index by 1.3%.

A moderate contribution to the latest rise in the all-items excluding food index originated from a rise of 0.5% in the health and personal care index. Higher prices for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies accompanied by a rise in dental care charges, explained the latest rise in this index. At the same time, offsetting movements within the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index resulted in no change in that index. Higher prices for cigarettes, mainly associated with tax increases in Manitoba and British Columbia, were offset by lower prices for some imported wines.

(continued on next page)

A decline of 0.6% in the transportation index had a considerable dampening effect on the rise in the all-items excluding food index. The decline resulted from a sharp drop in air fares, largely due to seasonally lower excursion fares and the impact of fall "seat sale" activity. Some part of this decrease was offset by higher automobile rental charges (termination of "special rates") and increased gasoline prices (mainly in some Western provinces).

The clothing index fell by 0.1%, thus contributing marginally to the overall change in non-food prices. The impact of a 0.3% decline in the women's wear index was almost completely offset by a rise of 0.4% in the men's wear index. The boys' wear index also fell, while the girls' wear index rose. The downward effects of promotional pricing were mostly counterbalanced by higher prices for fall clothing lines and the pass-through effects of higher wool prices.

Over the 12-month period, September 1987 to September 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.0%, down slightly from the 4.1% increase reported in the 12-month period ending in August. September marked the fifth consecutive month in which the 12-month rate of increase in this index has decelerated.

Goods and Services

The goods index fell by 0.1% in September, following a rise of 0.1% reported in August. The increase in the services index also slowed to 0.3% compared to the 0.5% observed the month before. Over the 12-month period, September 1987 to September 1988, the goods index advanced by 3.8%, the same rate as in August, while the services index rose at an accelerated 4.4% (4.2% in August).

City Highlights

Between August and September, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.5% in Halifax to a rise of 0.5% in Vancouver. The noticeable decline in the Halifax CPI was largely due to sharp reductions in its food, housing and transportation indexes. The relatively steep increase in Vancouver's CPI resulted from increases in its food, transportation, and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes, which nationally had declined or remained unchanged.

Between September 1987 and September 1988, advances in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 1.8% in Edmonton to 5.1% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher overall food prices, particularly for beef, poultry, dairy products, eggs and restaurant meals. These increases were partly offset by lower prices for bakery products and fresh produce. The housing index was also up, mainly reflecting advances in owned and rented accommodation charges, child care expenses and prices of household furnishings. Declines in fuel prices and in long-distance telephone charges dampened these increases. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of non-prescribed medicines and dental care, as well as in reading and recreational expenses and post-secondary tuition fees. Significantly offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices and air fares. Prices of personal care supplies also fell. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the food, housing and transportation components. The fall in the food index was due to lower prices for fresh produce, pork and beef, offset partially by price increases for chicken, bakery products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. The decline in the housing index mainly reflected lower charges for fuel oil and electricity, as well as lower furniture prices and a decline in long-distance telephone charges. These declines were partly offset by higher charges for rented accommodation and increased child care expenses. The fall in the transportation index was due to lower gasoline prices and a decline in air fares. Other notable declines were observed in the costs of medicinal and pharmaceutical products and home-entertainment equipment. Exerting a notable upward influence were higher clothing prices and increased dental care charges. Advances were also observed in cablevision charges and in post-secondary tuition fees. From September 1987 to September 1988, the all-items index rose 3.9%.

(continued on next page)

Halifax

The 0.5% fall in the all-items index was largely due to declines in the food, housing and transportation components. Within food, most of the downward pressure was caused by lower prices for beef and fresh produce. The fall in the housing component reflected decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil and furniture. A decline in gasoline prices and air fares caused the transportation index to fall. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased charges for cablevision services and higher post-secondary tuition fees. Between September 1987 and September 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

Saint John

Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for furniture and household textiles and higher overall food prices (most notably for chicken, bakery products, sugar and soft drinks) explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Prices for men's and women's wear also advanced, as did charges for dental care services. The cost of cablevision services rose and post-secondary tuition fees advanced. Exerting a downward impact were lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil and decreased air fares. Long-distance telephone charges also declined. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Quebec City

The all-items index advanced marginally (0.1%). Among the main contributors were higher prices for rented and owned accommodation, increased vehicle rental charges, higher costs for dental care and increased prices for personal care supplies. Advances were also noted in the prices of reading materials, in cablevision fees and in home-entertainment equipment costs. Household textile prices were also up. The food index advanced slightly, as higher prices for chicken, prepared meats, dairy products and fresh fruit more than offset lower prices for beef, pork, fresh vegetables and coffee. Clothing prices fell (particularly for women's wear). Prices for gasoline and air travel also declined, exerting a considerable dampening effect. Between September 1987 and September 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Montreal

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The food index fell mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, beef, cereal and bakery products, sugar, coffee and tea. The transportation index declined, as a result of lower gasoline prices and a decline in air fares. Clothing prices and the cost of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores also declined. The housing index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for fuel oil and household furnishings and equipment were offset by higher charges for rented and owned accommodation. Exerting a notable upward impact were higher dental care charges and increased prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care supplies. Advances in cablevision charges and in the cost of reading materials also exerted a notable upward impact. From September 1987 to September 1988, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Ottawa

The all-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%, as the food, clothing and transportation indexes all registered declines. Within clothing, most of the downward impact originated from lower prices for women's wear, while in transportation, lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares explained the downward movement. The food index fell mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and fresh vegetables. Largely offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher child care expenses and increased vehicle rental charges. Advances were also noted in dental care charges, in personal care supply costs and in cablevision charges. Post-secondary tuition fees were up, as were the costs of cigarettes and reading materials. From September 1987 to September 1988, the all-items index rose 4.3%.

Toronto

Among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the all-items index were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased child care expenses and higher prices for men's wear. Advances in dental care costs, cablevision charges, tuition fees

(continued on next page)

and the prices of reading materials also exerted a notable upward impact. The food index declined, reflecting lower prices for pork, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares exerted a considerable downward influence. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Thunder Bay

Declines in the costs of furniture, household equipment, women's wear and air travel explained a large part of the marginal fall (-0.1%) in the all-items index. Largely offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, household textiles, cablevision services and post-secondary education. Prices for men's wear and for clothing materials also advanced. The food index was up overall, as higher prices for prepared meats, eggs, coffee, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for beef, cereal products, fresh vegetables and sugar. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for cigarettes, increased rented and owned accommodation charges and higher tuition fees for post-secondary education explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also observed in the prices of furniture, gasoline, home entertainment equipment and men's wear. Air fares declined, as did overall food prices, the latter mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.7%.

Regina

Declines in gasoline prices, air fares and clothing prices (particularly for women's wear) accounted for a large part of the 0.4% fall in the all-items index. Recreational charges also declined, as did the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Moderating these declines were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and increased prices for household textiles and equipment. Prices for reading materials, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also advanced. The food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, chicken, coffee and soft drinks were offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. Between September 1987 and September 1988, the all-items index rose 3.2%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), due mainly to declines in the transportation and food components. Within transportation, most of the downward impact originated from lower gasoline prices and decreased air fares (partially offset by higher vehicle rental costs). The decline in the food index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and beef (prices for pork, chicken, fish and bakery products advanced). Prices for furniture, alcoholic beverages and long-distance telephone calls also declined. Largely offsetting these declines were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for reading materials and home-entertainment equipment. Price advances were also noted for prescribed medicines, child care services and household textiles. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.2%.

Edmonton

Advances in food prices, vehicle rental charges and gasoline, combined with higher fees for cablevision services and for post-secondary education explained a large part of the marginal 0.1% rise in the all-items index. Within food, higher prices were noted for fresh produce, dairy products, eggs and restaurant meals. Higher charges for rented accommodation, child care and household textiles also had a notable upward influence. Prices for reading materials, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies were also up. Air fares declined, exerting a notable downward effect. Charges for owned accommodation were down, as was the cost of long-distance telephone service. Prices for furniture and household equipment also fell. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, with most of the upward impact originating in the food, housing and clothing components. Within food, higher prices were observed for chicken, beef, bread, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, as well as increased child care expenses and higher prices for household equipment explained the advance in the

(continued on next page)

housing index. The rise in the clothing index reflected higher prices for men's and women's wear. Other notable advances were observed in charges for cablevision services, in the cost of reading materials and in post-secondary tuition fees. The transportation index fell, exerting a notable downward effect. The decline was the result of lower air fares which were only partly offset by higher gasoline prices and increased charges for the rental of automotive vehicles. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Vancouver

Higher food prices and increased transportation costs were among the main contributing factors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for chicken, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. The transportation index was up, as a result of higher gasoline prices and increased vehicle rental costs. Higher fees were noted for cablevision services and for post-secondary education. Cigarette prices were also up. The housing component remained unchanged overall, as higher charges for rented and owned accommodation and increased child care expenses were offset by lower prices for furniture, household equipment, and long-distance telephone services. From September 1987 to September 1988, the all-items index rose 3.7%.

Victoria

Advances in housing charges (particularly for rented and owned accommodation, child care and furniture) combined with increases in post-secondary tuition fees and higher charges for cablevision services explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. The costs of personal care supplies, cigarette prices and vehicle rental charges were also up. The food index advanced overall, largely due to higher prices for chicken, eggs, dairy products, bakery products, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Prices for fresh fruit and beef declined. Declines in gasoline prices, air fares, cigarette prices and long-distance telephone charges had a dampening effect. Since September 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

(see tables on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The September 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Sept. 1988 index	139.3	125.5	139.5	136.6	136.0	143.3	143.5	189.7
% change from August 1988	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	0.8	0.1
% change from September 1987	2.8	3.5	3.4	2.8	-0.8	2.2	5.1	4.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Sept. 1988 index	137.5	129.7	133.2	125.8	132.4	150.7	150.9	203.0
% change from August 1988	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.8	-1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
% change from September 1987	3.9	4.6	3.3	4.1	-0.4	4.9	6.0	9.6
Halifax								
Sept. 1988 index	142.0	131.5	141.0	127.9	139.0	153.7	152.1	199.9
% change from August 1988	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	0.9	-1.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
% change from September 1987	4.0	9.4	2.5	4.8	1.4	5.6	5.1	3.5
Saint John								
Sept. 1988 index	142.7	133.4	145.2	128.0	135.6	143.0	151.6	207.9
% change from August 1988	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0
% change from September 1987	4.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.0	4.1	5.9	11.7
Quebec City								
Sept. 1988 index	145.7	139.4	149.3	131.0	141.0	148.5	135.6	196.1
% change from August 1988	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.7	0.7	-0.2
% change from September 1987	3.8	5.7	4.3	3.3	0.2	3.6	4.5	4.1
Montreal								
Sept. 1988 index	146.7	140.4	149.9	129.6	145.1	146.7	141.4	196.3
% change from August 1988	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	1.2	0.8	-0.2
% change from September 1987	3.9	4.8	4.8	3.1	1.0	3.8	4.4	3.9
Ottawa								
Sept. 1988 index	145.7	131.7	149.1	132.9	146.6	152.7	146.2	197.5
% change from August 1988	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-1.4	1.7	0.6	0.0
% change from September 1987	4.3	2.6	4.2	4.9	2.1	7.1	6.2	9.8
Toronto								
Sept. 1988 index	151.0	142.7	155.1	136.6	146.9	150.6	150.0	200.0
% change from August 1988	0.1	-0.6	0.7	0.1	-1.4	0.3	1.4	-0.3
% change from September 1987	5.1	4.8	6.1	5.9	-0.1	4.3	6.9	10.0
Thunder Bay								
Sept. 1988 index	144.0	135.8	140.9	130.8	146.8	147.4	146.9	194.4
% change from August 1988	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-1.0	0.4	1.0	0.1
% change from September 1987	4.3	3.5	3.6	6.0	2.3	3.3	7.0	9.8
Winnipeg								
Sept. 1988 index	143.6	129.4	144.8	131.1	139.9	143.4	152.5	217.9
% change from August 1988	0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	3.0
% change from September 1987	4.7	3.7	4.5	5.5	3.6	6.1	5.8	8.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

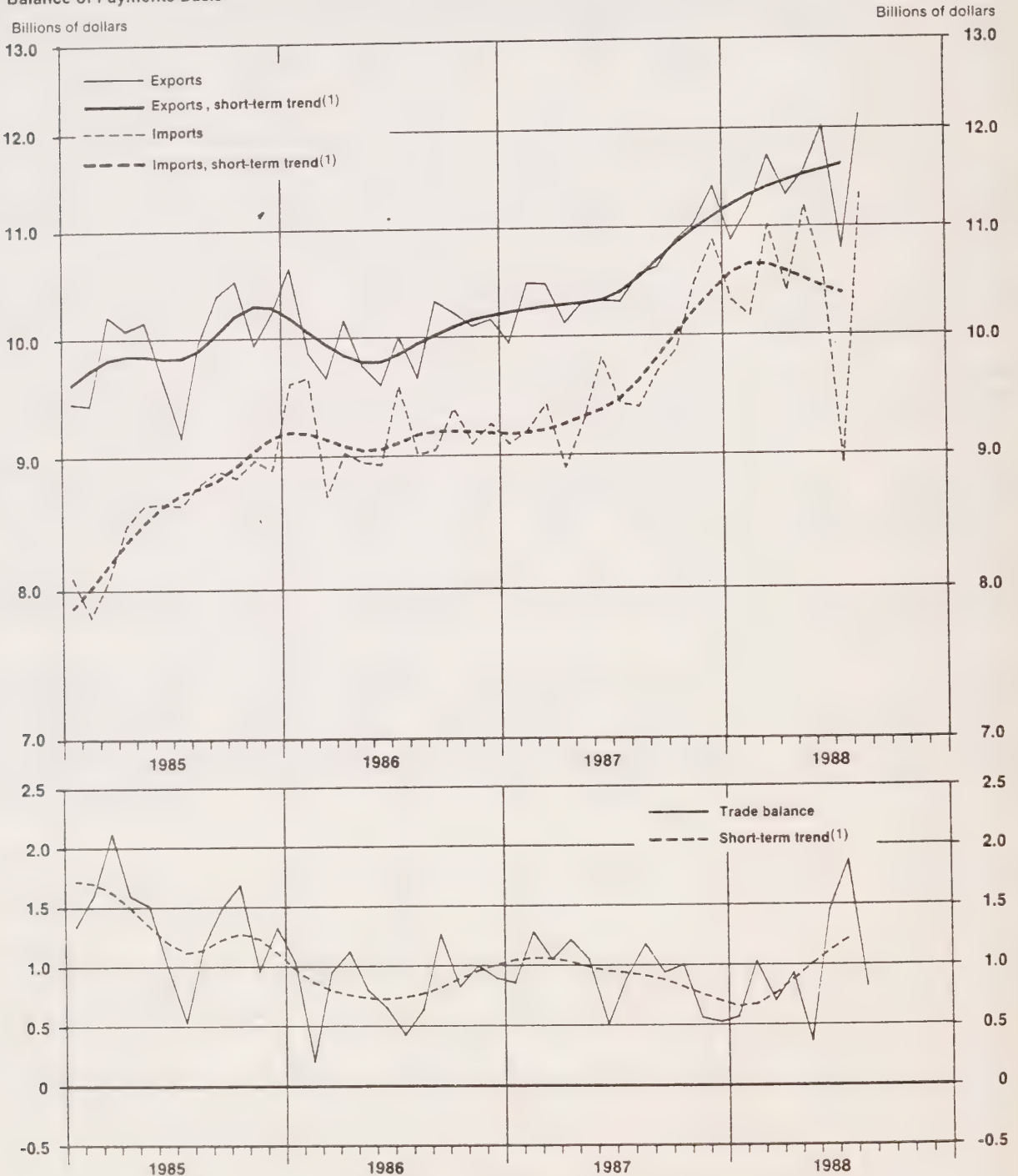
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
Sept. 1988 index	140.5	128.9	143.6	127.2	128.6	168.6	146.0	194.2
% change from August 1988	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.2	-2.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.3
% change from September 1987	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.7	1.7	1.0	3.4	6.1
Saskatoon								
Sept. 1988 index	142.2	129.2	143.8	131.2	131.9	174.1	148.5	188.8
% change from August 1988	-0.1	-1.0	0.5	0.0	-1.6	0.2	1.0	-0.2
% change from September 1987	3.2	2.1	3.9	5.0	0.2	1.5	5.2	5.5
Edmonton								
Sept. 1988 index	138.0	137.8	127.8	128.4	138.4	145.1	146.0	215.9
% change from August 1988	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0
% change from September 1987	1.8	2.2	2.0	4.4	-3.6	3.1	6.0	3.8
Calgary								
Sept. 1988 index	136.8	136.3	126.6	125.2	138.0	151.1	144.2	210.6
% change from August 1988	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	-1.1	0.0	0.5	-0.1
% change from September 1987	2.3	4.0	2.2	5.0	-3.8	5.0	4.7	3.6
Vancouver								
Sept. 1988 index	139.3	135.9	131.3	130.1	143.7	138.5	152.8	191.3
% change from August 1988	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.9
% change from September 1987	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.9	0.8	3.6	4.9	10.1
Victoria²								
Sept. 1988 index	111.6	113.0	105.0	111.8	109.7	113.9	120.7	138.6
% change from August 1988	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	-1.0	1.1	1.0	0.1
% change from September 1987	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.7	1.1	6.6	5.9	10.0

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66).

² December 1984 = 100.

Imports, Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

August 1988

Month-to-month Overview

On a balance of payments basis and adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, Canada posted an international merchandise trade surplus in August of \$813 million. This surplus, down more than \$1 billion from the level recorded the previous month, brings Canada's cumulative trade surplus for the first eight months of 1988 to \$7.7 billion, slightly lower than the level of \$8.0 billion recorded during the same period of 1987.

The fall in the trade surplus between July and August was caused primarily by a larger rise in imports than exports. Canada's unusually large trade surplus of \$2 billion with the United States in July dropped back to \$1.0 billion in August. With the exception of July, Canada's monthly surplus with the United States has fluctuated between \$1.0 billion and \$1.5 billion in 1988.

Sharply higher exports in August of passenger automobiles and metals and alloys boosted total exports to a new record high of \$12.1 billion, up \$1.3 billion from July and \$114 million from June. The decrease recorded in July was primarily attributable to the slowdown in Canadian production of automobiles. Faster growth of the U.S. economy in August – as indicated by the 0.4% increase in the leading economic indicator, following a drop of 0.6% in July – probably contributed to stronger U.S. demand for Canadian products.

Imports in August totalled \$11.3 billion, a marked increase over the level of \$8.9 billion recorded in July. Increased retail sales of imported automobiles in Canada undoubtedly contributed to the increase of more than \$400 million in automobile imports in August, while the resumption of Canadian automotive production boosted imports of parts by more than \$700 million. Imports of machinery and equipment, a sign of the vitality of the Canadian economy, increased by \$756 million, regaining the ground lost in July.

The absence of major upward revisions to the July trade figures indicates that the sharp drop in July did indeed reflect a substantial decline in international trade. It should be recalled that in July orders and deliveries of Canadian businesses posted declines, while production remained flat.

Note to Users

With the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System which represents a major departure from the previous commodity classification and starting with January 1988 and at least for the balance of 1988:

- Users should interpret levels and month-to-month movements in commodity data with caution;
- Revisions to imports and exports have been greater than usual but should settle down to more normal levels in the months to come.

Users should also note as a further caution to interpretation of 1988 data as related to 1987 that:

- Recording of imports is now based on the date the merchandise is released by customs and not on the customs stamp date, as before January 1988.

In order to maintain continuity in concepts and definitions:

- The balance of payments data continue to be presented on a consignment basis.
- Both raw and seasonally adjusted data for the previous periods reflect the above changes where applicable.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

The monthly movements shown for the short-term trend may differ from those shown for seasonally adjusted values published in other sections of this report. The short-term trend is the result of a weighted moving average of 13 terms, and it is therefore possible that the seasonally adjusted values may not point in the same direction as the short-term trend.

Exports

The short-term trend for exports posted an increase in July for the sixteenth consecutive month, rising 0.5% from the previous month. This is a slight acceleration in the rate of increase of the trend, from the June level of 0.4%.

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- The largest gains in July were recorded in the trend for exports of metals and alloys (notably precious metals and aluminum), wood pulp and trucks.
- The trend for exports of wood pulp has remained up since August 1987 and increased sharply between February and July 1988, rising gradually from 0.4% to 3.6%.
- The trend for exports of passenger automobiles, which fell 0.2% in June, rose 0.3% in July.
- The strong upward trend for wheat exports recorded in early 1988 has declined substantially, falling from a peak of 9.1% in January to 0.4% in July.
- The largest declines were recorded for exports of motor vehicle parts, energy products and machinery and equipment other than those indicated by the breakdown by summary category.

Imports

The short-term trend for imports was down in July for the fifth straight month, declining 0.4% from the previous month. This rate of decline is slightly lower than the 0.6% decrease recorded in June.

- The largest declines were recorded in imports of motor vehicle parts, crude petroleum and industrial goods other than those listed in the breakdown.
- The largest increases were recorded in the trend for imports of energy products other than those listed in the breakdown by summary category, passenger automobiles and agricultural and fishing products.
- The downward trend for imports of industrial and agricultural machinery continued in July, with a decrease of 0.2%.
- The trend for imports of passenger automobiles, down between November 1987 and June 1988, recovered in July, showing a slight increase of 0.6%.

Analysis by Commodities and Trading Partners

Commodities

While international merchandise trade statistics for July showed a general decline, with 44 of a total of 61 merchandise import categories and 50 of a total of 62 merchandise export categories showing decreases, the data for August indicate a marked recovery and a return to the levels which preceded the July drop. Thus, 42 merchandise export categories and 52 merchandise import categories posted gains over the previous month.

- Exports of passenger automobiles and precious metals posted large increases in August over the average for the first seven months of 1988. Exports of automobiles totalled \$1.7 billion (a new record), while exports of precious metals totalled \$366 million.
- Cumulative wheat exports in 1988 totalled \$3.2 billion, or approximately \$1 billion more than during the same period of last year. In August, wheat exports totalled \$425 million.
- Compared to the average for the first seven months of 1988, exports of motor vehicle parts posted a decline of \$91 million, while imports of parts increased by \$151 million. As a result of these movements, Canada's deficit in motor vehicle parts trade rose sharply to \$817 million from \$103 million in July.
- Exports of crude petroleum fell in August from July to a total of \$331 million, reflecting a decrease in the quantity exported and a slight decline in the average price per barrel from \$16.17 in July to \$16.00 in August. This is the second consecutive decrease in exports of crude petroleum.
- Stimulated by carmakers' incentive programs, retail sales of passenger automobiles rebounded in August, resulting in a substantial increase in automobile imports to a total of \$1.3 billion. These increases bring the cumulative total for the first eight months of 1988 to \$7.9 billion, or virtually the same level as for the corresponding period last year.

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- Imports of finished products, excluding automotive products, which dropped sharply in July to \$3.8 billion, rose in August to \$4.7 billion.

- Imports from Japan rose to \$608 million, up sharply from the preceding month, but still \$57 million lower than the average level for the first seven months of 1988.

(see tables on following pages)

Trading Partners

- Exports to the United States totalled \$9.0 billion, compared to \$8.0 billion in July and an average of \$8.4 billion for the first seven months of 1988.
- Canadian exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$2.3 billion for the first eight months of 1988, or more than half of exports to other EEC member countries (\$4.5 billion).
- Imports from the United States totalled \$8.0 billion, bringing the cumulative total to \$57.5 billion for the first eight months of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3686-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

The August 1988 issue of *Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of November. For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or John Butterill (613-951-4808) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
August 1988

August 1988										
Customs Basis				Balance of Payment Basis						
				Period-to-period change ²						
	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
				\$ millions				%	%	\$ million
1982	84,530	67,856	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,738	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,613	75,520	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	112,384	95,460	111,330	91,493	111,330	91,492	19,838	22.9	25.2	2,381
1985	119,474	104,355	119,070	102,669	119,070	102,669	16,400	7.0	12.2	-3,437
1986	120,670	112,511	119,889	110,079	119,889	110,079	9,810	0.7	7.2	-6,590
1987	125,087	116,239	126,125	115,149	126,125	115,149	10,976	5.2	4.6	1,166
1986										
I quarter	29,171	27,666	29,372	26,924	30,106	27,913	2,193	-1.8	4.6	-1,786
II quarter	31,283	29,637	31,020	28,949	29,451	26,872	2,578	-2.2	-3.7	385
III quarter	28,431	27,284	28,341	26,697	29,923	27,598	2,326	1.6	2.7	-253
IV quarter	31,785	27,924	31,156	27,509	30,409	27,696	2,713	1.6	0.4	388
1987										
I quarter	29,714	27,776	30,278	27,346	30,833	27,662	3,171	1.4	-0.1	457
II quarter	31,687	29,578	31,832	29,326	30,668	27,915	2,752	-0.5	0.9	-418
III quarter	29,628	27,814	30,071	27,472	31,407	28,419	2,988	2.4	1.8	236
IV quarter	34,057	31,071	33,944	31,005	33,217	31,153	2,065	5.8	9.6	-924
1988										
I quarter	33,926	35,027	33,337	32,340	33,671	31,394	2,277	1.4	0.8	212
II quarter	36,169	33,484	36,286	32,978	34,781	32,059	2,722	3.3	2.1	445
1987										
January	9,154	8,767	9,353	8,487	9,924	9,074	850	-2.1	-1.8	-41
February	9,889	8,974	10,074	9,001	10,460	9,185	1,274	5.4	1.2	424
March	10,671	10,034	10,851	9,858	10,449	9,403	1,046	-0.1	2.4	-229
April	10,223	9,407	10,334	9,310	10,090	8,882	1,208	-3.4	-5.5	162
May	10,658	9,493	10,589	9,432	10,285	9,242	1,043	1.9	4.0	-164
June	10,807	10,678	10,909	10,585	10,293	9,791	502	0.1	5.9	-542
July	9,528	9,508	9,635	9,476	10,280	9,391	889	-0.1	-4.1	388
August	9,362	8,560	9,564	8,496	10,532	9,364	1,168	2.4	-0.3	278
September	10,738	9,747	10,872	9,500	10,595	9,664	931	0.6	3.2	-237
October	11,336	10,138	11,343	10,073	10,850	9,853	997	2.4	1.9	66
November	11,513	10,622	11,382	10,670	11,003	10,452	551	1.4	6.1	-446
December	11,207	10,311	11,220	10,262	11,365	10,848	517	3.3	3.8	-34
1988										
January	10,269	12,332	10,153	9,989	10,840	10,277	564	-4.6	-5.3	47
February	11,204	10,467	10,937	10,262	11,158	10,137	1,021	2.9	-1.4	457
March	12,454	12,229	12,247	12,089	11,673	10,980	693	4.6	8.3	-328
April	11,382	10,613	11,421	10,451	11,277	10,356	921	-3.4	-5.7	229
May	12,028	11,633	12,066	11,417	11,524	11,171	353	2.2	7.9	-568
June	12,758	11,238	12,800	11,111	11,980	10,532	1,447	3.9	-5.7	1,094
July	9,572	8,791	9,839	8,816	10,749	8,887	1,862	-10.3	-15.6	415
August	10,751	10,650	10,942	10,415	12,094	11,281	813	12.5	26.9	-1,049
Year-to-date										
1987	80,292	75,421	81,309	74,644	82,312	74,332	7,980	4.0	1.3	2,147
1988	90,417	87,952	90,404	84,549	91,295	83,622	7,673	10.9	12.5	-307

¹ Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to truncation, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.
- The 1986 and 1987 figures include the final revisions.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
 August 1988
 Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

			Period-to-period change				Year-to-date	Change over previous year	
	July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.			
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Exports to:¹									
United States	8,019.6	9,001.3	-7.3	12.2	-635.8	981.7	67,954.9	7.5	4,758.5
United Kingdom	280.6	354.3	-16.9	26.2	-57.1	73.6	2,346.3	15.5	314.7
Japan	593.9	731.3	-32.5	23.1	-285.5	137.3	5,393.7	29.5	1,227.6
EEC '86 excl. UK	559.9	619.5	-0.7	10.7	-3.9	59.6	4,538.1	9.9	410.6
Other OECD '86	223.9	230.1	-23.1	2.8	-67.2	6.2	1,950.2	18.8	309.2
Other Countries	1,071.4	1,157.5	-14.4	8.0	-180.5	86.1	9,111.6	27.4	1,961.9
Total	10,749.4	12,093.9	-10.3	12.5	-1,230.2	1,344.5	91,294.7	10.9	8,982.5
Imports from:¹									
United States	5,857.7	7,992.7	-18.3	36.4	-1,316.4	2,135.0	57,465.2	12.6	6,429.8
United Kingdom	370.0	390.2	-18.9	5.5	-86.4	20.2	3,260.2	8.7	262.0
Japan	526.0	608.2	-23.5	15.6	-161.4	82.2	5,267.0	8.5	411.4
EEC '86 excl. UK	741.5	845.1	-7.5	14.0	-60.5	103.6	6,886.6	16.1	956.2
Other OECD '86	278.5	268.3	-17.0	-3.7	-57.1	-10.2	2,345.8	14.5	297.0
Other Countries	1,113.8	1,176.7	3.4	5.6	36.9	62.9	8,396.8	12.5	933.4
Total	8,887.5	11,281.2	-15.6	26.9	-1,644.7	2,393.7	83,621.6	12.5	9,289.7
Balance with:									
United States	2,161.9	1,008.5			680.5	-1,153.4	10,489.6		-1,671.3
United Kingdom	-89.4	-35.9			29.3	53.4	-913.9		52.8
Japan	68.0	123.1			-124.2	55.1	126.6		816.2
EEC '86 excl. UK	-181.7	-225.6			56.6	-44.0	-2,348.5		-545.6
Other OECD '86	-54.6	-38.2			-10.2	16.4	-395.6		12.2
Other Countries	-42.4	-19.2			-217.5	23.1	714.9		1,028.5
Total	1,861.9	812.7			414.6	-1,049.2	7,673.1		-307.2

¹ Exports to "Other OECD Countries" and imports from the United Kingdom, "Other OECD Countries" and "Other Countries" do not have seasonality. Consequently, these series are not seasonally adjusted.

Note: - Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.
 - Imports for August 1988 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to \$6,338.8 million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

August 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, housing starts for August rebounded to a level of 249,000 units from a revised level of 211,000 in July, an increase of 18%.
- The multiple dwelling sector and to a lesser degree the single dwelling sector were responsible for this increase.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- After two consecutive drops, starts in the multiple housing sector recovered in August, posting a 45% increase over July.
- On a regional basis, all regions recorded substantial increases except the Prairies where dwelling starts have levelled off since June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The August 1988 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

1987/88

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available. Also available are 1987 tobacco data, and updates to 1987 mushroom data. Information on 1987 area, yield and production of potatoes as well as 1988 seeded area of potatoes are included in this release.

Intercensal revisions to vegetable statistics for the period 1981-1986 are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1044, 1371-1395, 1397-1407, 5611, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

The October issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in late October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

The Dairy Review

August 1988

In August 1988, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 349 tonnes, an increase of 13.4% compared to August 1987. The August 1988 production of cheddar cheese in Canada amounted to 10 111 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% compared to August 1987.

An estimated 682 841 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in July 1988, an increase of 4.5% over July 1987. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1988 to 4 541 429 kilolitres, an increase of 3.5% over the January-July period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The August 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on October 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Construction Type Plywood

August 1988

Canadian firms produced 165 498 cubic metres (187,025,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during August 1988, a decrease of 5.1% from the 174 410 cubic metres (197,096,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during August 1987.

January to August 1988 production totalled 1 434 339 cubic metres (1,620,905,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 2.7% from the 1 474 012 cubic metres (1,665,738,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The August 1988 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Export and Import Price Indexes

August 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981 = 100) basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633, 3635, 3636 and 3638.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1988 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The August 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled \$847.5 million, up 8.7% from \$779.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5425.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (34-250B 1811, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Agricultural Implement Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled \$783.1 million, down 3.1% from \$808.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5541.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-250B 3111, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the compressor, pump and industrial fan industry (SIC 3191) totalled \$430.6 million, up 0.03% from \$430.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5543.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-250B 3191, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled \$924.7 million, down 6.8% from \$992.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5559.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3255, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Electronic Parts and Components Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic parts and components industry (SIC 3352) totalled \$785.2 million, up 12.7% from \$696.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5575.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3352, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electronic computing and peripheral industry (SIC 3361) totalled \$1,504.5 million, down 1.3% from \$1,523.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5577.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3361, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

✓ **Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Alberta: Part 2, 1986 Census**.
Catalogue number 94-118
(Canada: \$60; Other Countries: \$70).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Week of October 17 - 21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
October		
17	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1988
20	Retail Trade	August 1988
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 17, 1988

Major Release

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, August 1988	2
• Total travel abroad by Canadian residents reached record levels, both on an unadjusted and a seasonally adjusted basis.	

Data Availability Announcements

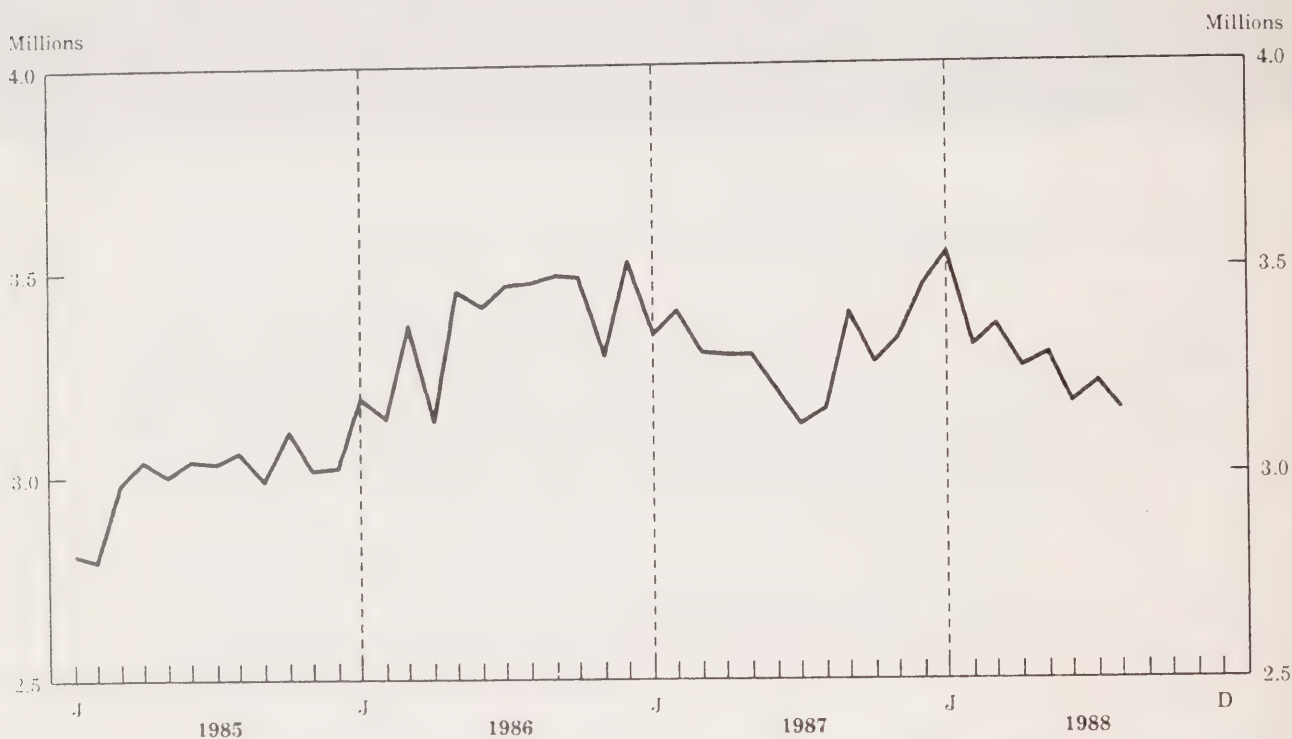
Wholesale Trade, 1986	6
Processed Asparagus, 1988	6

Publications Released	7
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Major Release

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Total Travel

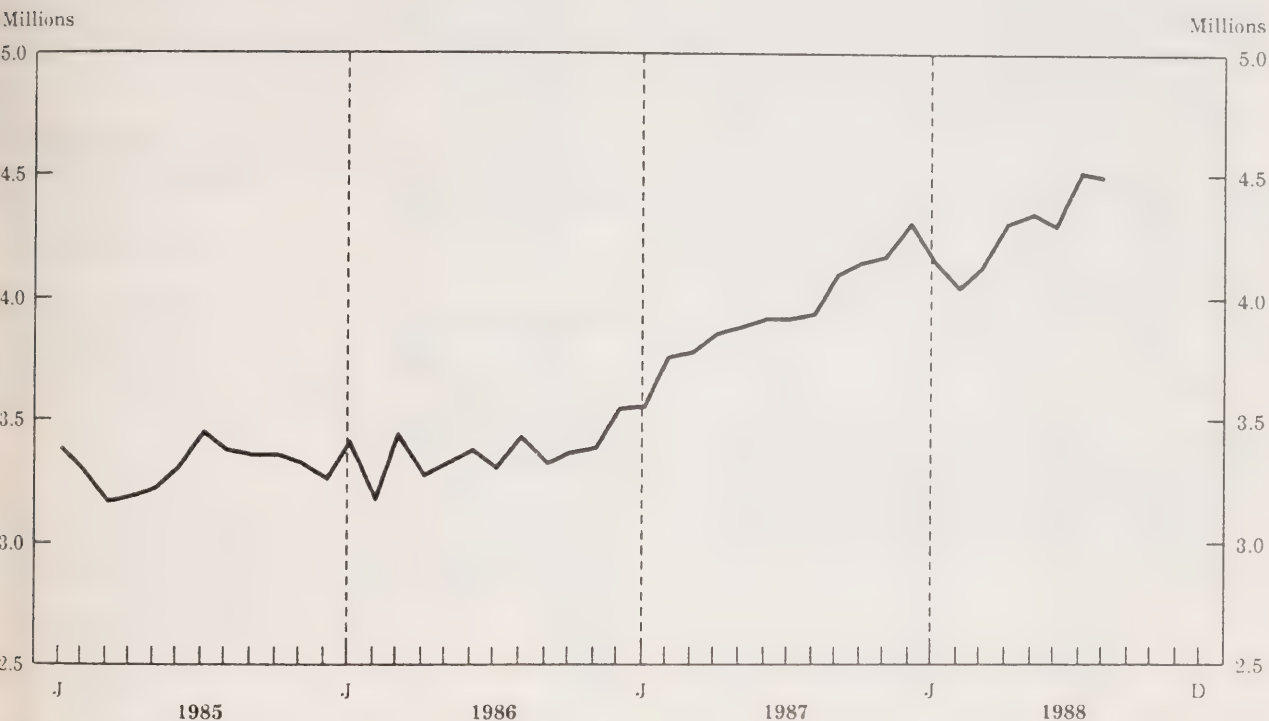
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the August volume of foreign travel to Canada decreased by 2.1% from July, a continuation of the generally downward movement experienced since the peak of January 1988.
- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 2.3% from July to August 1988, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Total visits by U.S. residents had been generally climbing during the second half of 1987, reaching a peak in January 1988, at the onset of the Calgary Olympics. A declining trend in traffic from the U.S. has been persisting since that period.

Note to Users

The objective of seasonal adjustment is to reveal the underlying trend-cyclical movement in a time series. Seasonally adjusted figures are specially important for the analysis of short-term movements of less than one year. At the national level of aggregation, "Total trips" have an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of four, which means that within that four-month period, the month-to-month comparisons would be dominated by erratic movements. Comparing the most recent seasonally adjusted estimate with the estimate four months earlier will yield a good indication of changes in the short-term trend. Seasonally adjusted data on overnight travel will be available at a later date.

(continued on page 3)

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



- Trips by overseas residents to Canada remained at the same level as in the previous month. During the Winter Olympics, in February 1988, overseas visits had reached a record level on a seasonally adjusted basis.
- Total international trips by Canadian residents in August were just below the July figure, reflecting a slight drop in visits to the U.S.
- Trips by Canadian residents to the United States, measured on their return, decreased marginally (less than 1%) from the record level of July 1988. After a decline in the first two months of 1988, presumably reflecting the impact of the Winter Olympics, the level of Canadian visits to the U.S. had been generally increasing. Despite this recent decrease, the seasonally adjusted volume in August still represented the second highest level this year.

- Trips by Canadian residents to overseas countries increased by 2.2% between July and August, the highest results since the record level set in February 1988. This represented a reversal of the downward movement present since March.

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Total Travel

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 7.5% from August 1987 to 5,253,000. In the first eight months of 1988, the number of U.S. visits to Canada declined by 2.1% from the comparable period last year.

(continued on page 4)

- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 8.7% from last year to 514,000 during the same month. Over the first eight months of 1988, the number of visits to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. increased by 15.4% over the same period in 1987.
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents numbered 6,154,000 - 8.7% above August 1987, and a record high for the month. On a year-to-date basis, this number has risen by 12.0% from the comparable period last year.

Overnight Travel

- Preliminary estimates indicate that non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada, at 2,655,000 in August 1988, were 1.5% below those of August 1987. In the first eight months of 1988, these volumes were up 2.6% over the same period in 1987.

- The number of overnight visits by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad reached a new August record level of 2,204,000 or 5.6% above August 1987. In the first eight months of 1988, these volumes were up 8.6% over the same period in 1987.

The accompanying graphs show traveller entries and re-entries, seasonally adjusted, for the period 1985 to 1988.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2695.

The August 1988 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50\$55) will be available mid-October. See "How to Order Publications".

For special tabulations and more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Summary of Preliminary Estimates on International Travel¹

	1988							
	August	July	June	May	April	March	February	January
	(in thousands)							
	Adjusted for seasonal variation							
Total Number of Trips								
Non-resident Travellers								
All Countries	3,159	3,228	3,176	3,291	3,264	3,362	3,313	3,542
United States	2,905	2,974	2,938	3,034	3,008	3,084	3,027	3,306
Other Countries	254	254	238	257	256	278	286	236
Residents of Canada								
All Countries	4,493	4,513	4,297	4,352	4,299	4,126	4,041	4,167
United States	4,265	4,290	4,078	4,130	4,074	3,902	3,795	3,934
Other Countries	228	223	219	222	225	224	246	234
	August 1988	August 1987	% Change	Jan.-Aug. 1988	Jan.-Aug. 1987	% Change		
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)				
	Unadjusted							
Total Number of Trips								
Non-resident Travellers								
All Countries	5,767	6,150	-6.2	28,172	28,428	-0.9		
United States	5,253	5,677	-7.5	25,970	26,519	-2.1		
Other Countries	514	473	8.7	2,202	1,908	15.4		
Residents of Canada								
All countries	6,154	5,662	8.7	36,685	32,747	12.0		
United States	5,863	5,374	9.1	34,664	30,816	12.5		
Other Countries	291	288	1.0	2,021	1,931	4.7		
Estimated Overnight Trips²								
Non-resident Travellers								
All Countries	2,655	2,696	-1.5	11,324	11,042	2.6		
United States	2,196	2,290	-4.1	9,358	9,378	-0.2		
Other Countries	459	406	13.0	1,966	1,664	18.1		
Residents of Canada								
All Countries	2,204	2,087	5.6	11,700	10,773	8.6		
United States	1,913	1,800	6.3	9,678	8,842	9.4		
Other Countries	291	288	1.0	2,021	1,931	4.7		

¹ Totals may not add up due to rounding.

² Seasonally adjusted overnight trips available at a later date. Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

Data Availability Announcements

Wholesale Trade

1986

Preliminary results for 1986 indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to \$235.2 billion, an increase of 1.5% from the revised \$231.7 billion reported for 1985. Wholesale merchants accounted for \$199.7 billion, or 84.9% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers – the other segment of the wholesale trade sector – accounted for \$35.5 billion, or 15.1%.

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled \$189.5 billion in 1986, an increase of 2.3% from the \$185.2 billion reported in 1985 while the value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining \$45.7 billion, a decrease of 1.8% from the \$46.5 billion reported in 1985. Year-end inventories rose to \$24.8 billion for 1986, up 3.5% from the previous year's level of \$23.9 billion.

The 1986 **Wholesale Trade Statistics** publication presents detailed information for merchants and agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification.

The 1986 issue of *Wholesale Trade Statistics* (63-226, \$30) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Douglas Watson (613-951-3550) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Processed Asparagus

1988

Data on processed asparagus for 1988 are now available.

The publication *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 17, No. 1, *Pack of Processed Asparagus* (32-023, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Footwear Statistics, August 1988.**
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1988.**
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Paper and Allied Products Industries, Stationery Paper Products Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 36-250B 2792
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1988. Catalogue number 41-011**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries, Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 42-251B 3252
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries, Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry, 1986 of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 42-251B 3254
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries, Boatbuilding and Repair Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3281**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1988. Catalogue number 46-002**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 46-250B 3731
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 8, Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific and Technological (S&T) Activities, 1980-81 to 1988-89. Catalogue number 88-001**
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, Quebec: Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-110
(Canada: \$170; Other Countries: \$198).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 18, 1988

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Selected Financial Indexes, September 1988	2
Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems, 1987	2

Publications Released

3



Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1988

Highlights from the July issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first seven months of 1988 show that passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled services by major Canadian air carriers increased by 12.1% over the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports rose by 4.8% during the first five months of 1988 compared to the same period in 1987.

This issue also features two special releases and their highlights include:

- Passenger traffic on commuter and local air carriers for other unit toll services increased by 30.1% in 1987. This marks the third consecutive annual increase.
- Preliminary data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair – indicate that 54.9% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1987, down from 59.6% for the corresponding period in 1986.

The Vol. 20, No. 10 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be released this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on the July issue, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Full-time Enrolment In Trade And Vocational Training Programs

1986-87

Data on full-time enrolments in trade and vocational programs of community colleges, public vocational schools and related institutions are now available for all provinces for the 1986-87 survey year.

For more detailed information on this release, contact V. Hewitt or R. Lortie (613-951-1529/1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1988

September 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems

1987

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of \$11.0 billion in 1987, up 4.7% over 1986. Operating expenses were \$7.7 billion, an increase of 9.8% over 1986. Net operating revenue was \$3.3 billion, a decrease of 5.7% from 1986. Telephone toll messages increased 12.7% to 2.1 billion.

The *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 18 No. 4 (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of October 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Service Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **The Dairy Review**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**, Second Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Gas Utilities**, June 1988.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Security Transactions With Non-residents**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).
- ✓ **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).
- ✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin**, Vol. 12, No. 9, **The Regional Distribution of R&D in Canada**, 1979 to 1986.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Quarterly Demographic Statistics**, April-June 1988.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: \$7/\$28; Other Countries: \$8/\$32).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

Basic Summary Tabulations (20% Sample), 1986 Census	2
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, October 1, 1988	2

Publications Released

3

Regional Reference Centres

4

Basic Summary Tabulations (20% Sample) Urban and Rural Census Tracts 1986 Census

A first set of detailed socio-economic data from the 1986 Census is now available on computer tape for the provinces, 37 large urban centres, census tracts (CTs) and provincial census tracts (PCTs). Census tracts are small permanent census geostatistical areas established in large urban communities (CTs) as well as in rural and smaller urban areas (PCTs); populations of CTs and PCTs normally vary between 2,500 and 8,000 persons. These data were collected from one in five Canadian households. This new information is presented in the form of cross-tabulations, with each table featuring two or three variables.

See page 2 of today's *Daily* for a list of tables and prices.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Data Availability Announcements

Basic Summary Tabulations

1986 Census (20% Sample)

The following tables are available today at the census tract and provincial census tract level, with totals for 37 large urban centres and provinces.

These tables contain data extracted from the long questionnaire completed by a 20% sample of households. Further data from the same sample, covering such topics as households, education, industry, occupation and income will become available next week.

These tabulations are designed to meet the most commonly expressed needs of census data users who wish to study the characteristics of small areas. The data stored on these computer tapes are more detailed than those presented in census publications. These data can be used with geographic and cartographic computer files - also available from Statistics Canada - in detailed analyses for such purposes as market research and the planning of community services.

Basic summary tabulations are available on computer tapes. Because these products have a standard format, they can be offered for the lowest price of all machine-readable data from the 1986 Census. Prices for tapes range from \$300 for the Yukon to \$860 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for data for selected subprovincial regions or for diskette or paper copies will be provided upon request.

Ethno-cultural Characteristics

- EC86B01 Population by ethnic origin (21) and sex (3)
- EC86B02 Population by place of birth (20) and sex (3)
- EC86B03 Immigrant population by period of immigration (7), sex (3) and age at immigration (4)
- EC86B04 Population by citizenship (11) and sex (3)

Mobility

- MB86B01 Population five years and over by age groups (8), sex (3) and mobility status (8)

Language

- LA86B01 Population by official language (5), age groups (8A) and sex (3)
- LA86B02 Population by home language (25) and sex (3)

Dwellings

- DW86B01 Occupied private dwellings by structural type (5) and principal heating fuel (9)
- DW86B02 Occupied private dwellings by structural type (5) and period of construction (9)
- DW86B03 Owner-occupied private non-farm non-reserve dwellings by value of dwellings (11) and structural type (5)
- DW86B04 Occupied private dwellings by structural type (5) and number of persons per room (7)
- DW86B05 Occupied private dwellings by main type of heating equipment (7) showing principal heating fuel (9)

The figures between parentheses indicate the number of categories for each characteristic.

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at October 1, 1988 and revised figures for September 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The August issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) will be available the week of October 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

Crude Petroleum and Natural

Gas Production, June 1988.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Housing Starts and Completions, June 1988.

Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries:

\$17.50/\$175).

✓Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1988

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

✓Profiles, Census Divisions and Subdivisions, British Columbia: Part 2, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 94-120

(Canada: \$85; Other Countries: \$98).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 20, 1988

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Retail Trade, August 1988 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$13.8 billion, a moderate increase of 0.3% over July 1988. | |
| Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1988 | 6 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department store sales increased 2.3% over the previous month's revised total. | |
| Trends in Labour Income Per Worker, 1975-1987 | 8 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average annual labour income per worker rose by 140% over this period to \$27,900, but after adjustment for inflation the growth was only 1.5%. | |
| Policing Expenditures in Canada, 1987 | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total operating expenditures on policing in Canada were \$4.02 billion, a 6.7% increase over the 1986 total. | |

(continued on next page)

Canadian Economic Observer October 1988

The October issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's new flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

This issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in September and a technical note on the current expansion in an historical context. The feature article this month is an analysis by Canada's Chief Statistician of whether we can afford an aging society. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

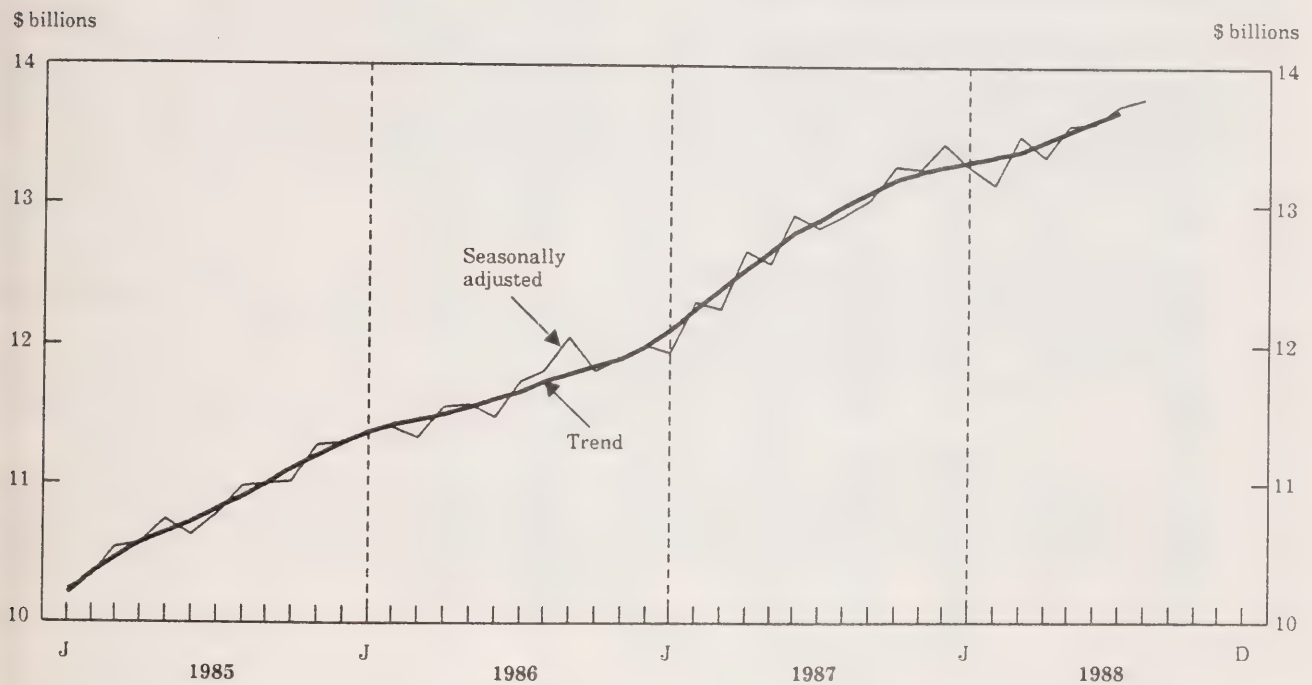
Data Availability Announcements

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Air Charter Statistics, First Quarter 1988	11
Steel Ingots, Week Ending October 15, 1988	11
Soft Drinks, September 1988	12
Electric Lamps, September 1988	12
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), August 1988	12

Publications Released

Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1988



Retail Trade

August 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$13.8 billion in August 1988, a moderate increase of 0.3% over the previous month's revised total.
- Retail sales have fluctuated markedly in 1988, largely due to sharp movements in auto sales. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.5% in August 1988, the fourth consecutive monthly increase.
- During the May to August period, retail sales increased by 0.8% on a monthly basis, while in the first four months of 1988 sales fluctuated markedly while experiencing no overall growth.
- In August, the most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by department stores (+2.3%), grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+1.8%), and used car dealers (+10.2%). Largely offsetting these increases were declines by motor vehicle dealers (-0.8%), general merchandise stores (-5.4%) and service stations (-0.7%).
- Seven provinces and the territories posted sales increases, ranging from 3.2% in Prince Edward Island to 0.1% in Alberta. Decreases in sales occurred in Quebec (-1.7%), Manitoba (-1.4%) and Saskatchewan (-0.7%).

(continued on next page)

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$13.8 billion in August 1988, up 8.1% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first eight months of 1988 amounted to \$105.4 billion, up 7.8% over the corresponding period in 1987.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded sales increases over August 1987: new and used motor vehicle dealers rose a significant 15.5% while total food stores increased by 3.7%. Department store sales were up 4.2% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales rose 1.9%.
- Independent stores outpaced chain stores in sales growth in August, registering a year-over-year increase of 11.0% compared to 3.7% for chains. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, sales by independents rose by 8.6% in August.
- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in August 1988 compared to the corresponding month in 1987. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

Note to users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

(continued on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

The August 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

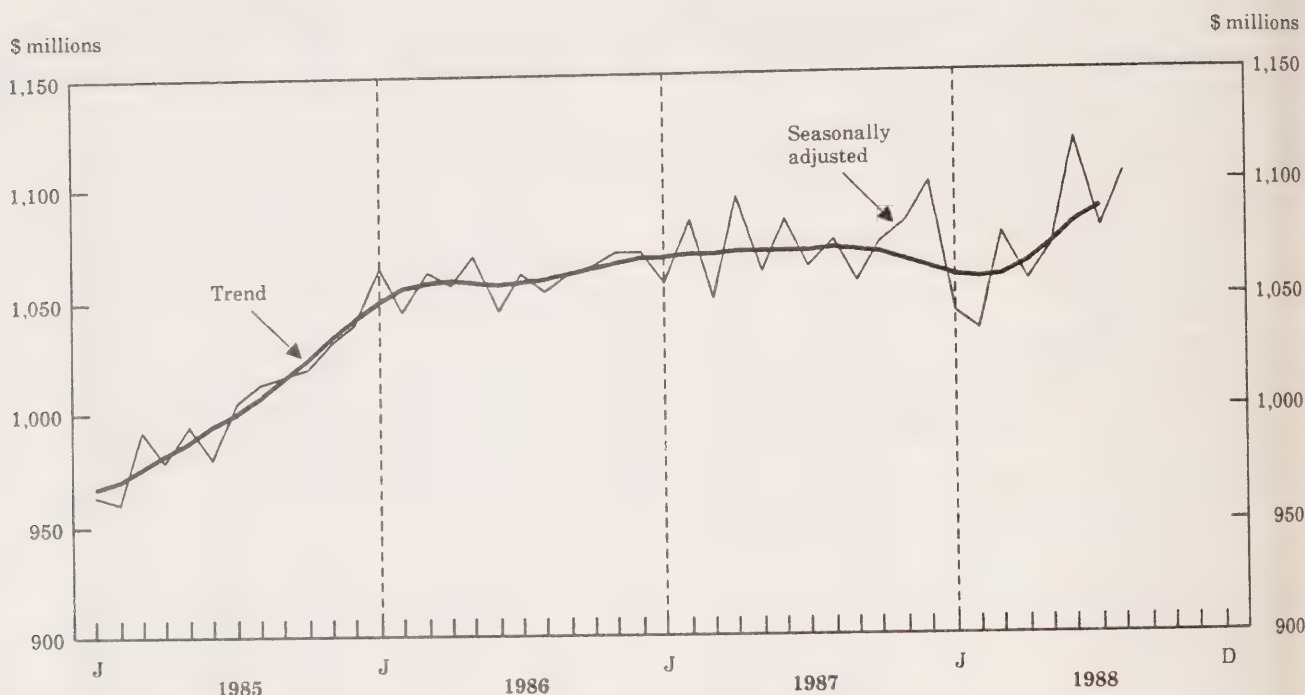
Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Aug. 1987	July 1988 ^r	Aug. 1988 ^p	Aug. 1988/ Aug. 1987	May 1988 ^r	June 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^r	Aug. 1988 ^p	Aug. 1988/ July 1988
	(millions of \$)				(millions of \$)				
				%					%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,208.5	2,406.6	2,235.2	1.2	2,273.9	2,287.0	2,316.7	2,312.4	-0.2
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	701.3	779.0	763.4	8.9	683.5	676.2	693.5	706.0	1.8
All other food stores	234.7	260.4	261.8	11.5	241.7	242.2	247.4	252.5	2.1
Department stores	986.5	933.5	1,028.3	4.2	1,071.4	1,118.6	1,079.5	1,104.0	2.3
General merchandise stores	224.0	217.5	227.6	1.6	248.0	258.9	259.2	245.4	-5.4
General stores	198.2	211.7	213.8	7.9	196.9	193.7	201.4	204.2	1.4
Variety stores	88.3	82.1	84.7	-4.1	88.3	88.8	86.0	86.2	0.2
Motor vehicle dealers	2,566.5	3,048.1	2,956.8	15.2	3,008.4	2,878.2	3,001.9	2,978.7	-0.8
Used car dealers	88.7	101.9	109.4	23.3	91.5	93.0	95.9	105.7	10.2
Service stations	1,129.3	1,161.5	1,150.6	1.9	1,096.8	1,074.9	1,078.2	1,071.1	-0.7
Garages	142.3	160.0	165.8	16.6	154.2	155.3	154.7	160.6	3.8
Automotive parts and accessories stores	269.6	334.7	306.7	13.8	309.5	310.6	309.0	317.8	2.9
Men's clothing stores	104.7	116.8	111.9	6.8	136.5	142.7	142.9	142.0	-0.6
Women's clothing stores	259.8	256.2	265.0	2.0	277.7	281.1	281.0	277.8	-1.1
Family clothing stores	194.3	176.8	202.7	4.4	192.7	198.4	200.7	197.4	-1.6
Specialty shoe stores	24.8	25.5	25.9	4.1	25.8	26.7	26.3	26.4	0.3
Family shoe stores	97.0	93.2	102.1	5.3	105.8	107.8	107.3	106.3	-1.0
Hardware stores	138.5	170.0	157.6	13.8	154.0	154.4	144.3	152.7	5.8
Household furniture stores	159.8	178.6	175.7	10.0	158.3	168.5	171.7	169.2	-1.5
Household appliance stores	53.3	58.8	61.2	14.8	55.4	59.0	59.3	59.6	0.4
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	145.5	161.7	152.5	4.8	140.6	145.0	143.4	144.0	0.4
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	537.5	592.4	619.2	15.2	606.2	615.2	615.7	625.0	1.5
Book and stationery stores	74.7	72.3	83.6	11.9	78.1	83.4	84.9	83.9	-1.2
Florists	39.4	41.1	44.2	12.0	49.3	49.8	50.6	52.4	3.7
Jewellery stores	83.9	83.9	86.8	3.5	94.1	96.3	95.6	98.1	2.6
Sporting goods and accessories stores	197.0	254.6	235.6	19.6	217.9	223.4	217.5	226.4	4.1
Personal accessories stores	215.3	207.7	215.7	0.2	203.7	202.7	202.2	203.3	0.5
All other stores	1,564.6	1,774.3	1,711.1	9.4	1,617.9	1,662.1	1,662.7	1,660.9	-0.1
All stores - Total	12,728.2	13,960.8	13,755.1	8.1	13,578.2	13,593.9	13,729.8	13,770.1	0.3

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1988



Department Store Sales and Stocks

August 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in August 1988 totalled \$1,104 million, an increase of 2.3% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,079 million.
- The 2.3% increase in department store sales in August 1988 followed a decrease of 3.5% in July. Department store sales have shown a generally rising trend since March 1988.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,558 million at the end of August 1988, a moderate increase of 0.7% over the July 1988 revised value of \$4,526 million. This gain followed a decline of 0.3% in July.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.13:1 in August, a modest decrease from the average ratio of 4.14:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,028 million in August 1988, up 4.2% over the revised August 1987 level of \$987 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1988 totalled \$7,423 million, an increase of 2.9% (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Seven provinces posted increases in August 1988 over the corresponding month in 1987, with gains ranging from 12.4% in Prince Edward

(continued on next page)

Island to 1.6% in Alberta. Decreases were recorded in Newfoundland (-11.9%), Manitoba (-5.1%) and Saskatchewan (-0.4%). Sales were up in nine of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.

- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,500 million, an increase of 1.2% over the level reached in August 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The August 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Trends in Labour Income 1975-1987

Between 1975 and 1987, average annual labour income per worker rose by 140% to \$27,900, but after adjusting for inflation, the growth was only 1.5%. From 1978 to 1983, real labour income fell each year. Since then there has been a marginal increase.

"Trends in Labour Income" is the feature article in the July issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and the September issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001). It reviews the gains in recent years in the wages and salaries and supplementary labour income of paid workers and compares these increases with the rate of inflation over the past 13 years. Concepts, definitions and measurement problems related to labour income are also discussed.

Highlights include:

- During the 1975-87 period, most of the real growth in average labour income (adjusted for inflation) occurred in the first two years (7%). This average is for all workers, both full- and part-time, and does not necessarily hold true for an individual worker employed throughout the period or for workers in particular industries, occupations, etc.
- All of the real growth in total labour income was in supplementary labour income which rose 33% over the 13-year period. In comparison, real average wages and salaries fell 1%. (Supplementary labour income consists of employer contributions to health and welfare plans, pension plans, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.)

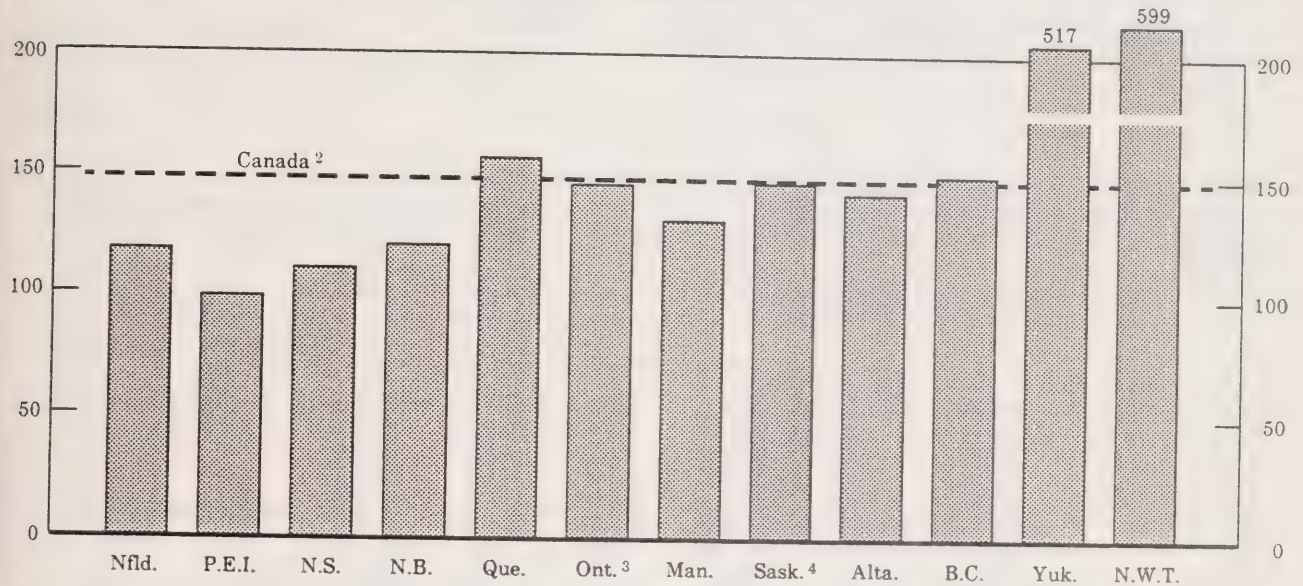
- In real terms, supplementary labour income accounted for a higher portion of labour income in 1987 (10%) than in 1975 (7%).
- Between 1975 and 1987, the largest increase in real labour income by industry was in finance, insurance and real estate (17%), followed by transportation, communications and other utilities (13%). The largest declines were experienced by workers in construction (-16%) and forestry (-15%).
- Between 1979 and 1987, real wages and salaries declined or remained unchanged in all provinces except Manitoba and Nova Scotia; in contrast, supplementary labour income grew in all provinces (ranging from 1% in Saskatchewan to 20% in Alberta).

For more detailed information on this current release, order the September issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220), now available.

The July issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available later this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning the data in this release, contact Fred Wong (613-951-4607), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Per Capita Cost of Total Policing Expenditures ¹ Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1987



¹ Includes all municipal, provincial and RCMP policing.

² Excludes RCMP "HQ" and Depot Division.

³ Excludes RCMP "HQ" Divisions.

⁴ Excludes RCMP Depot Training Centre.

Policing Expenditures in Canada 1987

Total operating expenditures on policing in Canada in 1987 were \$4.02 billion, representing a 6.7% increase over the 1986 total of \$3.77 billion. This translates into a per capita cost to Canadians of \$157.

Other highlights from *Policing Expenditures in Canada, 1987* include:

- The average cost of policing per police officer (over 52,000 in Canada) in 1987 equalled \$76,651.
- Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 82.7% of total expenditures.

- The per capita cost of policing was highest in the Northwest Territories (\$599) and the Yukon (\$517). The provinces ranged from a low of \$101 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$158 in Quebec. Only the two territories, Quebec and British Columbia had per capita costs higher than the national average of \$148 (excluding the cost of the RCMP Central Divisions).
- Expenditures on municipal policing accounted for over one-half of total policing costs. Provincial policing expenditures comprised 30% of the policing costs, followed by federal policing (9%) and other RCMP expenditures (7%) which includes Administration and Canadian Police Services.

(continued on next page)

Available on CANSIM: table 00130102.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-6643), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

The Vol. 8, No. 5 issue of the *Juristat Bulletin: Policing Expenditures in Canada, 1987* (85-002, \$3/\$15) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Total Expenditures on Policing, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1987

Province/ Territory	Population ¹	Municipal Policing Expendi- tures ²	Provincial Policing Expendi- tures ³	Federal Policing Expendi- tures	Other RCMP Expendi- tures ⁴	Total Policing Expendi- tures	Per Capita Cost	Total Police Officer Strength	Cost Per Officer
		(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$)		(\$)
Nfld. ⁵	568,200	...	56,636	6,789	4,477	67,902	120	916	74,129
P.E.I.	127,300	3,847	6,875	1,068	1,093	12,883	101	184	70,016
N.S.	878,900	42,279	40,626	9,186	6,633	98,724	112	1,450	68,085
N.B. ⁶	712,300	41,332	35,695	5,425	4,411	86,863	122	1,201	72,325
Que.	6,592,600	576,791	374,812	71,655	17,318	1,040,576	158	13,801	75,399
Ont. ⁷	9,270,700	927,719	333,168	85,188	21,098	1,367,173	147	18,836	72,583
Man.	1,079,000	73,220	49,169	11,269	8,458	142,115	132	2,095	67,836
Sask. ⁸	1,014,000	69,821	63,155	9,762	7,253	149,991	148	1,939	77,355
Alta.	2,380,400	208,233	88,983	26,460	19,683	343,360	144	4,305	79,758
B.C.	2,925,700	222,498	121,799	58,996	42,431	445,724	152	5,544	80,398
Yukon	24,400	...	9,742	1,265	1,601	12,608	517	101	124,830
N.W.T.	51,700	...	26,195	995	3,759	30,949	599	202	153,211
RCMP "HQ" and Depot Divisions ⁹	...	...	...	78,985	147,092	226,077	...	1,936	116,775
Canada	25,625,100	2,165,741	1,206,853	367,043	285,307	4,024,944	157	52,510	76,651

¹ Preliminary postcensal estimates, Demography Division.

² Includes total cost of RCMP municipal policing contracts.

³ Includes total cost of RCMP provincial policing contracts.

⁴ Includes Divisional Administration as well as pro-rated Departmental Administration.

⁵ Provincial policing figures include both the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and the RCMP.

⁶ Provincial policing figures include both the New Brunswick Highway Patrol and the RCMP.

⁷ Excludes RCMP "HQ".

⁸ Excludes RCMP Depot Training Centre.

⁹ RCMP expenditures for CPIC and vehicle acquisition are included under "Other RCMP Expenditures".

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 9.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 9.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1988	Year to date
--	---	--------------

Carload Traffic

Tonnes	4 910 146	198 692 264
% change from previous year	-7.4	6.1
Cars	71,210	2,871,515
% change from previous year	-7.5	3.6

Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	257 836	10 485 400
% change from previous year	-9.6	8.3
Cars	9,109	354,039
% change from previous year	-9.8	2.0

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Air Charter Statistics

First Quarter 1988

Highlights

- Preliminary first quarter 1988 data continue to indicate an upward trend in the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services. The number of passengers increased to 1,650,334 - up 9.8% from 1987 figures.
- Increases over the first quarter of 1987 were registered to all Southern (12.7%), American (10.2%) and European (9.3%) destinations.

The first quarter 1988 in-house report on air charter statistics (formerly 51-003) can be ordered from the Aviation Statistics Centre.

Contact C. Mamay (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 15, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 15, 1988 totalled 297 446 tonnes, an increase of 8.2% from the preceding week's total of 274 963 tonnes and up 6.8% from the year-earlier level of 278 503 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 11 601 392 tonnes, an increase of 0.2% from 11 575 362 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Soft Drinks

September 1988

Data on soft drinks for September 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, \$2.50/\$25) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

September 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,429,351 light bulbs and tubes in September 1988, an increase of 7.8% from the 21,727,109 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 182,650,527 light bulbs and tubes, up 7.2% from the 170,385,095 sold during the January-September period in 1987.

The September 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

August 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for August 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The August 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).
- ✓ **Rubber and Plastic Products Industries – Other Rubber Products Industries Including Tire and Tube Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 33-250B 1598
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, August 1988. **Catalogue number 36-003**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, August 1988. **Catalogue number 43-003**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, August 1988. **Catalogue number 43-005**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Construction Price Statistics**, Second Quarter 1988. **Catalogue number 62-007**
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$70).
- ✓ **Retail Trade**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).
- ✓ **The Labour Force**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).
- ✓ **Juristat Service Bulletin**, Vol. 8, No. 5, **Policing Expenditures in Canada**, 1987.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3/\$15; Other Countries: \$4/\$20).
- ✓ **Culture Statistics – Periodical Publishing**, 1986-87. **Catalogue number 87-203**
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

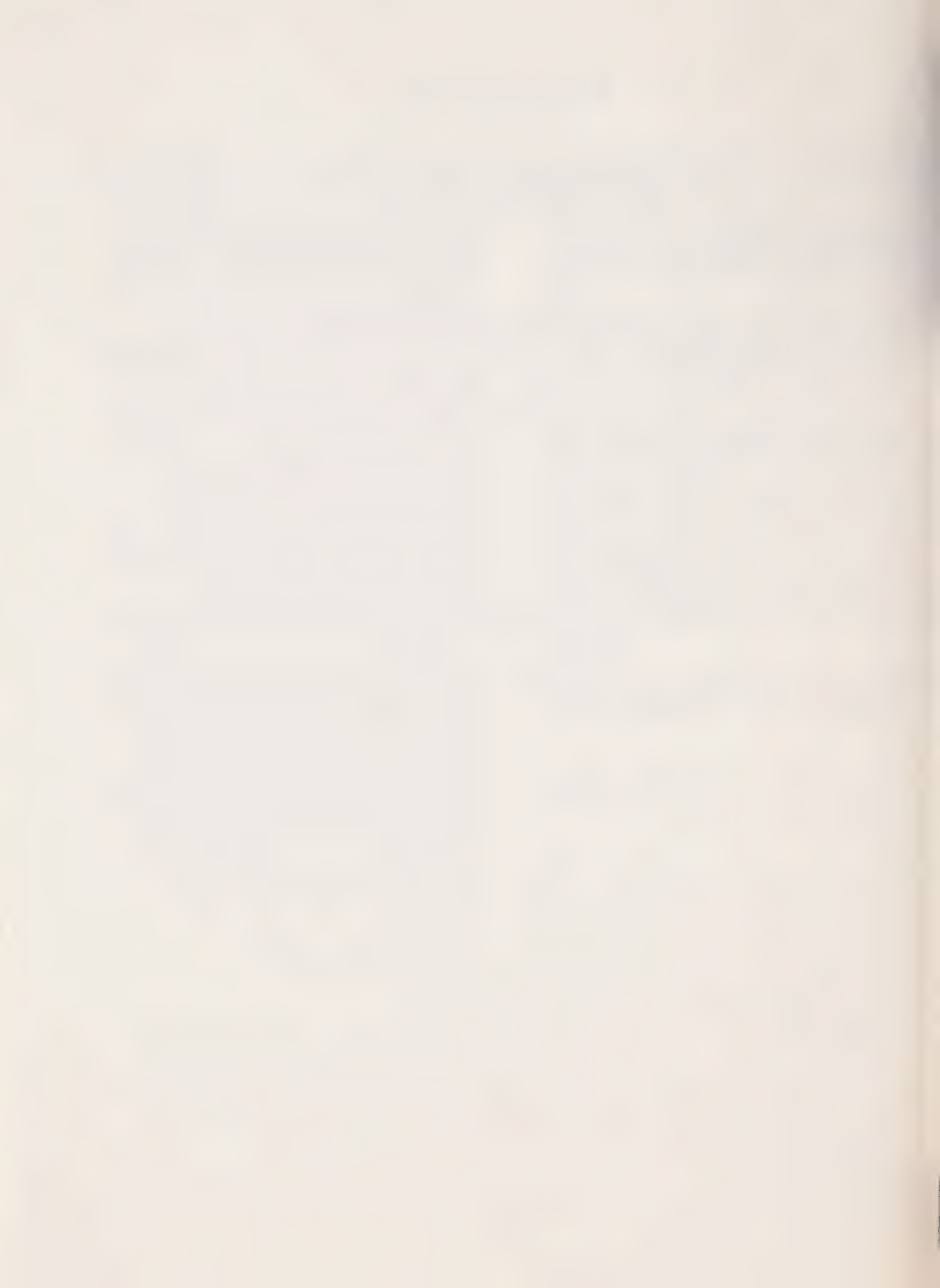
Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 21, 1988

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Data Availability Announcements

Telephone Statistics

August 1988

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$963.6 million in August 1988, up 5.7% from August 1987.

Operating expenses were \$703.8 million, an increase of 14.9% over August 1987. Net operating revenue was \$259.9 million, a decrease of 13.3% from August 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1988 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of October 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

October 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1 amounted to 32 220 tonnes as compared with 32 891 tonnes last month and 28 791 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

The October issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release on November 4th. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost

1987

Revised estimates of aggregate productivity measures and unit labour cost for the business sector industries are now available on CANSIM: matrices 7916-7938.

Aggregate Productivity Measures (15-204) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3647) or Monique Larose (613-951-3658), Input-Output Division.

Tea and Coffee Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled \$928.7 million, up 18.9% from \$780.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (32-250B 1091, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821) totalled \$323.7 million, up 10.5% from \$292.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5426.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (34-250B 1821, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Wooden Household Furniture Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wooden household furniture industry (SIC 2611) totalled \$920.3 million, up 19.4% from \$770.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5474.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (35-251B 2611, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry (SIC 2821) totalled \$985.9 million, up 9.4% from \$901.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5499.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-251B 2821, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other fabricated structural metal products industry (SIC 3029) totalled \$1,104.7 million, up 2.3% from \$1,079.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5520.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3029, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Metal Door and Window Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled \$87.9 million, up 25.2% from \$70.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5521.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3031, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Other Metal Fabricating Industries

n.e.c.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other metal fabricating industries n.e.c. (SIC 3099) totalled \$1,002.7 million, up 3.4% from \$969.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5539.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3099, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled \$2,103.2 million, up 7.9% from \$1,948.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5557.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3253, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled \$958.8 million, up 10.5% from \$867.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5561.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3257, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the record player, radio and television receiver industry (SIC 3341) totalled \$720.6 million, up 19.4% from \$603.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5573.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3341, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Structural Concrete Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the structural concrete industry (SIC 3542) totalled \$274.7 million, up 18.3% from \$232.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6853.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3542, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Abrasives Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled \$227.7 million, down 0.7% from \$229.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3571, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

**Refined Petroleum Products Industry
(except lubricating oil and grease)**

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refined petroleum products industry (except lubricating oil and grease) (SIC 3611) totalled \$15,145.4 million, down 36.9% from \$23,990.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6866.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (45-250B 3611, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Survey Methodology, A Journal of Statistics Canada, Vol. 14, No. 1, June 1988.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$23).

Food Industries, 1985.
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31.50).

Touriscope - International Travel, National and Provincial Counts, April-June 1988.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$35/\$140; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$146).

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Major Release Dates

Week of October 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
October		
24	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	August 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	August 1988
24	Building Permits	August 1988
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1988
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1988
27	Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products	Second Quarter 1988
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1988
27	Security Transactions with Non-residents	August 1988
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 24, 1988

Major Releases

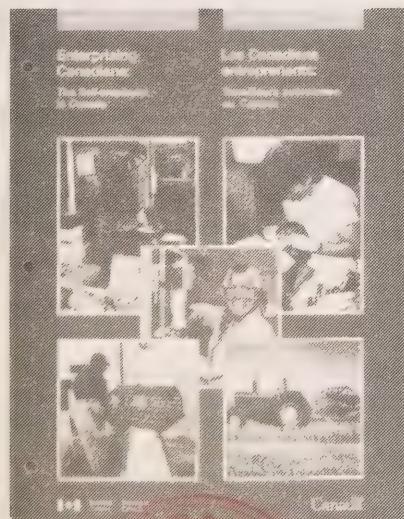
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 1988 3

- Manufacturing shipments increased 2.8%, recovering virtually all of the July decrease, while unfilled orders continued to reach new highs.

Enterprising Canadians – The Self-employed in Canada, 1975-1986 5

- The number of self-employed workers in Canada rose 54% during this period, more than double the rate recorded for paid workers.

(continued on next page)



Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada 1975-1986

Between 1975 and 1986, the number of self-employed workers in Canada increased by 54%, more than double the rate recorded for paid workers. By 1986, almost one out of seven workers had his/her own business.

Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada (71-536) offers a comprehensive view of self-employment in Canada. Drawing on data from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Consumer Finances, the study provides a wealth of demographic and labour market facts on the self-employed. The report also highlights the dynamic role played by the self-employed in recent labour market developments.

Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada, 1975-1986 (71-536, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Gary L. Cohen (613-951-4623), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Major Releases – Concluded

Building Permits, August 1988	6
● The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada fell 12.4% from July.	
Wholesale Trade, August 1988	8
● Wholesale merchants' sales rose 11.7% over August 1987.	

Data Availability Announcements

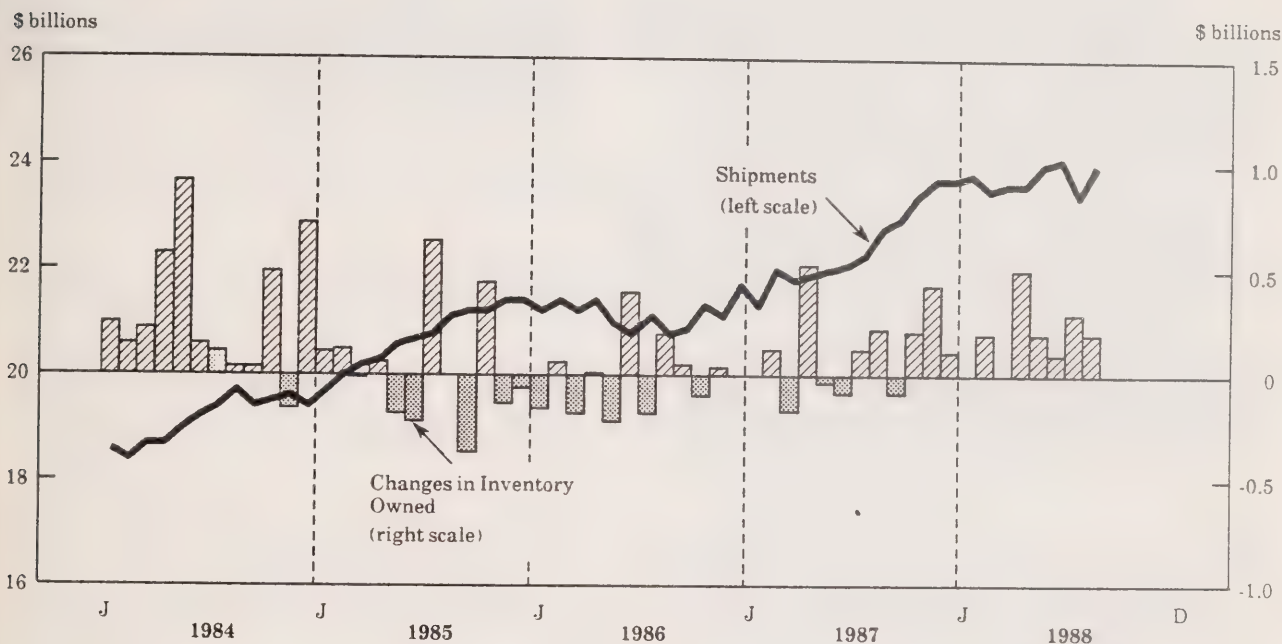
Major Appliances, September 1988	10
Chain Store Stocks, August 1988	10
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1988	10
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Publications Released

Major Releases

Manufacturers' Shipments and Changes in Inventory Owned, 1984-1988

(Seasonally adjusted)



Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

The August 1988 inventory to shipments ratio declined because shipments, in recovering most of the July drop, increased more than inventories. Unfilled orders continued to reach new highs.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' August 1988 **shipments** increased 2.8% to \$24.0 billion, thus recovering most of the July decrease. Following strong growth in the last half of 1987, shipments growth had halted at the beginning of 1988 before picking up in the March through May period.
- August **inventories** of \$37.4 billion were up 0.5% from July. Increases averaging 0.5% a month during the last year have continued to push inventories to new highs. Transportation equipment and wood industries were the major contributors to the August increase.
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** was down to 1.56:1 in August from 1.59:1 in July. Despite the strong increase for shipments in August, the ratio remains higher than the low of 1.52:1 recorded from October 1987 to January 1988.
- **Unfilled orders** increased 0.5% in August to a level of \$27.7 billion. This follows increases averaging 0.7% a month in the two previous months.
- Following decreases in the previous two months, **new orders** increased 2.7% to \$24.2 billion in August.

(continued on next page)

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in August 1988 were estimated at \$23.8 billion, 8.9% higher than the August 1987 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first eight months of 1988 were estimated at \$190.0 billion, 8.6% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Note: Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

For more detailed information, consult the August 1988 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$16.50/\$165). See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For more detailed information on this release, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-9497) or the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries (millions of dollars)

	July 1987	August 1987	May 1988 ^r	June 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^r	August 1988 ^p
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation						
Shipments	22,350	22,803	24,036	24,055	23,383	24,029
New orders	22,579	22,882	24,750	24,291	23,532	24,175
Unfilled orders	22,799	22,879	27,178	27,414	27,563	27,709
Inventories	35,229	35,456	37,013	36,933	37,268	37,448
Ratio of inventories to shipments	1.58	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.59	1.56
Unadjusted						
Shipments	21,089	21,858	25,346	25,945	21,274	23,805
New orders	21,189	22,010	26,226	26,070	21,289	24,024
Unfilled orders	22,913	23,065	27,530	27,654	27,669	27,888
Inventories	34,960	33,340	37,333	36,878	36,938	37,308

^r Preliminary figures.

^p Revised figures.

Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada

1975-1986

Between 1975 and 1986, the number of self-employed workers in Canada rose 54%, more than double the rate recorded for paid workers.

Other highlights from *Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada* (71-536), now available, include:

- In 1986, 1.6 million workers or almost one out of seven workers in Canada were working for themselves.
- Self-employment is more common among men than women: in 1986, 17% of all male workers were self-employed compared with 8% for women. But self-employment is growing more rapidly among women. Between 1975 and 1986, the number of self-employed women increased by 118%, while among men self-employment grew by 39%.
- The incidence of self-employment increases with age. In 1986, only 6% of workers aged 15-24 were self-employed compared with almost half (47%) of all workers aged 65 years and over.
- Self-employment is most prevalent in Saskatchewan (24% of total employment in 1986) and Prince Edward Island (18%).
- Between 1975 and 1986, the number of self-employed workers with paid help (employers) increased by 67% compared with 44% for those who did not employ paid help (own-account workers).

- Between 1975 and 1986, the largest percentage gains in self-employment by industry were in business services, fishing and trapping, logging and forestry, personal and household services, real estate operator and insurance agent industries, and wholesale trade.
- The self-employed work longer hours than paid workers. In 1986, 45% of self-employed men usually worked 50 or more hours per week as did 20% of self-employed women. Among paid workers, only 10% of males and 3% of females worked such long hours.
- Over one in five employers earned at least \$40,000 in 1985, compared with only 10% of paid workers and 6% of own-account workers.
- Average 1985 earnings among the self-employed were highest in health and social service industries (\$50,000), followed by finance and insurance (\$43,600) and business services (\$39,600).

Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada, 1975-1986 (71-536, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Gary L. Cohen (613-951-4623), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

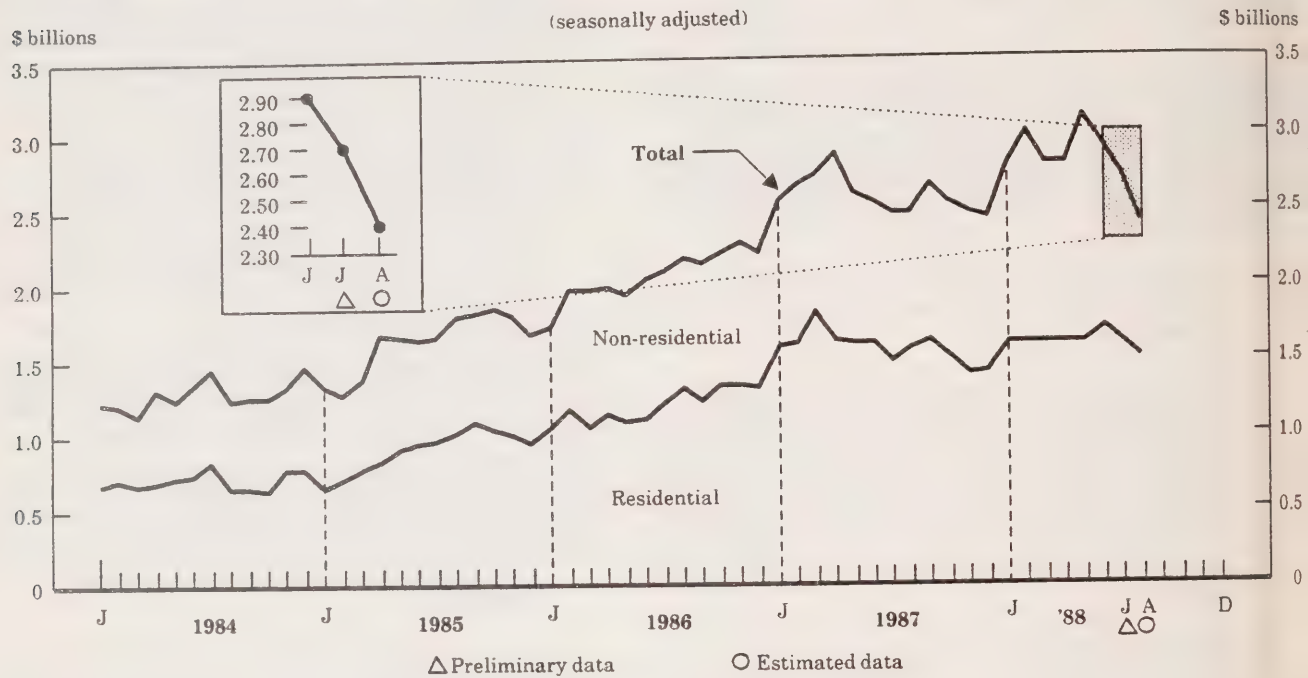


Chart 2
Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

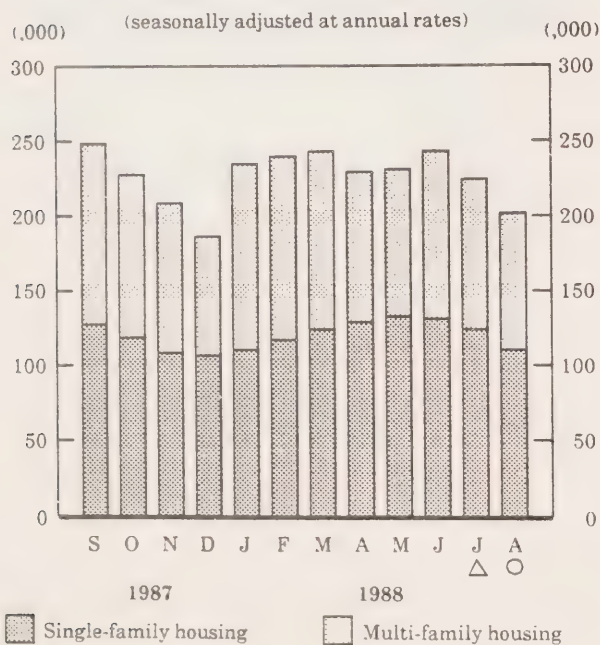
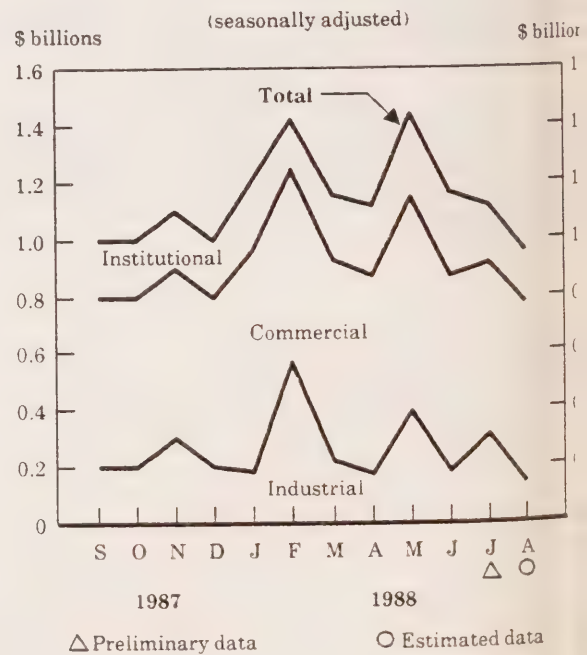


Chart 3
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits

August 1988

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction filtered index)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in August was \$2,405.8 million, down 12.4% from \$2,745.0 million in July. This drop, the third consecutive one, was attributable to both the residential and the non-residential sectors.

Residential sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits decreased 10.4% in August to \$1,451.4 million from \$1,620.2 million in July.
- This slackening of residential construction intentions was attributable to decreases observed in both the single-family sector (-11.4% to \$1,036.6 million) and the multi-family sector (-8.0% to \$414.8 million).
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 205,500 at an annual rate in August (112,800 single detached and 92,700 multiple dwellings), a 9.6% drop.
- Only the Prairie region registered a gain in the number of dwelling units authorized in August.

Non-residential Sector

- Down 15.1% in August, non-residential building permits fell to \$954.4 million compared to \$1,124.8 million in July.
- The commercial component was the only one to register a gain, up 4.7% to \$627.0 million in August. Sharp decreases were noted in the industrial sector (-54.0% to \$143.5 million) and the institutional sector (-14.4% to \$183.9 million).

- Ontario and British Columbia registered gains in the value of non-residential building permits while all other regions recorded decreases in August.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects), as reflected by the filtered index of building permits, remained stable in June at 130.4.
- The filtered index of residential permits gained 0.3% to 149.1 in June while the non-residential index dropped 0.4% to 110.8.

Note to Users

The short-term trend as shown by the filtered index is an investment anticipator in the construction sector for the forthcoming months. It is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981=100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) to produce a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1988 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the third week of November.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Wholesale Trade

August 1987

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for August 1988 were 11.7% above those of August 1987. In the first eight months of 1988, cumulative sales were up 10.8% compared to the corresponding period in 1987.
- In August 1988, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier, except wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-19.3%). The three largest trade groups recorded increases over August 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+19.3%), wholesalers of food (+14.5%) and other wholesalers (+13.3%).
- Wholesale trade increases between August 1987 and August 1988 were posted in all regions, ranging from 13.7% in British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to 3.0% in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in August 1988 were 10.9% higher than those reported in August 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of August 1988 stood at 1.45:1, down slightly from 1.46:1 in the corresponding month of 1987.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The August 1988 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for August 1988/1987

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratio	
	July 1988/87 ^r	Aug. 1988/87 ^p	Jan.-Aug. 1988/87 ^p	July 1988/87 ^r	Aug. 1988/87 ^p	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988 ^p
Total all trades	2.1	11.7	10.8	11.2	10.9	1.46	1.45
Food	1.0	14.5	4.6	1.4	0.7	0.72	0.63
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-12.9	4.7	3.0	-12.0	-11.9	0.95	0.80
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	4.7	14.4	5.6	12.9	11.6	1.81	1.76
Motor vehicles and accessories	-13.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	-0.4	1.99	1.95
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-16.8	-19.3	-3.4	-4.5	-4.6	2.62	3.10
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	9.7	19.3	19.5	13.5	13.5	1.63	1.55
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	3.3	19.2	17.5	25.5	26.7	1.49	1.59
Lumber and building materials	0.9	7.1	8.2	27.8	26.9	1.21	1.43
Other wholesalers ²	12.2	13.3	15.8	15.2	17.3	1.45	1.50
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	-0.1	10.4	10.4	12.2	11.9	1.30	1.32
Quebec	5.9	13.6	13.0	18.6	17.5	1.34	1.39
Ontario	1.9	13.3	10.1	11.2	10.9	1.47	1.44
Prairie provinces	-4.0	3.0	10.2	6.2	6.4	1.80	1.86
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	3.9	13.7	9.8	4.2	3.9	1.27	1.16

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

September 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased to 254,557 units in September 1988, up 38.1% from 184,284 units in August 1988 and up 16.0% from the 219,524 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Year-to-date domestic sales to September 1988 amounted to 1,818,061 units, a 5.0% increase from 1,730,864 units for the same period of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The September 1988 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Chain Store Stocks

August 1988

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,528 million at the end of August 1988, an increase of 3.0% over the level reached in August 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 0.95:1 in August 1988, down significantly compared to the ratio of 1.09:1 observed a year earlier but up compared to the average ratio of 0.91:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The August 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1988

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 203 328 thousand square metres in September 1988, a decrease of 4.8% from the 213 501 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1988 domestic shipments totalled 1 722 696^r (r: revised figure) thousand square metres, up 4.1% from the 1 655 064 thousand square metres for the same period in 1987.

The September 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Population Projections for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

1986-2011

Projections of population for Canada, the provinces and territories for the years 1987-2011, based on population June 1, 1986, are now available on CANSIM: matrices 6900 to 6912.

These projections will appear in *Population Projections for Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1986-2011* (91-520, \$40), available in the next few months. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jeanine Perreault (613-951-2346), Demography Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics**, July 1988.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, February 1988.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, May 1988.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **Enterprising Canadians - The Self-employed in Canada**, 1975-1986.
Catalogue number 71-536
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).
- ✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin**, Vol. 12, No. 10, **The Provincial Research Organizations**, 1987.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 25, 1988

Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas, August 1988

2

- Sales of natural gas in Canada rose 7.5% from the previous year's level.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1988

3

Tobacco Products, September 1988

3

Mineral Wool, September 1988

4

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), August 1988

4

Publications Released

5



Major Release

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1988

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during August 1988 totalled 2 754.8 million cubic metres, a 7.5% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in August 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from August 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 317.4 million cubic metres (-4.3%); commercial sales, 278.7 million cubic metres (-2.1%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 158.7 million cubic metres (+10.9%).

Year-to-date figures for the first eight months of 1988 indicate that sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 34 490.0 million cubic metres, a 9.7% increase from the level recorded during the same period of 1987.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 8 544.4 million cubic metres (+10.9%); commercial sales, 7 151.7 million cubic metres (+11.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 18 794.0 million cubic metres (+8.5%).

The August 1988 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

August 1988

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	12 658	39 236	233 054	3 000	287 948
Ontario	148 128	104 029	518 650	104 739	875 546
Manitoba	12 639	10 332	28 315	-	51 286
Saskatchewan	23 158	14 221	55 070	65 000	157 449
Alberta	85 141	70 657	895 444	-	1 051 242
British Columbia	35 721	40 187	124 763	130 685	331 356
August 1988 - Canada	317 445	278 662	1 855 296	303 424	2 754 827
August 1987 - Canada	331 600	284 752	1 821 218	125 603	2 563 173
% change	-4.3	-2.1		10.9	7.5
Year to date 1988 - Canada	8 544 400	7 151 658	16 567 408	2 226 578	34 490 044
Year to date 1987 - Canada	7 701 274	6 421 324	16 318 842	1 006 446	31 447 886
% change	10.9	11.4		8.5	9.7

- Nil.

Note: Revised figures will be available in *Gas Utilities* (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Data Availability Announcements

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1988

Production of process cheese in September 1988 totalled 9 554 414 kilograms, an increase of 33.8% from August 1988 and an increase of 73.5% from September 1987.

The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 57 086 548 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 57 491 108 kilograms (revised figure).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 242 814 kilograms, a decrease of 52.8% from August 1988 and a decrease of 33.0% from September 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 549 958 kilograms, compared to the 3 898 402 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1988 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Tobacco Products

September 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,808,322,000 cigarettes in September 1988, an 11.1% decrease from the 5,410,924,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to September 1988 totalled 40,481,196,000 cigarettes, down from 40,500,768,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in September 1988 totalled 4,581,504,000 cigarettes, a decrease of 5.1% from the 4,826,194,000 1987 amount of cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 38,055,229,000 cigarettes, down 0.8% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 38,355,674,000 cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The September 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

September 1988

Manufacturers shipped 3 911 646 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September 1988, down 7.4% from the 4 222 329 square metres shipped a year earlier but up 17.5% from the 3 328 898 square metres shipped the previous month. Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1988 totalled 28 496 097 square metres, a decrease of 8.0% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The September 1988 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

August 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for August 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3718 and 3887-3913.

The August 1988 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

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Publications Released

✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1988.**

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Production, August 1988.**

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$70).

✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1988.**

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 1988.**

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Oils and Fats, August 1988.**

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Cement, August 1988. Catalogue number 44-001**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1988.**

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,**

April-June 1988. Catalogue number 62-010

(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$74).

✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, June 1988.**

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1988. Catalogue number 63-011**

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

✓ **Touriscope, Vol. 4, No. 8, International**

Travel, Advance Information, 1987-88.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 26, 1988

Major Release

- | | |
|--|---|
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1988 | 2 |
| • The number of beneficiaries receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased 4.3% from July. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
|--|---|
| Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories,
June 1, 1988 | 5 |
| Basic Summary Tabulations (20% Sample), Urban and Rural Census Tracts,
1986 Census | 5 |
| Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
August 1988 | 7 |
| Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Third Quarter 1988 | 7 |

Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres

Basic Summary Tabulations (20% Sample) – Urban and Rural Census Tracts 1986 Census

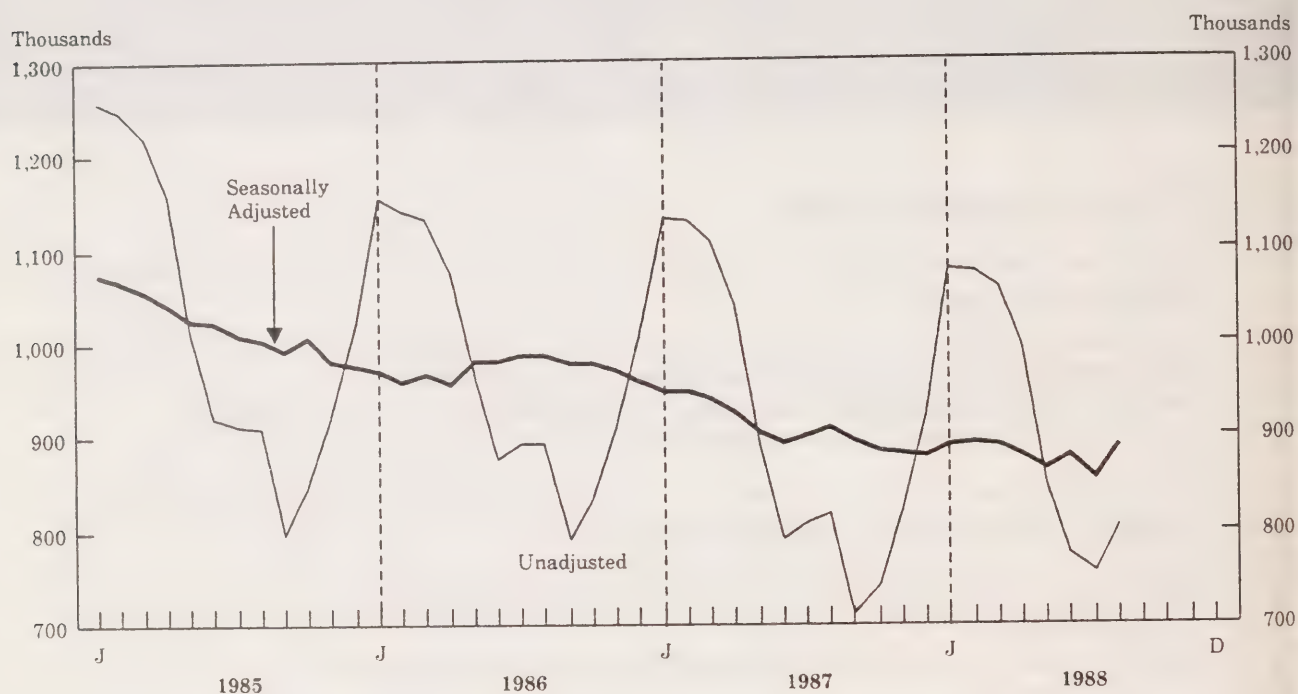
A second set of detailed socio-economic data from the 1986 Census is now available on computer tape for the provinces, 37 large urban centres, census tracts (CTs) and provincial census tracts (PCTs). Census tracts are small permanent census geostatistical areas established in large urban communities (CTs) as well as in rural and smaller urban areas (PCTs); populations of CTs and PCTs normally vary between 2,500 and 8,000 persons.

These data were collected from one in five Canadian households. This new information is presented in the form of cross-tabulations, with each table featuring two or three variables.

See page 5 of today's *Daily* for a list of tables and prices.

Major Release

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics August 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending August 20, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits increased 4.3% from the previous month to 890,000. This is the largest month-to-month increase since October 1982. As a result, the number of beneficiaries reached the level observed in January 1988.
- Between July and August 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces: 6.3% in Prince Edward Island, 6.2% in Saskatchewan,

6.1% in Ontario, 5.8% in Quebec, 5.7% in Manitoba, 4.0% in Nova Scotia, 3.2% in British Columbia, 2.9% in New Brunswick, 2.7% in Alberta, and 1.2% in Newfoundland. The Northwest Territories (-3.6%) was the only region registering a decrease, while there was only little change in the Yukon.

- In August 1988, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 7.7% from the preceding month to \$927 million. During the same period, the number of benefit weeks advanced 5.5% to 4.5 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In August 1988, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance)

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

(continued on next page)

benefits) stood at 910,000, a slight decrease of 1.1% from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased by 4.2% to 410,000, and the number of female beneficiaries increased by 1.6% to 499,000.

- Benefits paid during August 1988 totalled \$878 million², up 15.5% from August 1987. This increase is in part attributable to the greater number of working days in August 1988. Since January 1988, benefit payments totalled \$7,565 million, increasing 2.6% from the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from a 6.5% increase in the average weekly benefit to \$201.53, which was partially offset by a 3.7% decrease in the number of benefit weeks to 37.5 million.
- A total of 238,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August 1988, up 11.3% from the same month a year ago. This increase is also in part attributable to the greater number of working

days observed in August 1988. Since the start of 1988, the number of claims received totalled 1,976,000, up slightly (1.0%) from the same period last year.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

Data for the months of June, July and August 1988 will be published in the August 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of November 1988. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users.

For special tabulations or further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	August 1988	July 1988	June 1988	August 1987	% change from	
					July 1988	August 1987
Seasonally adjusted						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	927,077	860,885	873,577	893,587	7.7	3.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,495	4,263	4,415	4,537	5.5	-0.9
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	890 ^P	853 ^P	880 ^r	910 ^r	4.3	-2.2
Unadjusted						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	877,750	685,253	785,044	760,128	28.1	15.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,418	3,492	4,000	4,061	26.5	8.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	198.67	196.21	196.24	187.20	1.3	6.1
Claims received (000)	238	280	241	214	-14.9	11.3
Beneficiaries¹ (000)						
Total	910 ^P	859 ^P	892 ^r	920 ^r	5.9	-1.1
Regular benefits	805 ^P	754 ^P	775 ^r	818 ^r	6.8	-1.6
	January to August				% Change	
	1988		1987		1988/1987	
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)		7,565,178		7,372,656		2.6
Weeks of benefit (000)		37,539		38,962		-3.7
Average weekly benefit (\$)		201.53		189.22		6.5
Claims received (000)		1,976		1,956		1.0
Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average¹ (000)		1,055 ^P		1,090 ^r		-3.3

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1988

Highlights

- On June 1, 1988, there were 6,917,500 census families in Canada, representing an increase of 86,100 units compared with the previous year, for an annual rate of increase of 12.5 per 1,000. Three provinces had a rate of increase in the number of families that was higher than the national average: Prince Edward Island (20.1 per 1,000); Ontario (17.9 per 1,000), and Newfoundland (13.1 per 1,000).
- For the year ending May 31, 1988, the annual growth rate was four times higher for lone-parent families (33.7 per 1,000) than for husband-wife families (9.3 per 1,000), at the national level.
- In 1988, mothers provided the parental presence in 82.1% of lone-parent families. Women largely outnumbered men at all age groups, with proportions ranging from 74.9% in families whose lone-parent was aged between 45 and 54 years, to 94.1% for the 15-24 age category.
- Some 13.4% of husband-wife families where the wife was 35-44 years of age had no children at home on June 1, 1988. This percentage rose to 26.1% for the 25-34 age group and 60.8% in families with wife aged 15-24. In comparison to 1976, these values were, respectively, 7.8%, 18.6%, and 53.3%.

The estimates of the total number of census families for the provinces and the territories on June 1, 1988 are as follows:

• Newfoundland	145,700
• Prince Edward Island	33,300
• Nova Scotia	235,200
• New Brunswick	191,000
• Quebec	1,793,200
• Ontario	2,541,300
• Manitoba	281,800
• Saskatchewan	261,300
• Alberta	623,400
• British Columbia	792,900
• Yukon	6,600
• Northwest Territories	11,800

The postcensal estimates of the total number of census families and of their characteristics for Canada, the provinces and the territories as of June 1, 1988 are available today and will be published in the following publication: *Postcensal Estimates of Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, June 1, 1987 and 1988, available mid-December (91-204, \$20).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Basic Summary Tabulations (20% Sample)

1986 Census

The following tables are available today at the census tract and provincial census tract level, with totals for 37 large urban centres and provinces.

These tables contain data extracted from the long questionnaire completed by a 20% sample of households. This set of tables completes the offering of basic summary tabulations from the 1986 Census for this level of geography. Data extracted from the questionnaire completed by all Canadian households were released in February 1988 and other data extracted from the long questionnaire completed by a 20% sample of households were released last week.

These tabulations are designed to meet the most commonly expressed needs of census data users who wish to study the characteristics of small areas. The data stored on these computer tapes are more detailed than those presented in census publications. These data can be used with geographic and cartographic computer files - also available from Statistics Canada - in detailed analyses for such purposes as market research and the planning of community services.

Basic summary tabulations are available on computer tapes. Because these products have a standard format, they can be offered for the lowest price of all machine-readable data from the 1986 Census. Prices for tapes range from \$300 for the Yukon to \$860 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for data for selected subprovincial regions or for diskette or paper copies will be provided upon request.

(continued on next page)

Schooling

- SC86B01 Population 15 years and over by highest level of schooling (7), sex (3) and age groups (7)
- SC86B02 Population 15 years and over by major field of study (13) and sex (3)

Labour Force Characteristics

- LF86B01 Population 15 years and over by labour force activity (7), age groups (7) and sex (3)
- LF86B02 Population 15 years and over by labour force activity (7), sex (3) and marital status (6)
- LF86B03 Population 15 years and over by labour force activity (7), highest level of schooling (8) and sex (3)
- LF86B04 Labour force 15 years and over by occupation major groups (25) (based on the 1980 classification) and sex (3)
- LF86B05 Labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions (21) (based on the 1980 classification - "unspecified or undefined" distributed among industry divisions) and sex (3)
- LF86B06 Labour force 15 years and over by class of worker (5) and sex (3)
- LF86B07 Population 15 years and over by work activity in 1985 (14) (number of weeks worked in 1985 and whether these weeks were mostly full or part time) and sex (3)
- LF86B08 Labour force activity (4) of females 15 years and over in occupied private households by presence of children (6)
- LF86B09 Labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions (15) (based on the 1970 classification - "unspecified or undefined" shown as a separate division) and sex (3)

Income

- IN86B01 Number, aggregate and average income of population 15 years and over in private households by sex (3) and 1985 income groups (2)

- IN86B02 Number, aggregate and average income of census families in private households
- IN86B03 Number, aggregate and average income of unattached individuals 15 years and over in private households by sex (3)
- IN86B04 Number, aggregate and average income of private households
- IN86B05 Number, aggregate and average employment income of population 15 years and over who worked in 1985 and reported employment income by sex (3)
- IN86B06 Number, aggregate and average income of non-family persons 15 years and over in private households by sex (3)
- IN86B07 Number, aggregate and average income of economic families in private households

Households

- HH86B01 Private households in owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings by type of households (12) and owner's major payments (6)
- HH86B02 Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings by type of households (12) and gross rent (6)
- HH86B03(A) Private households in owner-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings by owner's major payments as a percentage of 1985 household income (8) and age of household maintainer (6)
- HH86B03(B) Private households in tenant-occupied non-farm, non-reserve dwellings by gross rent as a percentage of 1985 household income (8) and age of household maintainer (6)

The figures between parentheses indicate the number of categories for each characteristic.

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1988

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 889 100 cubic metres (1,224.3 million board feet) of lumber and ties in August 1988, an increase of 3.1% from the 2 800 800 cubic metres (1,186.9 million board feet) produced in August 1987.

January to August 1988 production was 24 818 200 cubic metres (10,517.4 million board feet), a decrease of 0.2% from the 24 869 500 cubic metres (10,539.1 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The August 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Third Quarter 1988

For the quarter ending September 30, 1988, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 1 926 551 square metres, for a value of \$15,678,566. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 064 457 square metres for a value of \$16,024,531.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$6.25/\$25) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, September 1988.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service**

Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 1,

Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1987 and 1988.

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

✓ **Primary Iron and Steel, August 1988.**

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1988. Catalogue number 41-006**

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Electric Lamps, September 1988.**

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada,**

August 1988. Catalogue number 47-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 27, 1988

Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, January-June 1988	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada posted a surplus of \$1.5 billion on international trade in automotive products, a significant turnaround from the first six months of 1987. 	
Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1988	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$465.84 – up 5.9% from a year earlier. 	
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, August 1988	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds amounted to \$536 million. 	
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, September 1988	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.5% from August 1988. 	

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1988	14
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Major Releases

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January to June 1988

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted (H.S. Basis)

Trade with All Countries, Reconciled Basis (Table 1)

Preliminary statistics on international trade in automotive products - including passenger automobiles, trucks and other motor vehicles, parts, tires and tubes - indicate a surplus of \$1.5 billion in Canada's favour for the first six months of 1988. This \$1.5 billion surplus represents a significant turnaround from the \$645 million deficit recorded for the same period of the previous year.

Exports of automotive products rose more than 11%, or \$2 billion, while imports remained stable. The trade balances, broken down by component, were as follows: trade in passenger automobiles posted a surplus of \$2.7 billion, up \$2.0 billion from the same period of 1987, while the surplus for trade in trucks and other vehicles rose \$466 million to \$2.0 billion. The deficit for trade in parts, tires and tubes increased \$190 million to \$3.3 billion. (For more than 10 years, the parts trade deficit has been the largest, and also the most stable, component of the final balance of automotive products trade. Whether the total shows a surplus or a deficit is essentially determined by fluctuations in trade in vehicles.)

Canadian automobile exports were up 26% from the first six months of 1987. This export surge was directly related to an increase of approximately 65% in vehicle production at General Motors automotive plants, which export 80% of their production (source of data: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association). This increase from the level recorded for the first six months of 1987 followed a series of plant closings and restructurings by General Motors in early 1987, while these plants were in production during the first six months of 1988. Truck exports totalled \$3.8 billion, an increase of \$353 million. Total vehicle exports in the first half of 1988 set a new record. Exports of motor vehicle parts, tires and tubes declined \$302 million to \$6.5 billion during the first six months of 1988. This decrease illustrates a slight softening of parts exports in the first quarter of 1988 compared to the first quarter of 1987, since the data for both second quarters is identical. Total exports were \$19.6 billion.

Note on the Reconciled Statistics

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of H.S. classification number along with the annex code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P) and the monthly *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 2 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Imports totalled \$18.1 billion, a decline of less than 1% from the same period of 1987. On the basis of a breakdown by component, the largest fluctuation recorded was for truck imports, down \$11 million, or 6%, to \$1.8 billion.

(continued on next page)

**Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis
(Table 2)**

After reconciliation, Canada's trade in automotive products with the United States showed a surplus of \$4.1 billion. This is the largest surplus ever recorded for two consecutive quarters. The \$2.6 billion surplus in the second quarter of 1988 also set a new record. This surplus is the direct result of the rise in exports of passenger automobiles described earlier, since the American market absorbs more than 97% of Canadian exports of automotive products.

A breakdown of trade balances by component indicates surpluses for trade in automobiles and trucks and other vehicles. In the latter case, the \$1.2 billion surplus for the second quarter was the largest ever recorded with the United States and reflects the growing popularity on the North American market of small trucks and mini-vans, several models of which are produced in Canada by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. The traditional deficit in trade in parts, tires and tubes decreased substantially in the second quarter of 1988, while the total deficit for the first quarter, \$3.3 billion, was comparable to the figures for the same period of 1987.

Imports from the United States for the first six months of 1988 totalled \$15 billion, unchanged from the level recorded for the same period of 1987. A decline in imports of American cars, down 4.5% to \$4.6 billion, offset the \$215 million rise in imports of parts, tires and tubes, which totalled \$8.8 billion.

**Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis
(Table 3)**

Canada's deficit in trade in automotive products with overseas countries fell \$106 million during the first two quarters of 1988, to \$2.6 billion. The deficit thus remained steady at the levels observed during the last 12 quarters, following a series of increases during the 1980-85 period.

The value of the deficit is virtually identical to the value of imports, given the low volume and stability of exports. On the basis of balances by component, the largest deficit, \$1.9 billion, was recorded for trade in passenger automobiles, while the deficit for parts, tires and tubes was \$644 million and the deficit for trucks and other vehicles totalled \$115 million.

Exports to overseas countries for the first two quarters of 1988 totalled \$472 million, up \$37 million from the same period the previous year. Over the past five years, the value of exports has stabilized at around \$200 million per quarter.

Imports from overseas countries fell 2.2%, or \$69 million, to \$3.1 billion. The largest decrease was recorded for parts, tires and tubes, which fell \$209 million to \$953 million.

**Automobile Imports in Numbers of Units,
Customs Basis (Table 4)**

Canada imported 558,200 automobiles during the first six months of the year, an increase of 4% or 19,200 units over the same period last year. Automobile imports from the United States increased 1%, while imports from overseas countries rose 9%. Imports of Japanese automobiles, in particular, rose 14% compared to the first six months of 1987. This increase reflected a softening of Japanese automobile imports during the first quarter of 1987, since, on average, imports of Japanese automobiles have stabilized at around 73,000 units per quarter since 1986. The share of imports from the United States was 65%, from Japan 27%, from West Germany 2% and all other countries, including South Korea, 6%.

The average price of automobiles imported from the United States was down 5% to \$12,531. This decrease may reflect the 6.5% depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar. The average price of automobiles from Japan rose 5% to \$9,249. This increase was lower than the almost 9% rise in value of the yen against the Canadian dollar.

User Note:

An updated list describing the official classification used by the Government of Canada for the various models of motor vehicles imported by Canada from Japan, which sets out the criteria for distinguishing between passenger automobiles and utility vehicles, is available on request from the Trade Measures and Analysis Section. Since January 1988, Canadian statistics on international merchandise trade have been compiled on the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System), and an effort has been made to maintain historical continuity in the reconstruction of the various classes published in the release on automotive products trade.

(continued on next page)

Other private agencies which publish international trade statistics may use classifications other than those used by Statistics Canada, and consequently may release results which differ from those published by Statistics Canada.

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Total Canadian Trade in Automotive Products (Reconciled Basis)¹ - Table 1
First six months 1987 and 1988

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1986	1987	1987	1988	1987	1988
	(Millions of dollars - Canadian)					(%)
Canadian Exports						
Cars	16,466	13,565	7,308	9,240	1,932	26.4
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,988	6,965	3,442	3,795	353	10.3
Parts	11,995	11,962	6,398	6,185	-213	-3.3
Tires and tubes	717	692	367	278	-89	-24.3
Re-exports	197	195	111	129	18	16.2
Total	35,363	33,379	17,626	19,627	2,001	11.4
Canadian Imports						
Cars	12,062	12,346	6,566	6,519	-47	-0.7
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,344	3,706	1,915	1,802	-113	-5.9
Parts	19,397	18,228	9,511	9,488	-23	-0.2
Tires and tubes	447	570	279	307	28	10.0
Total	35,250	34,850	18,271	18,116	-155	-0.8
Balance						
Cars	4,404	1,219	742	2,721	1,979	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,644	3,259	1,527	1,993	466	
Parts	-7,402	-6,266	-3,113	-3,303	-190	
Tires and tubes	270	122	88	-29	-117	
Re-exports	197	195	111	129	18	
Total	113	-1,471	-645	1,511	2,156	

¹ Refer to "Note on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products (Reconciled Basis)¹ – Table 2
First six months 1987 and 1988

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1986	1987	1987	1988	1987	1988
(Millions of dollars – Canadian)						
(%)						
Exports – (United States Imports from Canada)						
Cars	16,428	13,505	7,286	9,154	1,868	25.6
Trucks and other motor vehicles	5,804	6,838	3,381	3,723	342	10.1
Parts	11,577	11,579	6,176	6,016	-160	-2.6
Tires and tubes	675	661	349	263	-86	-24.6
Total	34,484	32,583	17,192	19,156	1,964	11.4
Imports – (Canadian Imports from the United States)						
Cars	8,628	8,691	4,766	4,551	-215	-4.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,824	3,282	1,700	1,615	-85	-5.0
Parts	17,635	16,397	8,486	8,656	170	2.0
Tires and tubes	227	310	141	186	45	31.9
Total	29,314	28,680	15,093	15,008	-85	-0.6
Balance						
Cars	7,800	4,814	2,520	4,603	2,083	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	2,980	3,556	1,681	2,108	427	
Parts	-6,058	-4,818	-2,310	-2,640	-330	
Tires and tubes	448	351	208	77	-131	
Total	5,170	3,903	2,099	4,148	2,049	
Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	435	468	220	342		

¹ Refer to "Note on the Reconciled Statistics".

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis) – Table 3
First six months 1987 and 1988

	Annual		First six months		Change between the first six months of	
	1986	1987	1987	1988	1987	1988
(Millions of dollars – Canadian)						
(%)						
Canadian Exports						
Cars	38	60	22	86	64	290.9
Trucks and other motor vehicles	184	127	61	72	11	18.0
Parts	418	382	223	169	-54	-24.2
Tires and tubes	42	32	18	16	-2	-11.1
Re-exports	197	195	111	129	18	16.2
Total	879	795	435	472	37	8.5
Canadian Imports						
Cars	3,434	3,656	1,800	1,968	168	9.3
Trucks and other motor vehicles	520	424	215	187	-28	-13.0
Parts	1,761	1,831	1,025	833	-192	-18.7
Tires and tubes	220	261	137	120	-17	-12.4
Total	5,935	6,171	3,177	3,108	-69	-2.2
Balance						
Cars	-3,396	-3,596	-1,778	-1,882	-104	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-336	-297	-154	-115	39	
Parts	-1,343	-1,449	-802	-664	138	
Tires and tubes	-178	-229	-119	-104	15	
Re-exports	197	195	111	129	18	
Total	-5,056	-5,376	-2,742	-2,636	106	

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Customs Basis) – Table 4
First six months of 1987 and 1988

First six months of 1987 and 1988										
	Number of Units								Change 1988/87	Exchange Rate 1988/87
	1987	1988	Change		Import Share		Average Price			
			1988/87	1988/87	1987	1988	1987	1988		
First six months										
	('000)	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
United States	359.5	363.3	3.8	1.1	66.7	65.1	13,238	12,531	-5.3	-6.5
Overseas Countries	179.5	194.9	15.4	8.6	33.3	34.9	10,023	10,095	0.7	--
Japan	131.2	150.1	18.8	14.4	24.3	26.9	8,808	9,249	5.0	8.9
West Germany	14.2	11.9	-2.3	-16.3	2.6	2.1	22,968	24,850	8.2	0.8
United Kingdom	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	32,604	37,138	13.9	6.8
France	2.7	0.5	-2.2	-82.1	0.5	0.1	10,795	10,946	1.4	-0.7
Sweden	3.9	2.7	-1.2	-31.0	0.7	0.5	16,715	18,543	10.9	-0.1
Italy	0.2	0.2	-0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0	33,205	43,117	29.9	-2.6
Other Countries	25.9	28.2	2.2	8.6	4.8	5.0	6,822	6,076	-10.9	--
All Countries	539.0	558.2	19.2	3.6	100.0	100.0	12,161	11,678	-4.0	0.1

¹ Minus sign (-) indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

-- Nil or zero.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$465.84 for August. This increase of \$1.98 (+0.4%) from the previous month, contrasts with the decreases observed between July and August in recent years. Compared to August 1987, average weekly earnings increased by \$25.84 (+5.9%) (not adjusted for inflation), the largest annual growth rate since the beginning of the survey in 1983.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,214,000 - an increase of 27,000 (+0.3%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). Compared to August 1987, industrial aggregate employment grew by 188,000 (+1.9%).

Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between July and August, earnings in community, business and personal services increased slightly at a time of year when a decrease is usually observed.
- The large year-over-year increase in earnings in transportation, communication and other utilities (+9.7%) was a result of a labour dispute which occurred in August of last year. All provinces were affected, particularly New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- Between July and August, earnings in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario increased when a decrease is usually observed.
- Saskatchewan and British Columbia increased more than usual between July and August.

Employment

- Between July and August, estimated employment in construction increased less than usual, while trade employment increased more than usual.

- Manufacturing (+0.2%) registered its lowest year-to-year growth since May 1987.
- Between July and August, estimated employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick decreased compared to the increases usually observed.
- Quebec had a larger than usual increase while Ontario registered an increase instead of the decrease usually observed.
- Newfoundland (+2.0%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.8%) recorded their lowest year-to-year percentage increases in employment since 1986. British Columbia (+4.4%) had its largest year-to-year increase since September 1987.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.9 in August.
- Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour were estimated at 38.8 in the goods-producing industries and 29.6 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.41 in August. Earnings were \$13.44 in the goods-producing industries and \$9.95 in the service-producing industries.

(see table on pages 8 and 9)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The August 1988 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	August 1988 ^p	July 1988 ^r	June 1988	August 1988 ^p	July 1988 ^r	June 1988
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	72.9	72.0	68.0	561.62	562.21	588.51
Mines, quarries and oil wells	162.5	162.4	159.7	755.45	752.47	761.00
Manufacturing	1,960.9	1,953.3	1,978.4	539.20	535.55	540.48
Durables	960.6	961.9	973.6	570.68	563.91	571.11
Non-durables	1,000.3	991.4	1,004.8	508.97	508.03	510.81
Construction	559.9	557.6	548.6	562.40	556.87	547.14
Building	464.7	462.7	454.0	538.28	533.84	525.14
Industrial and heavy	95.2	94.9	94.6	680.19	669.13	652.69
Goods-producing industries	2,756.1	2,745.4	2,754.6	557.25	553.41	555.78
Transportation, communication and other utilities	815.5	812.6	844.2	599.36	601.37	582.68
Transportation	467.4	458.7	469.4	565.76	569.62	555.32
Storage	14.4	14.8	14.9	528.58	535.08	542.01
Communication	207.2	213.0	234.4	599.39	600.00	555.75
Electric power, gas and water utilities	126.5	126.1	125.4	731.47	727.01	740.34
Trade	1,858.9	1,839.7	1,865.2	342.82	342.02	341.65
Wholesale	560.0	556.8	565.6	469.96	469.28	476.35
Retail	1,299.0	1,282.9	1,299.6	288.01	286.79	283.03
Finance, insurance and real estate	657.9	652.0	656.7	535.03	524.34	521.89
Community, business and personal services	3,425.5	3,435.3	3,528.4	389.52	388.75	394.05
Public administration	700.0	702.4	698.7	585.48	585.02	598.83
Service-producing industries	7,457.8	7,441.9	7,593.2	432.06	430.82	432.05
Industrial aggregate	10,213.9	10,187.3	10,347.8	465.84	463.86	464.99
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	151.3	154.3	154.2	443.28	446.11	443.34
Prince Edward Island	39.1	39.3	39.4	378.42	378.92	375.27
Nova Scotia	292.3	294.1	290.6	422.44	420.52	415.95
New Brunswick	225.7	227.1	227.7	424.01	422.10	417.04
Quebec	2,579.9	2,549.2	2,598.7	452.64	453.00	457.17
Ontario	4,177.0	4,167.0	4,241.9	487.73	484.90	484.63
Manitoba	388.8	390.0	399.4	435.67	430.56	423.94
Saskatchewan	297.1	297.9	309.7	409.26	406.17	414.92
Alberta	955.1	956.2	951.2	463.34	463.14	462.76
British Columbia	1,075.0	1,080.1	1,104.8	463.95	459.04	464.52
Yukon	11.4	11.2	10.3	553.24	553.00	543.81
Northwest Territories	21.2	21.0	19.9	633.19	623.48	603.76
Canada	10,213.9	10,187.3	10,347.8	465.84	463.86	464.99

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

August 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

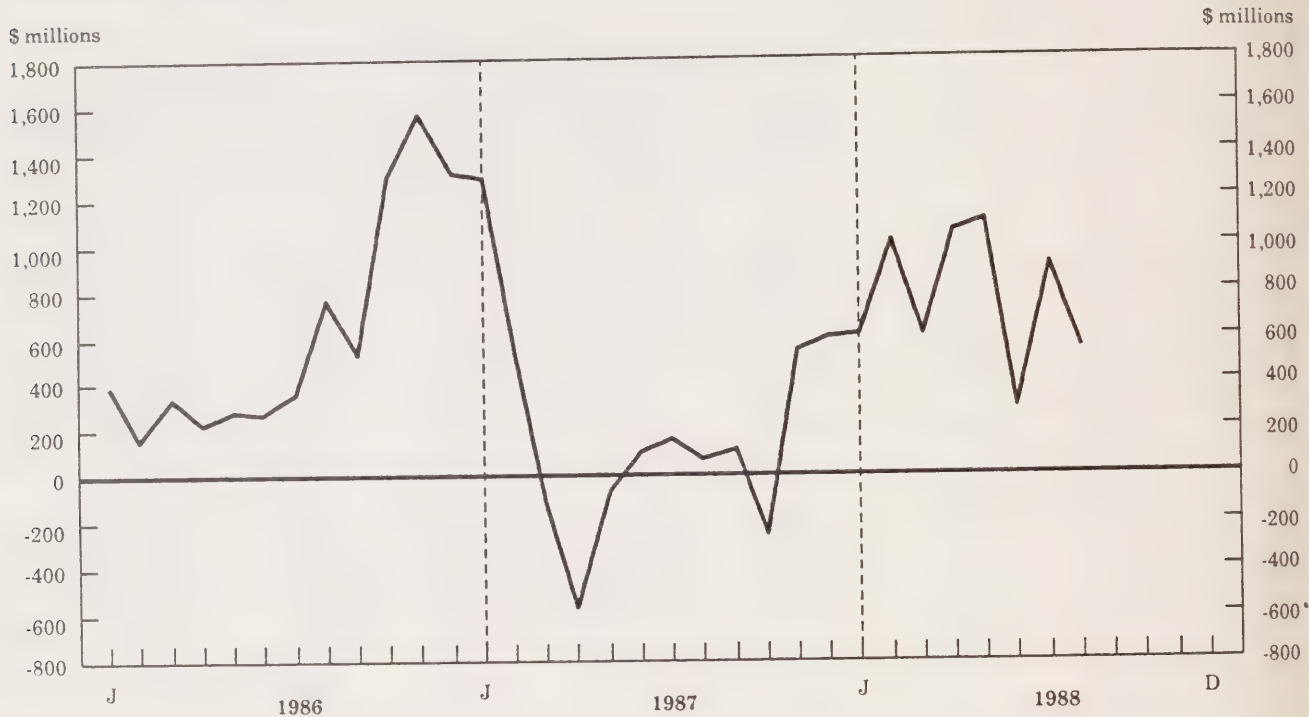
Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	August 1988 ^p	July 1988 ^r	June 1988	August 1988 ^p	July 1988 ^r	June 1988
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	38.4	39.0	40.0	15.96	16.29	16.59
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.4	40.2	40.7	16.75	16.85	16.95
Manufacturing	38.5	38.2	38.6	12.78	12.76	12.82
Durables	39.4	38.9	39.5	13.46	13.40	13.47
Non-durables	37.6	37.3	37.6	12.00	12.03	12.07
Construction	39.4	39.1	38.6	14.61	14.47	14.45
Building	38.2	38.1	37.6	14.40	14.23	14.24
Industrial and heavy	45.2	44.2	43.3	15.49	15.45	15.31
Goods-producing industries	38.8	38.5	38.7	13.44	13.40	13.43
Transportation, communication and other utilities	39.0	39.1	38.8	14.22	14.22	14.15
Transportation	38.8	38.7	38.4	13.51	13.52	13.38
Storage	38.3	38.9	39.3	12.71	12.85	12.83
Communication	37.4	38.4	37.1	14.93	14.80	14.78
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.1	40.9	41.4	16.57	16.52	16.68
Trade	29.2	29.2	28.4	8.75	8.67	8.79
Wholesale	36.1	36.1	36.2	10.19	10.09	10.27
Retail	27.7	27.7	26.8	8.34	8.26	8.37
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	28.2	28.2	27.4	9.68	9.63	9.80
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	29.6	29.5	28.8	9.95	9.89	10.03
Industrial aggregate	32.9	32.7	32.4	11.41	11.36	11.48
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	36.7	37.1	36.7	9.72	9.80	9.84
Prince Edward Island	34.6	34.2	33.8	7.63	7.69	7.68
Nova Scotia	34.0	34.0	33.6	9.87	9.83	9.82
New Brunswick	35.0	35.3	34.3	9.85	9.77	9.84
Quebec	33.3	33.4	33.0	11.26	11.21	11.30
Ontario	33.2	33.1	32.9	11.71	11.62	11.80
Manitoba	32.8	31.8	31.0	10.40	10.42	10.45
Saskatchewan	29.7	29.4	29.0	10.28	10.28	10.51
Alberta	31.6	31.4	31.2	10.91	10.99	11.07
British Columbia	31.1	30.7	30.2	12.74	12.69	12.74
Yukon	34.3	34.2	33.2	13.06	13.08	12.79
Northwest Territories	34.5	36.2	31.6	15.71	14.51	15.63
Canada	32.9	32.7	32.4	11.41	11.36	11.48

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

August 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In August, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds amounted to \$536 million, continuing the strong investment trend recorded this year. The net investment in the current month was widely distributed geographically, with the exception of Japan which reduced its holdings by \$116 million. For the year-to-date, non-residents have invested more than \$6 billion in outstanding Canadian bonds compared to only \$1.4 billion in the same period of 1987.

Non-residents continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks, with the net disinvestment in August amounting to \$244 million. This brought to nearly \$3 billion the cumulative net disinvestment which started in October of last year.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In August, residents acquired, on a net basis, nearly \$200 million of outstanding foreign stocks, following a small investment (\$28 million) in the previous month. The investment in the last two months was channelled into United States stocks, while holdings of overseas stocks were reduced. Residents increased their holdings of foreign bonds by \$105 million in the current month, in contrast to a net disinvestment of more than \$500 million in July.

The August 1988 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economic Division.

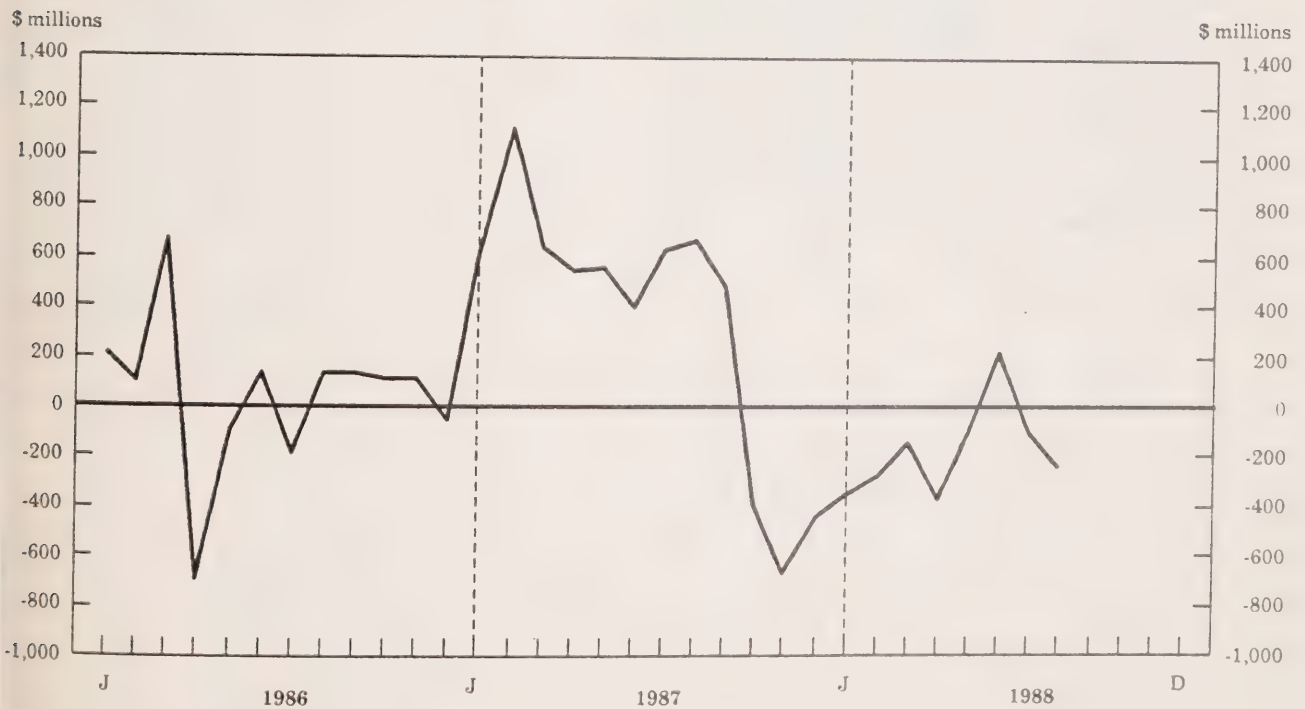
(continued on next page)

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

August 1988
(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,910	3,373	+536
Common and preferred stocks	1,132	1,375	-244
Total - August 1988	5,041	4,749	+292
Total - July 1988	5,488	4,686	+802
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,695	2,800	-105
Common and preferred stocks	1,188	1,373	-186
Total - August 1988	3,882	4,173	-290
Total - July 1988	3,246	2,730	+515

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in September totalled 6.8 million cubic metres (m³), down 1.5% from August. Sales for the first nine months of this year are now 1.9% above those for the same period last year.
- The results for the four main products were mixed. Diesel fuel sales decreased by 4.7% while heavy fuel sales, down 26.5%, declined for the second time in as many months. Light fuel sales posted a gain of 11.0% over last August while motor gasoline sales remained unchanged.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 0.5% from September 1987, recording a volume of 6.9 million m³ sold. Three of the four main products contributed to the September decrease. Motor gasoline and diesel fuel sales both declined by 0.8% from last September while a lower level of imports resulted in a decrease of 19.6% in heavy fuel sales. Light fuel sales posted the only increase of the main products group, rising 8.0% over September 1987.

- Despite the September decrease, total product sales for the first three quarters of this year were 2.4% ahead of those for the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales have climbed 10.7% while sales of diesel and light fuel oils rose 6.7% and 5.6% respectively. Motor gasoline sales were up 1.4%.

(see table on page 13)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The September 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the last week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	June 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1988 ^r	Sept. 1988 ^p	Sept. '88/ Aug. '88
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 809.6	6 589.6	6 918.0	6 814.3	-1.5
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 779.6	2 654.9	2 778.9	2 779.4	0.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 366.9	1 338.6	1 432.5	1 364.5	-4.7
Light Fuel Oil	563.9	565.7	496.4	551.2	11.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	693.4	764.3	746.3	548.6	-26.5
	Sept. 1988 ^p	Sept. 1987	Total Jan.-Sept. 1988	Total Jan.-Sept. 1987	Cum. '88/ Cum. '87
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 925.2	6 963.1	60 584.4	59 168.0	2.4
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 932.8	2 956.5	25 171.5	24 830.7	1.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 521.4	1 532.5	12 340.7	11 564.7	6.7
Light Fuel Oil	295.3	273.3	4 581.5	4 336.7	5.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	490.1	609.3	5 498.6	4 968.8	10.7

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending October 14, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 14.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.8% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.9% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1988	Year to date*
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	4 884 070	203 576 334
% change from previous year	-1.1	5.9
Cars	69,135	2,940,650
% change from previous year	-2.2	3.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	261 001	10 746 401
% change from previous year	14.1	8.4
Cars	8,616	362,655
% change from previous year	4.8	2.1

* Revised figures.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Livestock Report

October 1, 1988

The total number of pigs in Canada, at October 1, 1988, at an estimated 10,812,500 head, were up 1% from a year earlier at 10,663,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,078,800 head, showing little increase from a year earlier at 1,073,600.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The October 1988 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15/\$60) will be available the week of November 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

August 1988

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 796 kilotonnes in August 1988, up 24.8% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 46 621 kilotonnes, up 22.1%.

Exports in August rose 16.8% from August 1987 to 2 877 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 21 364 kilotonnes, 23.6% above last year's level.

Coke production increased to 379 kilotonnes, 0.01% over August 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

Third Quarter 1988

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the third quarter of 1988 are now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 22, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 22, 1988 totalled 313 125 tonnes, an increase of 5.3% from the preceding week's total of 297 446 tonnes and up 18.5% from the year-earlier level of 264 159 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1988 was 11 851 809 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from 11 867 463 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Air Carrier Operations in Canada,**
October-December 1987.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: \$22/\$88; Other Countries: \$23/\$92).

✓ **Provincial and Territorial Government
Employment, October-December 1987.**
Catalogue number 72-007
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$70).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

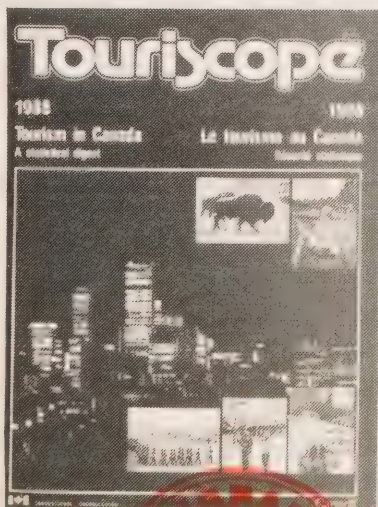
Friday, October 28, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

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Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, July 1988	3
Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, 1986	3

(continued on next page)

Tourism in Canada 1988 Edition



The tenth edition of the *Tourism Digest* presents statistics on consumption and production, suppliers and users, and the significance of tourism in Canada. It features the years 1980-87.

Nine chapters each contain a statistical section and an article prepared by a guest expert. The articles include new developments in air passenger transportation, tourism-related employment data from the 1986 Census of Canada, the significance of the automobile in tourism, implications of aging populations, tourism research at the regional level, some less-documented tourism industries, international perceptions of Canada and indicators of travel intentions.

Tourism in Canada, A Statistical Digest (87-401, \$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Chadwick (613-951-1673), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section

Data Availability Announcements – Concluded

Census of Manufactures, 1986:

Machine Shop Industry	4
Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (except Bulbs and Tubes)	4
Telecommunication Equipment Industry	4
Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries	4
Other Chemical Products Industries	4

Publications Released

5

Major Release Dates: October 31 – November 4

6

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Power Statistics

August 1988

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1988 increased to 37 985 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 2.6% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 16.0% to 3 821 GWh, while imports climbed from 253 GWh to 501 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 326 793 GWh, up 2.0% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 24 951 GWh, were down 26.7%, while imports, at 4 050 GWh, were up 126.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

July 1988

Export clearances of the major grains during July 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Total wheat	1 700.9
• Oats	19.7
• Barley	245.4
• Rye	9.4
• Flaxseed	31.4
• Canola (rapeseed)	165.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The July 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

July 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during July 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

• Wheat flour	4.2
• Malt	20.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The July 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries

1986

Commodity data for the Rubber and Plastic Products Industries (major groups 15 and 16) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 33-250. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

Machine Shop Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled \$1,074.2 million, up 14.7% from \$936.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5536.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3081, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (except Bulbs and Tubes)

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulbs and tubes) (SIC 3332) totalled \$77.4 million, down 1.9% from \$79.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5571.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3332, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Telecommunication Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the telecommunication equipment industry (SIC 3351) totalled \$1,981.8 million, down 1.8% from \$2,018.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5574.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3351, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other communication and electronic equipment industry (SIC 3359) totalled \$2,021.8 million, up 10.9% from \$1,823.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5576.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3359, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Other Chemical Products Industries

n.e.c.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other chemical products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 3799) totalled \$1,906.9 million, up 4.6% from \$1,823.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6882.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (46-250B 3799, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **The Sugar Situation**, September 1988.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**,

September 1988.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, July 1988.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, July 1988.

Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, July 1988.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).

✓ **Touriscope - Tourism in Canada**, 1988 Edition.

Catalogue number 87-401

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of October 31 – November 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
October		
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1988
31	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1988
31	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1988
November		
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1988
4	Labour Force Survey	October 1988
4	Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1988
4-8	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 31, 1988

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, August 1988 | 3 |
| • Real GDP increased 0.6% from July 1988. | |
| Industrial Product Price Index, September 1988 | 6 |
| • The IPPI increased 0.1% from August, reflecting higher prices for primary metal products. | |
| Raw Materials Price Index, September 1988 | 8 |
| • The RMPI rose 0.5% over the month, largely as a result of higher prices for non-ferrous metals. | |

(continued on next page)

Industry
Trends
1951-1986

Industries
Trends
1951-1986



Dimensions



Industry Trends 1951-1986

Dimensions - Industry Trends, 1951-1986 is the first of seven publications from the 1986 Census of Population which illustrate selected special-interest topics. In response to increasing demands for historical economic data, this publication presents industry tables generated from five separate Canadian censuses. These data have been adjusted, wherever possible, to ensure that the same labour force concepts and industry classification are used and that meaningful analysis of Canadian industry trends can be accomplished.

Tables include a detailed industry distribution for the 1971, 1981 and 1986 Census years and a broader categorization of industry data for 1951 and 1961. All tabulations are cross-classified by sex and geographic coverage is at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Dimensions: Industry Trends, 1951-1986 (93-152, \$29) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release or on other upcoming publications in this series, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

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Processed Fruit and Vegetables, August 1988	9
Notifiable Disease Summary, Four-week Period Ending August 27, 1988	9

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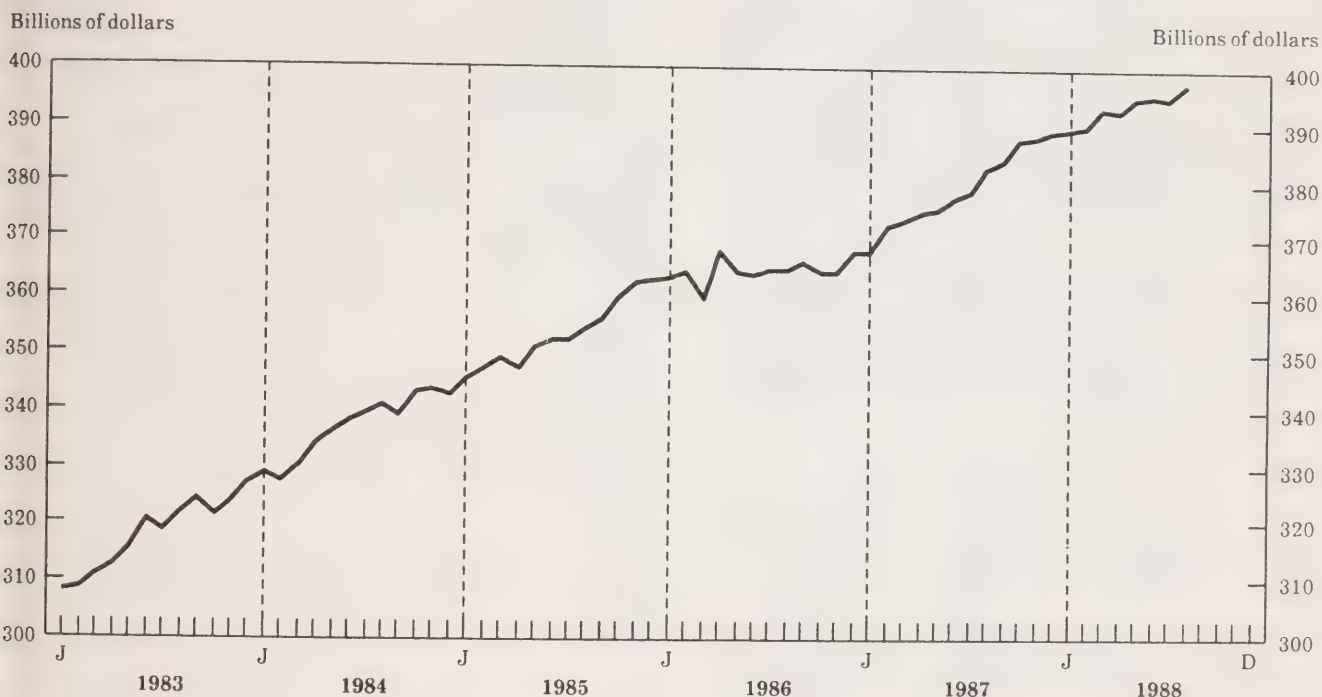
11

Major Release Dates: November 1988

12

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices (Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry (seasonally adjusted data) August 1988

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.6% in August following no growth in July and a 0.1% gain in June. Output of goods-producing industries grew 1.0% following consecutive monthly declines of 0.4% in June and July. Services-producing industries increased 0.4% following a 0.2% gain in July.

Average monthly production for the July-August period was 0.5% above the second quarter average. GDP in August was 3.9% above the level of the corresponding month last year.

Goods-producing Industries

Most of the growth among goods-producing industries in August originated in the manufacturing and construction industries. Output of manufacturers rebounded 1.5% following a decline of similar size in the previous month. Most of the output increase originated among producers of durable goods, particularly manufacturers of transportation equipment, primary metals and wood products.

- Within transportation equipment, manufacturers of automobile parts and accessories recorded a substantial 16.5% output increase following a 17.0% decrease in the previous month. Motor vehicle production rose 3.5%. Exports of motor vehicle parts, automobiles and trucks also increased in August.

(continued on next page)

- In primary metals, most of the growth was due to output gains in smelting and refining operations, and iron and steel mills. These production increases coincided with the resumption of production following shutdowns in the previous month and increased exports of primary metals.
- Output of the construction industry advanced 1.8% in August due in large part to a 5.1% increase in residential building construction. However, residential construction output has been generally declining since the beginning of the year, and despite this significant gain in August, remained 5.4% below the level of August 1987.
- Output of mines, quarries and oil wells declined 0.6%. A decrease in oil and gas exploration activity accounted for much of the weakness, and production cutbacks in crude petroleum, iron ore and potash also contributed to the overall mining decline.

Services-producing Industries

Moderate gains were widespread among services-producing industries in August.

- Finance, insurance and real estate services posted the largest increases due to increased activity by stock exchanges and banking institutions.
- The growth in community, business and personal services was due mainly to industries providing services to business management.

- Transportation and storage services advanced 0.7% in August, reflecting gains in railway, water and pipeline transport. Increased railway carloadings of grain, lumber, metals, motor vehicles, and motor vehicle parts accounted for most of the growth in railway transport.
- Output of wholesalers grew 0.5% in August following a decline of 1.1% in July. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and food products reported the largest increase in sales this month. Automobile and truck imports rose sharply in August.

Users should note that GDP has been revised back to January 1988 in order to incorporate revised crop estimates.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The August 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1987	1988			
	August	May	June	July	August
Total economy	382,612.3	394,931.1	395,304.8	395,155.8	397,620.2
Business sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,449.1	10,237.7	10,074.8	10,029.0	10,021.7
Fishing and trapping industries	625.3	723.5	690.7	681.4	620.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,794.6	2,943.8	2,662.4	2,795.8	2,761.9
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,723.5	24,157.0	23,677.8	24,188.2	24,041.6
Manufacturing industries	74,274.0	78,077.2	78,373.5	77,198.1	78,362.6
Construction industries	26,901.1	27,410.4	27,246.0	27,302.4	27,793.2
Transportation and storage industries	16,787.5	18,517.2	18,394.8	18,559.2	18,690.0
Communication industries	11,279.9	11,672.4	12,025.2	12,054.0	12,136.8
Other utility industries	11,431.5	11,336.4	11,528.4	11,500.8	11,559.6
Wholesale trade industries	21,277.0	22,437.6	22,676.4	22,426.8	22,549.2
Retail trade industries	24,694.3	25,408.5	25,440.9	25,511.9	25,535.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	56,096.2	57,792.0	58,107.6	58,368.0	58,708.8
Community, business and personal services	38,803.9	40,018.8	40,091.2	40,195.1	40,353.8
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	74.5	54.1	50.5	34.9	99.8
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	268.9	306.1	300.1	298.9	302.5
Transportation industries	1,473.9	1,522.8	1,530.0	1,522.8	1,534.8
Communication industries	50.4	49.2	46.8	46.8	46.8
Water systems industry	550.5	565.2	566.4	564.0	570.0
Insurance and other finance industry	388.6	406.8	406.8	406.8	408.0
Government service ind.	23,633.5	23,835.6	23,858.4	23,860.8	23,852.4
Community and personal services	36,978.9	37,403.6	37,500.9	37,554.9	37,615.0
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	319,137.9	330,732.5	330,989.7	330,810.7	333,135.7
- goods	150,199.1	154,886.0	154,253.6	153,695.7	155,161.2
- services	168,938.8	175,846.5	176,736.1	177,115.0	177,974.5
Non-business sector	63,474.4	64,198.6	64,315.1	64,345.1	64,484.5
- goods	680.2	674.5	672.1	654.1	725.0
- services	62,794.2	63,524.1	63,643.0	63,691.0	63,759.5
Goods-producing industries	150,879.3	155,560.5	154,925.7	154,349.8	155,886.2
Services-producing industries	231,733.0	239,370.6	240,379.1	240,806.0	241,734.0
Industrial production	109,109.2	114,245.1	114,251.8	113,541.2	114,688.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,773.2	33,413.7	33,260.5	33,243.3	33,041.3
Durable manufacturing industries	41,500.8	44,663.5	45,113.0	43,954.8	45,321.3

Industrial Product Price Index

September 1988

Preliminary figures for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) indicate that the IPPI rose 0.1% in September, reaching a level of 128.5. This leaves the index 3.5% higher than one year ago. With petroleum and coal products excluded, the index would have risen 5.0% over the last 12 months.

Highlights

- Primary metal products increased 0.7% over the month. A large rise in prices for copper and copper alloy products, partially offset by price declines posted for nickel products, was the main reason for the month-to-month change.
- Printing and publishing rose 0.6% in September. This largely reflected increases posted for business accounting records, especially registered forms.
- Paper and paper products were up 0.4% from August. Higher pulp and newsprint prices were the main contributors to this month's change. The U.S./Canadian exchange rate had virtually no impact in September.
- Lumber, sawmill, and other wood products fell 0.6% this month. A significant drop in prices for lumber and ties, coupled with a smaller decline in wooden box prices accounted for most of the change.
- Petroleum and coal products were estimated to have declined 0.3%, mainly due to lower motor gasoline prices.

Note to Users

Historical series on the 1981 base for the Industry Price Indexes are now available on CANSIM. Located in the same matrices and under the same D numbers as the currently produced IPPI series, the historical series are computed for the industry indexes classified under the 1980 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) and for commodity indexes classified under the Principal Commodity Groups (PCG) classification.

The historical series were obtained by linking together movements from the 1981-based Industrial Product Price Indexes (IPPI) series and the corresponding 1971-based Industry Selling Price Indexes (ISPI) series, using the year 1981 as the linking period.

An explanatory note on the methods used to compute the historical series, as well as a set of concordance tables between the IPPI and ISPI series are available to the public. With this release, the historical series on the 1981 base become the official historical series. The 1971-based historical series will be deleted from CANSIM at the end of February 1989.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The September 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ²	% Change	
			Sept.1988/ Aug.1988	Sept.1988/ Sept.1987
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	128.5	0.1	3.5
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products³	89.3	132.7	0.1	5.0
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.6	0.2	6.0
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	129.9	0.8	15.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	126.9	0.1	3.3
Finished goods	38.4	130.0	-0.1	0.2
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	135.6	0.0	1.9
Capital equipment	10.2	132.1	0.1	0.7
All other finished goods	17.9	126.2	-0.3	-1.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.7	0.0	-0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	127.7	-0.2	8.0
Beverages	1.9	148.9	0.0	4.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	156.9	0.0	3.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	131.6	0.2	8.0
Textile products	2.4	118.4	0.0	3.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	125.1	-0.1	2.5
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	122.7	-0.6	-1.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	139.1	0.2	4.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	143.0	0.4	9.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	154.9	0.6	8.7
Primary metal products	8.8	136.4	0.7	16.8
Metal fabricated products	5.3	132.8	0.1	4.8
Machinery and equipment	4.8	130.0	0.2	3.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	130.1	0.0	-2.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	131.7	0.1	3.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	140.6	0.0	3.5
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	93.4	-0.3	-11.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	132.9	0.2	9.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	136.9	0.1	3.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	102.2	-1.2	-1.6

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

September 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) rose 0.5% between August 1988 and September 1988 to a preliminary level of 96.6. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased 0.8%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

Highlights

- Non-ferrous metals, up 3.5%, due primarily to higher prices for copper (14.2%), zinc (8.0%) and lead (4.6%) and in spite of lower prices for nickel (-12.6%) and precious metals (-1.7%).
- Animals and animal products, up 0.7% largely as a result of higher prices for calves (8.9%), poultry (1.9%), hogs (1.6%) and whole unprocessed milk (0.5%).
- Wood, down 1.4%, in response to a 2.1% decrease in prices for logs and bolts.

Year-over-year Change

Between September 1987 and September 1988, the RMPI fell 8.3%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI advanced 3.4%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 24.5%, as a result of the 28.4% drop in crude oil prices.
- Animals and animal products, down 7.9%, due primarily to lower prices for hogs (-28.8%) and cattle (-8.8%).
- Vegetable products, up 18.3%, mainly as a result of higher prices for cereals (25.0%), oilseeds (52.7%) and unrefined sugar (69.6%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 14.1%, largely in response to higher prices for nickel (102.6%), zinc (47.2%) and copper (26.2%) and in spite of lower prices for lead (-14.6%) and precious metals (-13.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The September 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Relative Importance	Index Sept. 1988 ¹	% Change	
			Sep. 1988/ Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988/ Sept. 1987
Raw materials total	100	96.6	0.5	-8.3
Mineral fuels	45	73.7	0.0	-24.5
Vegetable products	11	98.7	0.1	18.3
Animals and animal products	20	112.6	0.7	-7.9
Wood products	8	130.9	-1.4	6.6
Ferrous materials	2	111.0	0.5	2.6
Non-ferrous metals	11	122.9	3.5	14.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	132.1	-0.1	3.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	115.5	0.8	3.4

These indexes are preliminary.

Data Availability Announcements

Consolidated Government Assets and Liabilities

1985

At December 31, 1985, the total financial assets of the federal, provincial and local governments after consolidation stood at \$147 billion while their liabilities stood at \$393 billion.

Consolidated balance sheets for the three levels of government as well as consolidated provincial/local assets, liabilities and net debt by province are now available on CANSIM: matrices 3254 to 3266.

For more detailed information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending August 27, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending August 27, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

August 1988

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for August 1988 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (32-011, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1988.**
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:
\$12.50/\$125).
Note: This is the second release announcement for
this publication.

✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review, July 1988.**
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:
\$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, July
1988. Catalogue number 51-004**
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

✓ **Dimensions - Industry Trends, 1951-1986.**
Catalogue number 93-152
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$31).

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Daily**

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Statistics Canada
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St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please
dial the toll free number for your province.

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Local calls: 753-3200
If outside the local calling area, please
dial the toll free number given for Ontario
residents.

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor
Hys Centre
11010 – 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Box 2390, Station M
Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates: November 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	August 1988
4	Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1988
4	Labour Force Survey	October 1988
4-8	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1988
7	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1988
9	New Housing Price Index	September 1988
9	Department Store Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1988
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1988
10	Help-wanted Index	October 1988
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1988
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1988
15	Housing Starts	September 1988
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1988
18	Consumer Price Index	October 1988
18	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1988
21	Retail Trade	September 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1988
22	Building Permits	September 1988
22-25	Survey of Manufacturing Industries	September 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	September 1988
25	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	August 1988
25	Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1988
25	Farm Net Income	1987
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1988
29	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1988
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1988
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Third Quarter 1988
30	Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1988
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1988
30	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1988
30	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1988
30	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1988
30	Major Release Dates	December 1988

The December 1988 release schedule will be published on November 30, 1988. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases October 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Abrasives Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost	1987	October 21, 1988
Agricultural Implement Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Air Charter Statistics	First Quarter 1988	October 20, 1988
Appliances, Major	September 1988	October 24, 1988
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	August 1988	October 7, 1988
Asparagus, Processed	1988	October 17, 1988
Assets, Consolidated Government	1985	October 31, 1988
Automotive Products, International Trade	January to June 1988	October 27, 1988
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	July 1988	October 18, 1988
Barley Malt, Exports	July 1988	October 28, 1988
Batteries, Electric Storage	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Bindery Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Boxes, Corrugated	September 1988	October 24, 1988
Brake Industry, Motor Vehicle	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Building Material Price Indexes, Construction	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Building Permits	August 1988	October 24, 1988
Bus, Passenger Statistics	August 1988	October 6, 1988
Caterers	August 1988	October 11, 1988
Cement	August 1988	October 5, 1988
Census - Basic Summary Tabulations - 20% Sample, Urban and Rural Census Tracts	1986 Census 1986 Census	October 19, 1988 October 26, 1988

Index to Data Releases, October 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Chain Store Stocks	August 1988	October 24, 1988
Cheese, Process	September 1988	October 25, 1988
Chemical Products Industries n.e.c., Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 28, 1988
Chemicals, Industrial	August 1988	October 4, 1988
Coal Statistics	August 1988	October 27, 1988
Coffee Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Coke Statistics	August 1988	October 27, 1988
Commodity, Exports	August 1988	October 20, 1988
Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries, Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 28, 1988
Composite Leading Indicator	July 1988	October 6, 1988
Compressor Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Concrete Structural, Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Consolidated Government Assets and Liabilities	1985	October 31, 1988
Construction Building Material Price Indexes	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	August 1988	October 7, 1988
Consumer Price Index	September 1988	October 14, 1988
Contractors, Non-residential General	1986	October 7, 1988
Corporation Financial Statistics	1986	October 11, 1988
Corporation Taxation Statistics	1986	October 11, 1988
Corporations, Industrial	Second Quarter 1988	October 5, 1988
Dairy Review	August 1988	October 14, 1988
Department Store Sales and Stocks	August 1988	October 20, 1988
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Developers, Non-residential General	1986	October 7, 1988
Disease Summary, Notifiable	Four-week Period Ending August 27, 1988	October 31, 1988
Drinks, Soft	September 1988	October 20, 1988
Earnings	August 1988	October 27, 1988
Economic Observer, Canadian	October 1988	October 20, 1988
Eggs, Production	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	May 1988 to August 1988	October 13, 1988
Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Electronic Parts and Components Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Employment	August 1988	October 27, 1988
Employment, Local Government Services	June 1988	October 31, 1988
Energy Supply-Demand in Canada	First Quarter 1988	October 13, 1988
Enrolment in Trade and Vocational Training Programs, Full-time	1986-87	October 18, 1988

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Enterprising Canadians – The Self-employed in Canada	1975-86	October 24, 1988
Equipment Industries, Other Communications and Electronic	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 28, 1988
Export Price Indexes	August 1988	October 14, 1988
Exports by Commodity	August 1988	October 20, 1988
Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories, Postcensal Estimates	June 1, 1988	October 26, 1988
Fan Industry, Industrial	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Farm Product Price Index	August 1988	October 11, 1988
Fats	August 1988	October 13, 1988
Filament Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Film Production and Post-production Services	1986-87	October 13, 1988
Finance, Local Government	1988 Estimates	October 13, 1988
Financial Indexes, Selected	September 1988	October 18, 1988
Flour, Wheat (Exports)	July 1988	October 28, 1988
Footwear Statistics	August 1988	October 4, 1988
Foundation Garment Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 7, 1988
Fruit Production	1987-88	October 14, 1988
Fruit, Processed	July 1988	October 4, 1988
	August 1988	October 31, 1988
Furniture Industry, Wooden Household	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
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Geographical Distribution of Personal Income and Other Detailed Estimates	1984-87	October 11, 1988
Government Assets and Liabilities, Consolidated	1985	October 31, 1988
Government Finance, Local	1988 Estimates	October 13, 1988
Government Services Employment, Local	June 1988	October 31, 1988
Grains, Major Exports	July 1988	October 28, 1988
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, Real	August 1988	October 31, 1988
Hardboard	August 1988	October 7, 1988
Help-wanted Index	September 1988	October 13, 1988
Homicide Statistics, Canadian	1987	October 6, 1988
Hospitals, List of Canadian	April 1, 1988	October 11, 1988
Hours	August 1988	October 27, 1988
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Housing Starts	August 1988	October 14, 1988
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Industry Trends	1951-1986	October 31, 1988
Ingots, Steel	August 1988	October 13, 1988
	Week Ending October 1, 1988	October 6, 1988
	Week Ending October 8, 1988	October 13, 1988
	Week Ending October 15, 1988	October 20, 1988
	Week Ending October 22, 1988	October 27, 1988
Labour Cost, Unit	1987	October 21, 1988
Labour Force Survey	September 1988	October 7, 1988
Labour Income Per Worker, Trends	1975-1987	October 20, 1988
Labour Income, Estimates	July 1988	October 7, 1988
Laminate Sheet, Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative	Third Quarter 1988	October 26, 1988
Lamp and Shade Industry, Electric (Except Bulb and Tubes)	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 28, 1988
Lamps, Electric	September 1988	October 20, 1988
	Third Quarter 1988	October 27, 1988
Liabilities, Consolidated Government	1985	October 31, 1988
Livestock Report	October 1, 1988	October 27, 1988
Local Government Finance	1988 Estimates	October 13, 1988
Local Government Services Employment	June 1988	October 31, 1988
Machine Shop Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 28, 1988
Malt, Barley (Exports)	July 1988	October 28, 1988
Man-made Fibre Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	August 1988	October 24, 1988
Meats, Stocks of Frozen	October 1, 1988	October 21, 1988
Metal Door Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c., Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Metal Products Industries, Other Fabricated Structural	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
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Motion Picture Theatres in Canada	1986-87	October 12, 1988
Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
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Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
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Non-residential Construction Building Material Price Index	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Oil Pipeline Transport	July 1988	October 6, 1988
Oils	August 1988	October 13, 1988

Index to Data Releases, October 1988

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Paint Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 7, 1988
Paper Products Industries, n.e.c., Other Converted	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 7, 1988
Particleboard	August 1988	October 7, 1988
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	August 1988	October 6, 1988
Petroleum Products Industry, Refined (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease)	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
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Plastic Products Industries	August 1988	October 5, 1988
Platemaking	1986	October 28, 1988
Plywood, Construction Type	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
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Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories	1987	October 20, 1988
Population Projections for Canada, the Provinces and Territories	June 1, 1988	October 12, 1988
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Power Selling Price Indexes, Electric	October 1, 1988	October 19, 1988
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Productivity Measures, Aggregate	August 1988	October 6, 1988
Pulpwood	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Pump Industry	1987	October 21, 1988
Radio Industry	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Railway Carloadings	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
	Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1988	October 4, 1988
	Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1988	October 13, 1988
	Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1988	October 20, 1988
	Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1988	October 27, 1988
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics	July 1988	October 13, 1988
Raw Materials Price Index	September 1988	October 31, 1988
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Records, Phonograph	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease)	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Refined Petroleum Products (Sales)	August 1988	October 3, 1988
	September 1988	October 27, 1988

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Residue, Wood	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Resins, Synthetic	August 1988	October 4, 1988
Restaurants	August 1988	October 11, 1988
Retail Trade	August 1988	October 20, 1988
Rubber Industries	1986	October 28, 1988
Rural Census Tracts	1986 Census	October 19, 1988
Sawmills East of the Rockies	July 1988	October 4, 1988
Sawmills in British Columbia	August 1988	October 26, 1988
Soft Drinks	September 1988	October 20, 1988
Steel Exports	August 1988	October 13, 1988
Steel Ingots	September 1988	October 13, 1988
	Week Ending October 1, 1988	October 6, 1988
	Week Ending October 8, 1988	October 13, 1988
	Week Ending October 15, 1988	October 20, 1988
	Week Ending October 22, 1988	October 27, 1988
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	August 1988	October 13, 1988
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	August 1988	October 13, 1988
Stocks, Chain	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 24, 1988
Sugar Sales	September 1988	October 11, 1988
Tapes, Pre-recorded	August 1988	October 6, 1988
	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Taverns	August 1988	October 11, 1988
Taxation Statistics, Corporation	1986	October 11, 1988
Tea Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Telecommunication Equipment		
Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 28, 1988
Telephone Statistics	August 1988	October 21, 1988
Telephone Statistics, Preliminary		
Report on Large Telephone Systems	1987	October 18, 1988
Television Receiver Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Theatres in Canada, Motion Picture	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Tobacco Products	September 1988	October 25, 1988
Tourism in Canada, A Statistical Digest	1988	October 28, 1988
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Trade, Preliminary Statement of		
Canadian International	August 1988	October 14, 1988
Trade, Wholesale	1986	October 17, 1988
	August 1988	October 24, 1988
Transactions in Outstanding Securities		
with Non-residents	August 1988	October 27, 1988
Transit Statistics	August 1988	October 6, 1988
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Countries	August 1988	October 17, 1988
Tubing, Steel	August 1988	October 5, 1988

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Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1988	October 26, 1988
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Urban Census Tracts	1986 Census	October 19, 1988
Varnish Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 7, 1988
Vegetable Production	1987-88	October 14, 1988
Vegetables, Processed	July 1988	October 4, 1988
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Wheat Flour, Exports	July 1988	October 28, 1988
Wheel Industry, Motor Vehicle	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988
Wholesale Trade	1986	October 17, 1988
	August 1988	October 24, 1988
Window Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Wire, Steel (and Specified Wire Products)	August 1988	October 13, 1988
Wood Residue	August 1988	October 12, 1988
Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 21, 1988
Wool, Mineral	September 1988	October 25, 1988
Wrappers, Corrugated	September 1988	October 24, 1988
Yarn Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	October 14, 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 1, 1988

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Asphalt Roofing, September 1988	2
Production of Biscuits, Third Quarter 1988	2
Processed Sweet and Sour Cherries, 1988	2

Publications Released

3

Index to Data Releases, October 1988



Data Availability Announcements

Cement

September 1988

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 314 704 tonnes of cement in September 1988, an increase of 5.8% from the 1 242 517^r (r: revised figure) tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 5.5% from the 1 246 461^r tonnes shipped in August 1988.

January to September 1988 shipments reached 8 931 265^r tonnes, up 0.1% from 8 919 600^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The September 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

September 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 854 900 bundles in September 1988, a decrease of 0.9% from the 3 888 357 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1988 shipments totalled 30 498 728 bundles, down 3.2% from the 31 515 349 bundles shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The September 1988 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Production of Biscuits

Third Quarter 1988

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 46 002 993 kilograms during the third quarter of 1988, an increase of 0.7% from the 45 696 950 kilograms produced during the same quarter of 1987.

The cumulative year-to-date production for 1988 was 141 578 479 kilograms (revised figure), up from the 140 707 734 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$6.25/\$25) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Processed Sweet and Sour Cherries

1988

Data on processed sweet and sour cherries for 1988 are now available.

Pack of Processed Sweet and Sour Cherries (32-023, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Construction Type Plywood, August 1988.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Industry Price Indexes, August 1988.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1988.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

Building Permits, May 1988.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

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**The
Daily**

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 2, 1988

Major Release

Local Government Services Employment, June 1988	2
• Employment in local government services increased by 2.5% from a year earlier.	

Data Availability Announcements

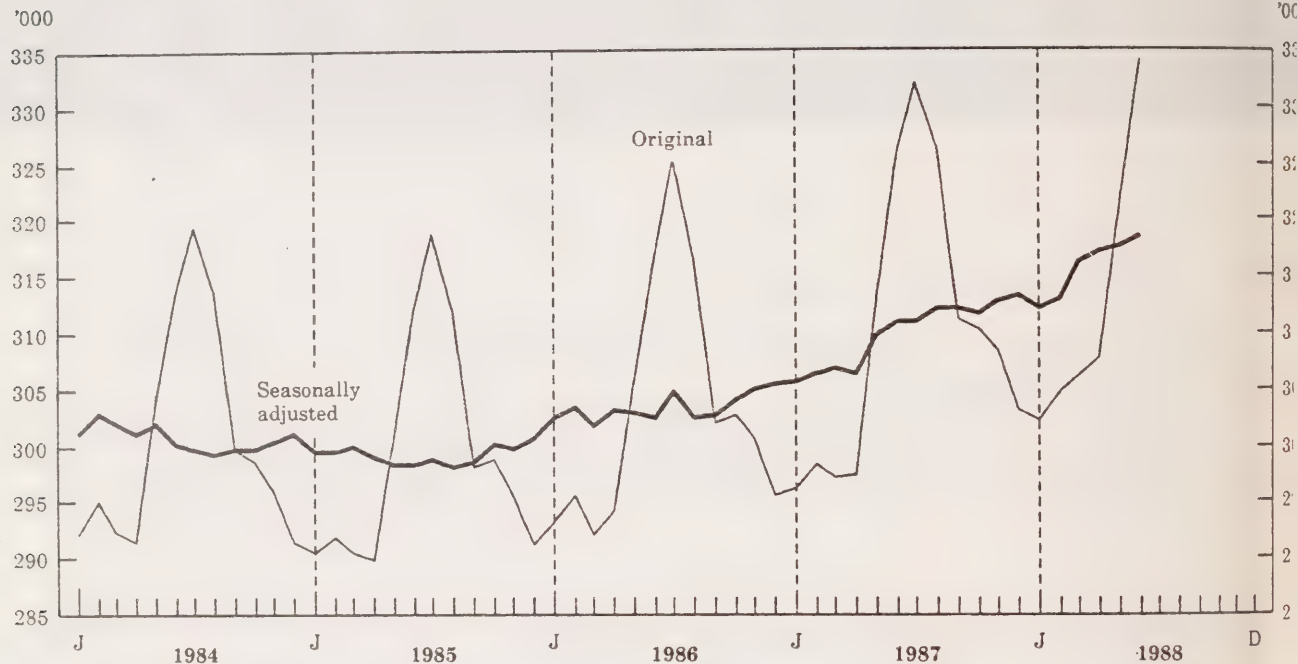
Rigid Insulating Board, September 1988	4
Cable Television, 1987	4

Publication Released



Major Release

Local Government Services Employment, 1984-1988



Note: Employment figures do not include the number of employees in hospitals, schools or government enterprises.

Local Government Services Employment

June 1988

Highlights

- Employment in local government services increased in June 1988 compared to the same month last year. Local government services include municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities, but exclude local schools and hospitals.
- There were 334,143 employees in local government services in June 1988, up 2.5% or 8,263 employees from 325,880 in June 1987.

Significant increases in local government services employment occurred in the following provinces and territories:

• Yukon	37	(15.4%)
• Nova Scotia	584	(8.2%)
• Newfoundland	124	(4.2%)
• Quebec	2,001	(2.9%)
• Ontario	4,223	(2.8%)

- The gain in employment in the Yukon was caused primarily by the hiring of temporary employees under the Local Employee Opportunity Program.
- The rise in employment in Nova Scotia was primarily the result of an increase in the Halifax region. Increases occurred mainly in protective services, public works and recreation services. The increase in Nova Scotia marks the third consecutive year in which employment increased over the previous summer period.

(continued on page

- The increase in local government services in Newfoundland was provincewide. A large portion of the increase occurred in St. John's due mainly to the increased hiring of summer students under the Summer Employment Experience Development Program (SEED) funded by the federal government.
- The rise in employment in Quebec was provincewide though a large portion of the increase occurred in Montreal and Quebec City. The increase in Montreal was due mainly to increased hiring of part-time employees for recreation services and general government services. In Quebec City the increase was primarily attributable to a growth in the number of temporary employees hired by the Exhibition, and in recreation services and general government services. The increase in Quebec marks the third consecutive year in which employment has increased from the previous summer period.
- The major portion of the increase in employment in Ontario can be attributed to a growth in Toronto, Ottawa, Kitchener, Thunder Bay and Peterborough. The higher employment occurred mainly in recreation, health, social and protection services.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725, and that for municipalities over 10,000 population by metropolitan area and major urban area in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 are also available from CANSIM.

The April-June 1988 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$11.50/\$46) is to be released in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) or Carl Doucet (613-951-1846), Public Institutions Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Rigid Insulating Board

September 1988

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 707 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1988, a decrease of 12.9% compared to 4 256 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1987.

For January to September 1988, year-to-date shipments amounted to 27 771 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 35 954 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1987, a decrease of 22.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The September 1988 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Cable Television

1987

Information for 1987 is now available for the cable television industry.

The Vol. 18, No. 6 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, \$7.50/\$45) is scheduled for release the week of November 14. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Publication Released

**Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand
in Canada, First Quarter 1988.**
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: \$28.75/\$115; Other Countries:
\$30.75/\$123).

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Centre, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 3, 1988

Major Releases

Composite Leading Indicator, August 1988	2
• The composite leading indicator grew by 0.4%, following 0.6% growth in July.	
Trusted Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1988	4
• The book value of trusted pension funds reached \$149 billion.	

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Footwear Statistics, September 1988	6
Electric Storage Batteries, September 1988	6
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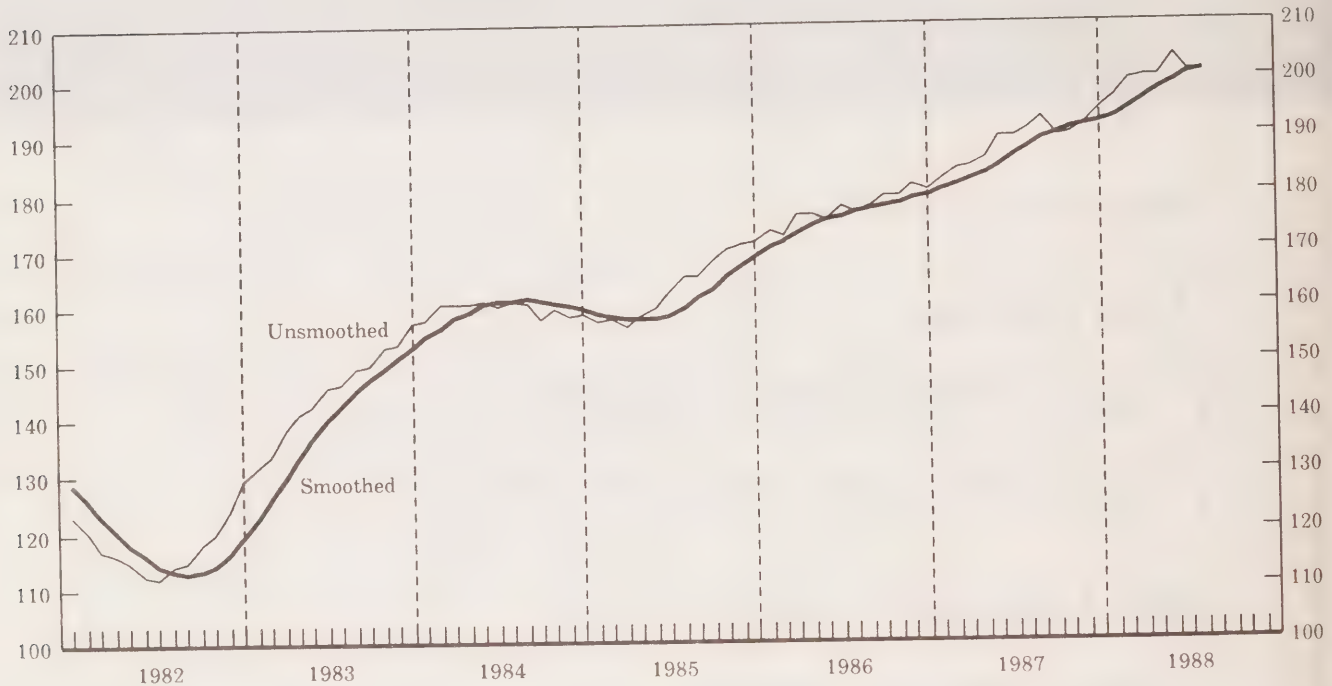
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Major Releases

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)

January 1982 to August 1988



Composite Leading Indicator

August 1988

After 0.6% growth in July, the composite leading indicator grew by 0.4% in August. This compares to an average of 0.8% in the previous three months. This deceleration in growth was restricted to manufacturing industries at a time when the main sources of strength shifted from the export-related sectors to domestic spending.

The unsmoothed version of the index edged up by 0.1% in August after a 1.4% drop in July (the only monthly drop following the stock market crash in October 1987).

The indicators of household demand were all up in August. The residential construction index registered a fifth consecutive increase, while sales of durable goods firmed after weakness earlier this year. House sales also turned up, despite a hike in mortgage rates.

With manufacturing production levelling off and thus pushing up unit labour costs, the proxy for profit margins decelerated for the third consecutive month. New orders and shipments relative to inventories had slowed in response to declining exports of motor vehicles in July and of petroleum products in August. Unfilled orders, however, reached new highs, particularly in industries related to business investment.

In August, the United States leading indicator grew for the fifth month in a row. Industrial production started to accelerate in July, particularly within the materials and intermediate products categories. Motor vehicle production was down sharply in July, but turned up in August and September.

(continued on page 2)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 161.

For more detailed information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), available the week of November 14. See "How to Order Publications". This issue also includes two feature articles on the components of personal saving and on the changing wage distribution of jobs during 1981-86.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level
	June	July	August	August
Composite Leading Indicator (1971 = 100)				
Smoothed	0.8	0.6	0.4	201.3
Unsmoothed	1.8	-1.4	0.1	201.1
Retail Trade				
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.1	0.2	0.2	143,770 ⁴
New motor vehicle sales	-0.3	0.5	0.2	822,434 ⁴
Residential construction index¹	1.5	1.0	0.9	121.3
Manufacturing				
New orders - durable	0.6	-0.7	-0.7	3,852
Shipment to inventory ratio - (finished goods ²)	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	1.80
Average workweek (hours)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	38.7
Percentage change in price per unit labour cost ²	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.60
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.2	0.2	0.2	192.4
TSE 300 stock price index (excluding oil and gas)	1.0	1.3	0.8	3,170
Money supply (M1) (\$1971)³	0.0	0.2	0.2	11,071 ⁵

Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (constant dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

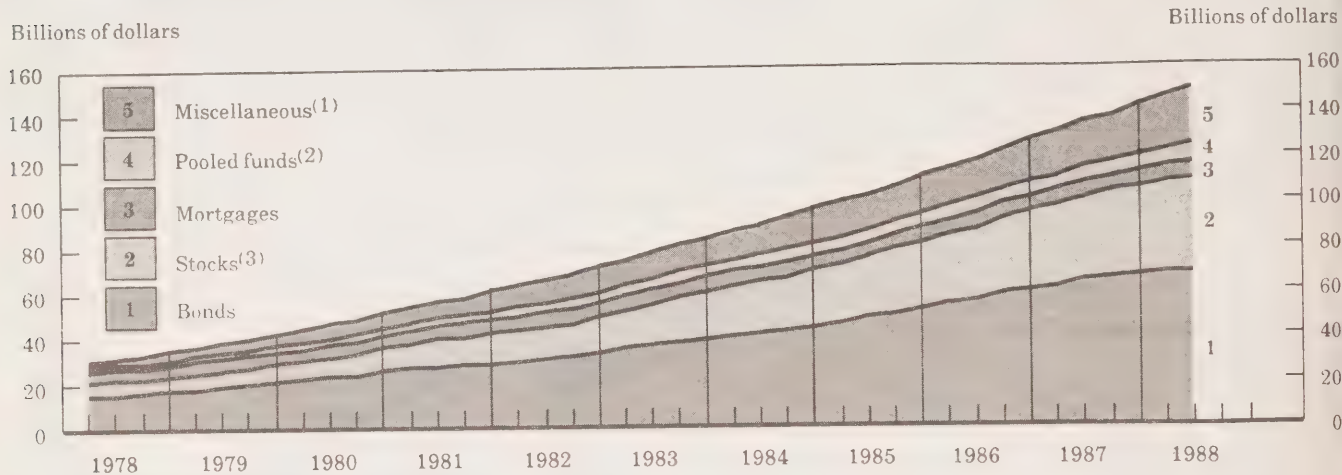
Difference from previous month.

Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

Thousands of 1971 dollars.

Millions of 1971 dollars.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1978 - 1988



- (1) Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.
 (2) Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.
 (3) Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.

Trusteed Pension Funds Second Quarter 1988

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the second quarter of 1988¹ was estimated at \$149.1 billion, up 2.2% from the previous quarter and 10.6% from the amount held one year earlier. Both the quarterly and the annual growth rates were among the lowest recorded since the early 1970s. Year-to-year increases, at June 30, reached a high of 21.1% in 1980 and have been generally decreasing since that time.

¹ Based on a survey of 222 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold over 86% of the total assets.

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 46% and 27% of the total assets respectively. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 14% of the total; mortgage holdings accounted for another 5%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

An examination of the growth in assets from the first to the second quarter reveals that:

- Cash and short-term holdings² accounted for 39% of this growth when this proportion rarely exceeds 25%.

² Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables.

(continued on page 5)

- Bonds accounted for only 23% of the growth, the lowest proportion recorded since 1981.
- Stocks accounted for 28%, up considerably from the low of 7.6% recorded in the final quarter of 1987.

Income and Expenditures

- Total income of trustee pension funds in the second quarter of 1988 was estimated to be \$5.3 billion, 5.6% lower than that of the same quarter of 1987. Expenditures, estimated at \$1.9 billion, were almost 14% higher than those of the previous year. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds (\$3.3 billion) declined by over 14% relative to that of the same period of 1987, the largest decrease since the survey began in 1970. This decline in net cash flow explains the relatively small growth in assets in the second quarter.
- The decrease in income is attributable to a 52% reduction in profit on the sale of securities relative to the same quarter of the previous year. This profit amounted to \$627 million or 12% of the total income for the second quarter of 1988, down from \$1,314 million (24% of the total) for

the same period of 1987. This decrease in profit indicates the continuing effect of the October 1987 drop in the price of stocks, and was accompanied by a 12-fold increase in losses incurred on the sale of securities.

- Each of the three other major components of income recorded an increase relative to the same quarter of 1987: employer contributions (3.6%), employee contributions (7.5%) and investment income (11.1%). Investment income continued to represent the largest source of income (56%), while the combined contributions of employers and employees accounted for 32%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trustee Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10/\$40) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Diane Galarneau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 29, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 29, 1988 totalled 303 838 tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% from the preceding week's total of 313 125 tonnes but up 0.1% from the year-earlier level of 303 390 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 12 155 647 tonnes, a decrease of 0.1% from 12 170 853 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1988

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$22.6 million for the third quarter of 1988, an increase of 4.6% from the 21.6^r (r: revised figure) million shipped during the third quarter of 1987.

Year-to-date shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$44.9^r million, a decrease of 1.3% from the \$45.5^r million shipped during the same period in 1987.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1988 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$3/\$12) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3522), Industry Division.

Footwear Statistics

September 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,077,318 pairs of footwear in September 1988, a decrease of 18.9% from the 3,794,186 pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1988 totalled 26,480,291 pairs of footwear, down 12.1% from 30,128,406 pairs (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The September 1988 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

September 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 413,580 automotive replacement batteries in September 1988, an increase of 6.5% from 388,394 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales from January to September 1988 amounted to 1,935,026 automotive replacement batteries, up 14.9% from 1,684,333 for the same period in 1987. Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The September 1988 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

September 1988

Manufacturers shipped 27 884 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1988, down 5.3% from the 29 443 thousand square metres shipped in September 1987 but up 4.2% from the 26 771 thousand square metres shipped in August 1988.

Year-to-date shipments were 232 320 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.3% from the January to September 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Domestic and International Shipping 1987

Preliminary statistics on domestic and international shipping in 1987 will be published in the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 7 (50-002, \$8.50/\$85), available at the end of November 1988.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-0291), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables**, August 1988. Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production of Selected Biscuits**, Quarter Ended September 1988. Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).

✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area**, August 1988. Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, August 1988. Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **Labour Force Information**, October 1988. Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65). Available November 4th at 7:00 a.m.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 4, 1988

Major Releases

Labour Force Survey, October 1988	2
• The unemployment rate rose 0.1 to 7.9.	
Household Facilities and Equipment, May 1988	4
• Videocassette recorders and microwave ovens are now found in more than half of all Canadian homes.	
Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1988	5
• Canadian manufacturers' opinions on the level of finished product inventory improved substantially between the July and October 1988 surveys although there was increased concern about the backlog of unfilled orders.	
Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1988	8
• The Farm Input Price Index declined 0.1% from the previous quarter.	

Data Availability Announcements

Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1988	10
Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 1987-88	10
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Other Commercial Printing Industry	10
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Major Releases

Labour Force Survey

October 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's October 1988 Labour Force Survey show little overall change in the labour market since May. Employment remained virtually unchanged this month, while unemployment increased slightly. The unemployment rate rose to 7.9 (+0.1), comparable to the rates recorded since the beginning of the year.

Employment

For the week ended October 15, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,379,000 - little changed from September 1988 (+4,000).

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 31,000 among persons aged 25 and over, with this increase largely attributable to women in this age group (+28,000). Employment fell by 27,000 among young people aged 15 to 24.
- Full-time employment increased by 32,000 - while part-time employment decreased by 5,000.
- Estimated employment, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased in transportation, communications and other utilities (+15,000) and in community, business and personal services (+45,000). Employment decreased in construction (-31,000) and in finance, insurance and real estate (-24,000). There was little or no change in the other industries.
- The estimated level of employment advanced by 5,000 in Newfoundland, by 8,000 in New Brunswick and by 10,000 in British Columbia. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was estimated at 1,061,000 in October 1988, up 13,000 from September, edging the unemployment rate up to 7.9 (+0.1).

- Unemployment among men aged 25 and over increased by 19,000, while it decreased by 8,000 among women in this age group. Unemployment among young people aged 15 to 24 showed little change from September.
- The unemployment rate for men rose by 0.3, to 7.7, the highest rate recorded this year, while the unemployment rate for women fell by 0.2, to 8.1.
- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 24,000 in Quebec and by 8,000 in Alberta. It decreased by 2,000 in Newfoundland and by 9,000 in British Columbia while there was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.3 in Prince Edward Island (13.1), 0.7 in Quebec (9.9), 0.1 in Saskatchewan (7.6) and 0.6 in Alberta (8.2). It decreased by 1.0 in Newfoundland (16.5), 0.1 in Nova Scotia (10.7), 0.6 in New Brunswick (12.1), 0.2 in Manitoba (8.5), 0.6 in British Columbia (10.1) while it remained unchanged at 5.0 in Ontario.

Participation Rate/Employment Ratio

The participation rate remained unchanged at 66.7 while the employment/population ratio edged down 0.1 to 61.4 after remaining steady at 61.5 for four months.

- The participation rate declined by 0.5 among young people aged 15 to 24, while among persons aged 25 and over it rose by 0.2, to 66.1.
- The employment/population ratio among those aged 15 to 24 declined by 0.6, to 60.6.

Changes Since October 1987 (unadjusted estimates)

- Estimated employment was 12,437,000 - a increase of 275,000 (+2.3%).
- Full-time employment increased by 197,000 (+1.9%), to 10,481,000 while part-time employment increased by 78,000 (+4.2%) to 1,956,000.

(continued on page

- Employment increased by 2.5% in the goods-producing industries, led by construction (4.8%). The service-producing industries posted an overall advance of 2.2%, attributable to the 5.2% increase recorded in community, business and personal services.
- The estimated number of unemployed declined by 37,000 (-3.7%) to 963,000.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.4 since last October, to 7.2.
- The participation rate increased by 0.4, to 66.5 and the employment/population ratio rose by 0.6 to 61.7.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The October 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	October 1988	September 1988	October 1987
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,440	13,423	13,207
Employment (,000)	12,379	12,375	12,100
Unemployment (,000)	1,061	1,048	1,107
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	7.8	8.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	66.7	66.4
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.4	61.5	60.8
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,400	13,406	13,162
Employment (,000)	12,437	12,445	12,162
Unemployment (,000)	963	960	1,000
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.2	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.6	66.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.7	61.8	61.1

Household Facilities and Equipment

May 1988

Labour-saving and leisure-time consumer durables continue to increase in popularity, led by video cassette recorders (VCRs) and microwave ovens which are now found in more than one-half of Canadian homes. In 1988, 52% of households have a VCR, up from 45.2% in 1987 and 35.4% just two years ago. Similarly, 53.8% of households are equipped with a microwave oven, up from 43.3% in 1987 and 33.7% in 1986.

Other highlights from the report, *Household Facilities and Equipment*, now available, include:

- Colour televisions, VCRs, microwave ovens, dishwashers and vehicles (automobiles, vans and trucks) are each found in more than 50% of households. Some 23.8% of households have all these items and only 2.0% have none of them. In Alberta, one-third of households have all of these items compared to one in 10 in Newfoundland.
- Consumer items that are less likely to be found in households include compact disc players* (7.9%), camcorders* (2.8%) and home computers (12.6%). Unlike VCRs and microwave ovens, the proportion of households with home computers has changed little since the mid-1980s.
- Piped gas is still the main heating fuel in 44.4% of dwellings. However, electricity is the fuel of choice for hot water (53.0%) and, by a wide margin, for cooking (93.5%).
- Gas barbecue popularity continues to grow with 41.1% of households having one, up from 32.3% in 1986. They are most prevalent in Alberta, found in 54.4% of households, followed by Saskatchewan at 53.6%.

* Both measured for the first time.

- Provincially, there are substantial differences for the various items. For example, while 45.9% of homes in British Columbia have a fireplace, only 11.4% in Prince Edward Island have one. Freezers are most popular in Saskatchewan (77.7%) and least popular in Quebec (44.2%). In Alberta and Saskatchewan, 64.9% and 64.0% of households have a microwave oven compared to Newfoundland at 34.3%. In general, microwave ovens, dishwashers and multiple colour televisions are more common west of Quebec.
- Changes in household equipment over the last 10 years have been substantial. For example, in 1978, 72.3% of households had a colour television compared to 95.1% now. In fact, the proportion of households with two or more colour televisions (32.6%) has increased fivefold in 10 years. Other items showing growth include dishwashers (from 23.9% to 41.3%), automatic washing machines (from 59.1% to 72.5%), cable television (from 49.6% to 69.0%), and three or more telephones (from 5.2% to 26.6%).

For both national and provincial estimates, order *Household Facilities and Equipment*, 1988 (64-202, \$25). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata file containing 1988 facilities and equipment data and 1987 household income, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household will be available later. This file can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778).

Chart - 1

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months

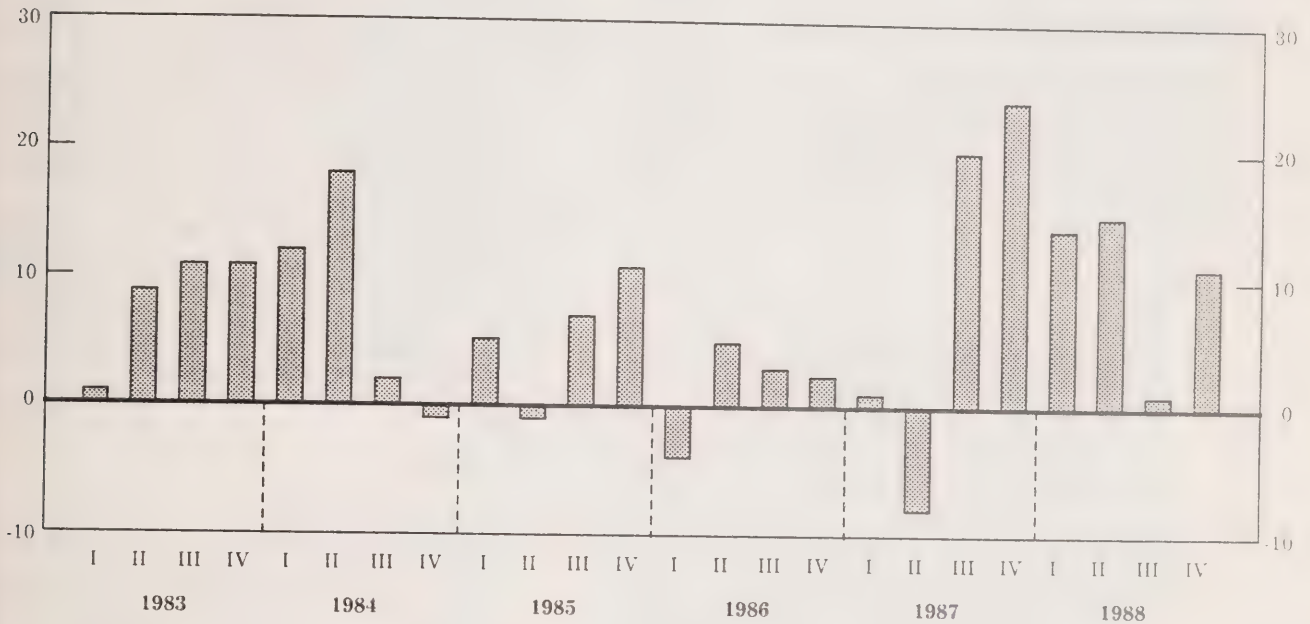
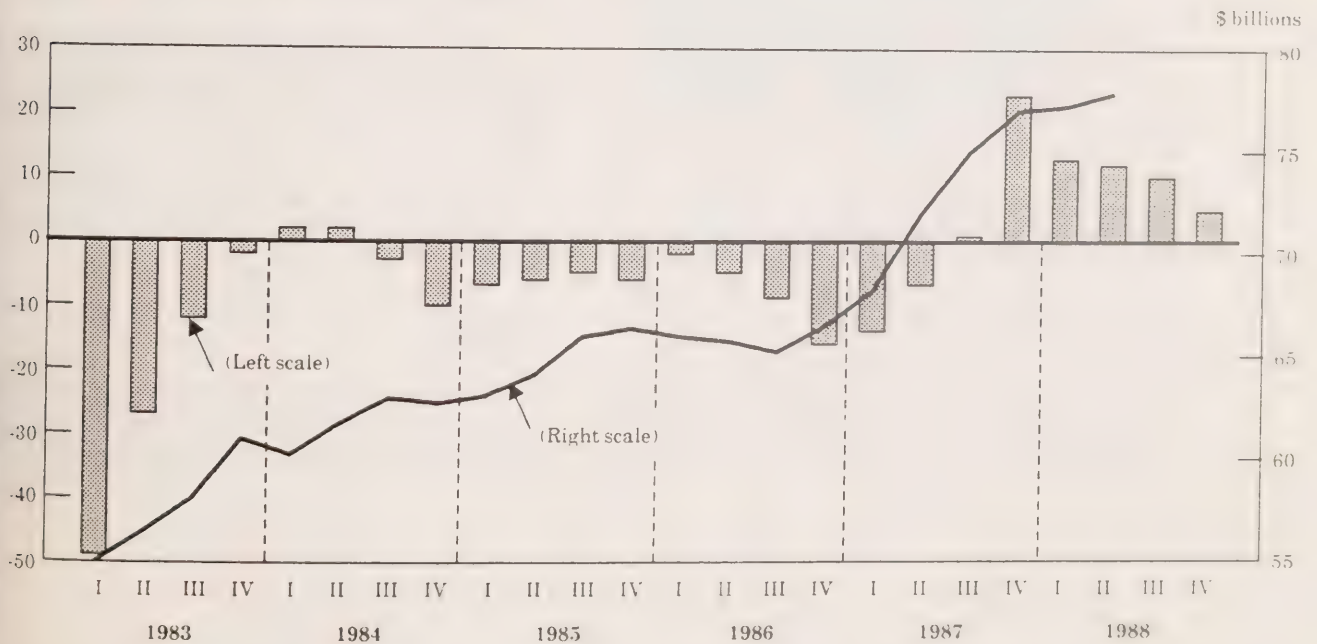


Chart - 2

Comparison Between Balance of Opinion For Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) and The Gross Domestic Product At 1981 Factor Costs (Right Scale) For All Manufacturing Industries, Adjusted For Seasonal Variation



Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning the level of finished product inventory improved substantially between the July 1988 and October 1988 surveys. However, the level of concern about the backlog of unfilled orders continued to increase.

Highlights

- The balance of manufacturers' opinion about the expected **volume of production** over the next three months rose from +1 in July 1988 to +11. (The balance of opinion is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic percentage of responses (16) from the optimistic percentage of responses (27), to give a +11 result.) This 10-percentage point increase in the balance of opinion should be viewed with caution though, as it stems from manufacturers who in July reported "lower" expectations and who said the same for October by stating their expected volume of production over the next three months as compared to the last three months would be "about the same" i.e. lower.
- The -9 balance of opinion for **finished product inventories** on hand ended a four-quarter decline. Compared to the last three quarters, and most notably July 1988 at -19, the October 1988 result shows renewed optimism on the part of Canadian manufacturers.
- Manufacturers' concerns over the level of the **backlog of unfilled orders** was reinforced in the October 1988 survey. The balance of +5 for October represents a steady and successive decline since the October 1987 peak of +23.
- There was no change in the degree of concern expressed regarding **orders received** between July and October. Prior to the October survey, the balance had been declining for the previous six surveys.

Note:

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total.

The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production).

Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Unadjusted

- The proportion of manufacturers indicating **production difficulties** hit a historic high of 40% this quarter, a level not seen since April of 1982. Most of the increase in production difficulties was attributed to a shortage of skilled labour and "other"; explanation of the latter mainly revolved around the growing concern over the shortage of orders.

(see table on page 8)

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months.

Data users should note the July 1988 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Deschambault (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries
October 1988

All Manufacturing Industries	October 1987	January 1988	April 1988	July 1988	October 1988
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About the same	50	56	49	45	57
Higher	37	29	33	28	27
Lower	13	15	18	27	16
Balance	24	14	15	1	11
Raw					
Balance	23	8	33	-10	13
Orders received are:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About the same	64	63	65	64	66
Rising	29	25	24	21	20
Declining	7	12	11	15	14
Balance	22	13	13	6	6
Raw					
Balance	18	11	18	8	4
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About normal	59	69	66	62	73
Higher than normal	32	22	23	24	16
Lower than normal	9	9	11	14	11
Balance	23	13	12	10	5
Raw					
Balance	22	10	12	14	5
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
Seasonally adjusted					
About right	69	72	70	65	77
Too low	11	9	8	8	7
Too high ¹	20	19	22	27	16
Balance	-9	-10	-16	-19	-9
Raw					
Balance	-7	-11	-15	-19	-8
Sources of production difficulties:					
Raw					
Working capital shortage	4	3	4	3	2
Skilled labour shortage	8	7	9	11	14
Unskilled labour shortage	3	2	2	3	4
Raw material shortage	6	7	7	7	4
Other difficulties	5	5	5	7	16
No difficulties	77	79	74	69	60

¹ No evident seasonality.

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1988

The Farm Input Price Index (1981=100) for the third quarter of 1988 stood at a preliminary level of 112.9, down 0.1% from the previous quarter but an increase of 1.8% from a year earlier. While two major group indexes declined, four rose and three remained unchanged.

Highlights

- The animal production index, down 1.0%, had the largest impact on the quarterly decrease. Lower prices for feeder calves (-10.1%) and weanling pigs (-28.0%) were partially offset by higher prices for chicken (30.8%) and feed (22.8%) – consequences of this year's drought.

- Crop production was the other major group index which recorded a decline (-0.5%) due to lower prices for fertilizer (-1.3%).
- The interest index was estimated to have risen 3.5%, mainly due to higher interest rates for non-mortgage types of loans.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$11.25/\$45) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

	3 rd Quarter 1988	2 nd Quarter 1988	3 rd Quarter 1987	% change	
				3 rd	3 rd
				Q. 1988/ 2 nd Q. 1988	Q. 1988/ 3 rd Q. 1987
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input ^P	115.9	115.6	111.2	0.3	4.2
Building and fencing	143.9	143.0	138.3	0.6	4.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	121.8	121.2	118.5	0.5	2.8
Crop production	113.6	114.0	109.2	-0.4	4.0
Animal production	113.3	113.8	108.5	-0.4	4.4
Supplies and services	137.7	136.2	131.4	1.1	4.8
Hired farm labour	142.3	142.2	136.2	0.1	4.5
Property taxes ^P	117.2	117.2	111.8	0.0	4.8
Interest ^P	84.6	81.6	79.3	3.7	6.7
Farm rent ^P	67.4	67.4	65.5	0.0	2.9
Western Canada					
Total farm input ^P	110.7	111.0	110.7	-0.3	0.0
Building and fencing	127.6	127.0	127.6	0.5	0.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.1	116.3	116.4	-0.2	-0.3
Crop production	93.3	93.8	93.3	-0.5	0.0
Animal production	120.0	121.9	122.4	-1.6	-2.0
Supplies and services	126.4	126.7	125.0	-0.2	1.1
Hired farm labour	128.9	128.5	124.3	0.3	3.7
Property taxes ^P	152.5	152.5	146.3	0.0	4.2
Interest ^P	80.6	78.0	76.1	3.3	5.9
Farm rent ^P	80.7	80.7	82.4	0.0	-2.1
Canada					
Total farm input ^P	112.9	113.0	110.9	-0.1	1.8
Building and fencing	136.0	135.2	133.1	0.6	2.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.9	117.9	117.2	0.0	0.6
Crop production	101.2	101.7	99.5	-0.5	1.7
Animal production	116.6	117.8	115.4	-1.0	1.0
Supplies and services	131.6	131.1	127.9	0.4	2.9
Hired farm labour	136.5	136.3	131.0	0.1	4.2
Property taxes ^P	140.3	140.3	134.3	0.0	4.5
Interest ^P	82.3	79.5	77.4	3.5	6.3
Farm rent ^P	77.7	77.7	78.6	0.0	-1.1

^P Preliminary figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 6.2% to 2 095 088 cubic metres (887,848,000 feet board measure) in August 1988 from 1 972 494 cubic metres (835,896,000 feet board measure) after revisions in August 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1988 totalled 2 342 431 cubic metres (992,666,000 feet board measure), an increase of 15.2% compared to 2 032 819 cubic metres (861,461,000 feet board measure) in August 1987.

Year-to-date production in 1988 amounted to 15 824 979^r (r: revised figure) cubic metres (6,706,247,000^r feet board measure), a decrease of 0.9% compared to 15 974 756 cubic metres (6,769,719,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The August 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products

1987-88

Production and value for 1987 and a preliminary production estimate for 1988 are now available for both honey and maple products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1056 and 1057.

The 1988 issue of *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* (23-211, \$11) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Other Commercial Printing Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other commercial printing industry (SIC 2819) totalled \$4,110.6 million, up 9.6% from \$3,751.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5498.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (36-251B 2819, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the turbine and mechanical power transmission equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled \$600.9 million, up 11.1% from \$540.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5546.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-250B 3194, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Motor Vehicle Plastic Parts Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the motor vehicle plastic parts industry (SIC 3256) totalled \$1,263.9 million, up 26.1% from \$1,002.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5560.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3256, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled \$693.3 million, up 11.1% from \$624.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5581.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3372, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical industrial equipment industries (SIC 3379) totalled \$760.2 million, up 3.5% from \$734.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5582.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3379, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Other Electrical Products Industries, n.e.c.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other electrical products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 3399) totalled \$430.1 million, up 16.1% from \$370.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5586.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (43-250B 3399, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Telephone Statistics**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, August 1988. Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

✓ **Household Facilities and Equipment**, May 1988.
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of November 7 - 10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
November		
7	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1988
9	New Housing Price Index	September 1988
9	Department Store Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1988
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1988
10	Help-wanted Index	October 1988
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1988
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 7, 1988

Major Releases

- | | |
|---|---|
| Estimates of Labour Income, August 1988 | 3 |
| • Labour income increased by 7.0% from a year earlier. | |
| International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1987 | 5 |
| • In the fall of 1987, there were 54,000 students from other countries studying in Canada, down 17% from the peak of 64,800 recorded in 1982. | |
| Federal Government Employment, June 1988 | 6 |
| • On a year-over-year basis, the number of federal government employees remained virtually unchanged at 585,204. | |
| Construction Union Wage Rate Index, September 1988 | 8 |
| • The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 2.3% from a year earlier. | |

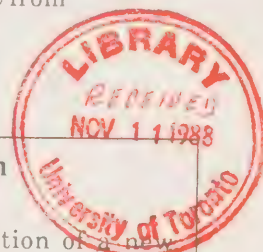
(continued on page 2)

International Student Participation in Canadian Education 1987

International Student Participation in Canadian Education is the first edition of a new annual publication which provides summary data on students from other countries studying in Canada. The 70-page report highlights their country of origin, where they study, their level of studies, the geographic and economic regions of the world they represent and the number receiving Official Development Assistance from Canada. The report also compares characteristics of international university students with those of their Canadian counterparts.

International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1987 (81-261, \$18) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Doug Lynd (613-951-1524) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



Data Availability Announcements

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Railway Carloadings, September 1988	9
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1988	9

Publications Released

10

Major Releases

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1988

The August 1988 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$26.6 billion. Labour income increased by 7.0% from August 1987. Although this increase was greater than those experienced in the previous three months, it was still slightly less than the average year-to-year change of 7.5% recorded in the first seven months of the year.

Highlights

Seasonally adjusted data

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for August 1988 rose by 0.8% from July 1988. Throughout 1988, the month-to-month changes in wages and salaries have been between 0.0% (May) and +1.1% (January).
- Between July and August strong increases were noted in forestry (1.6%), commercial and personal services (1.6%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.4%), trade (1.3%), education and related services (1.2%), mines, quarries and oil wells (1.1%) and health and welfare services (1.1%).

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

- Wages and salaries declined by 0.8% from July in transportation, communication and other utilities, and by 0.7% in local administration.
- The seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries increased by more than 1.0% in both Quebec and Ontario.

Data Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

- The year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries increased in August 1988 in forestry, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and education and related services.
- At the provincial and territorial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries were little changed from those recorded in the previous month. The exceptions to this were Nova Scotia and Quebec with increases in the yearly rates of growth and Newfoundland which declined.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1988 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

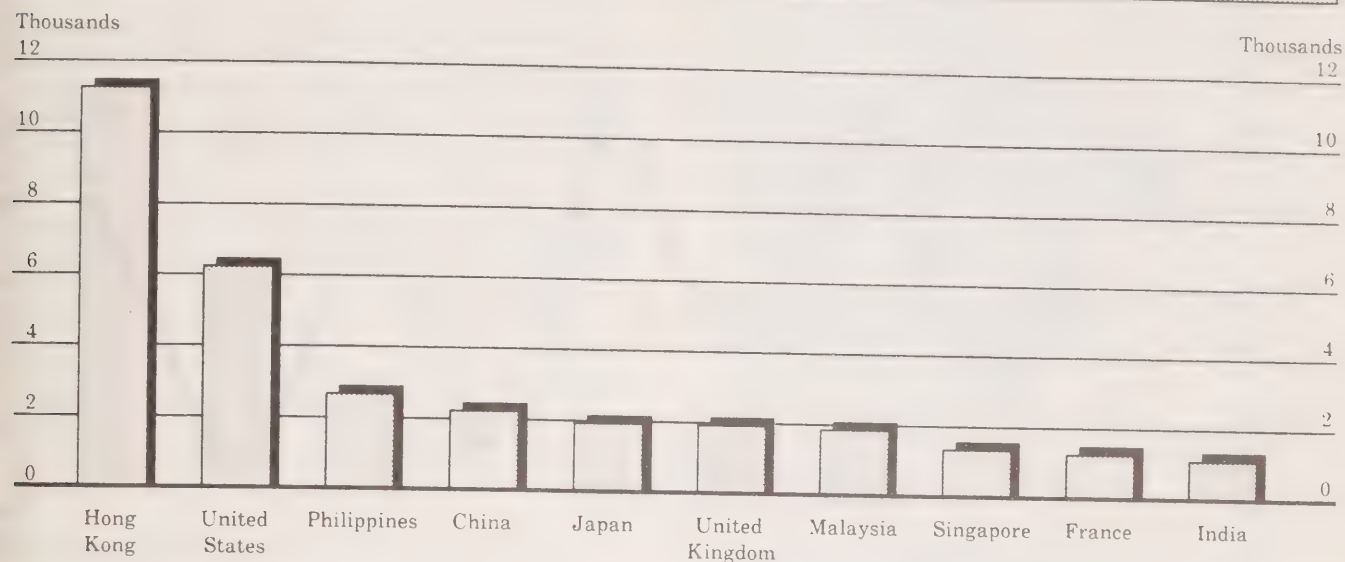
Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	August 1988 ^p	July 1988 ^r	June 1988 ^f	August 1987
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	311.0	271.2	240.3	300.6
Forestry	192.7	194.4	191.8	182.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	596.9	602.8	602.5	551.5
Manufacturing industries	4,996.8	5,131.8	5,159.1	4,669.0
Construction industry	1,704.7	1,675.4	1,581.1	1,553.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,294.9	2,330.8	2,340.4	2,200.9
Trade	3,301.7	3,272.9	3,324.3	3,050.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,016.6	2,010.6	2,006.7	1,832.9
Commercial and personal service	3,367.0	3,337.2	3,229.2	3,128.5
Education and related services	1,675.3	1,724.2	2,065.6	1,575.4
Health and welfare services	1,637.1	1,641.1	1,625.0	1,535.3
Federal administration and other government offices	776.2	781.4	782.7	758.9
Provincial administration	613.1	616.1	607.2	600.0
Local administration	504.0	522.1	505.3	488.5
Total wages and salaries	23,988.1	24,112.2	24,261.1	22,426.9
Supplementary labour income	2,583.3	2,596.3	2,612.9	2,414.1
Labour income	26,571.4	26,708.4	26,874.0	24,841.0
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	195.6	196.5	198.2	189.0
Forestry	171.2	168.4	166.3	162.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	592.3	585.7	588.4	547.0
Manufacturing industries	4,979.2	4,966.5	4,957.0	4,653.4
Construction industry	1,479.3	1,476.2	1,448.5	1,351.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,273.7	2,292.1	2,291.4	2,180.3
Trade	3,296.5	3,254.4	3,249.5	3,055.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,987.8	1,961.2	1,967.9	1,807.1
Commercial and personal service	3,241.5	3,192.4	3,147.1	3,013.7
Education and related services	2,025.3	2,000.4	1,982.7	1,904.8
Health and welfare services	1,620.3	1,602.6	1,598.8	1,519.8
Federal administration and other government offices	761.6	762.7	766.1	739.7
Provincial administration	592.1	591.6	593.4	579.4
Local administration	492.1	495.7	492.2	476.3
Total wages and salaries	23,716.7	23,540.6	23,474.7	22,174.2
Supplementary labour income	2,552.3	2,533.4	2,526.3	2,386.3
Labour income	26,269.0	26,074.0	26,001.0	24,560.6

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.^f Final estimates.

International Students from the 10 Major Source Countries, 1987



International Student Participation in Canadian Education 1987

In the fall of 1987, there were 54,000 students from other countries studying in Canada, down 17% from the peak of 64,800 recorded in 1982.

Other highlights from *International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1987*, now available, include:

Over one-half (51%) of international students in Canada in 1987 were from Asia.

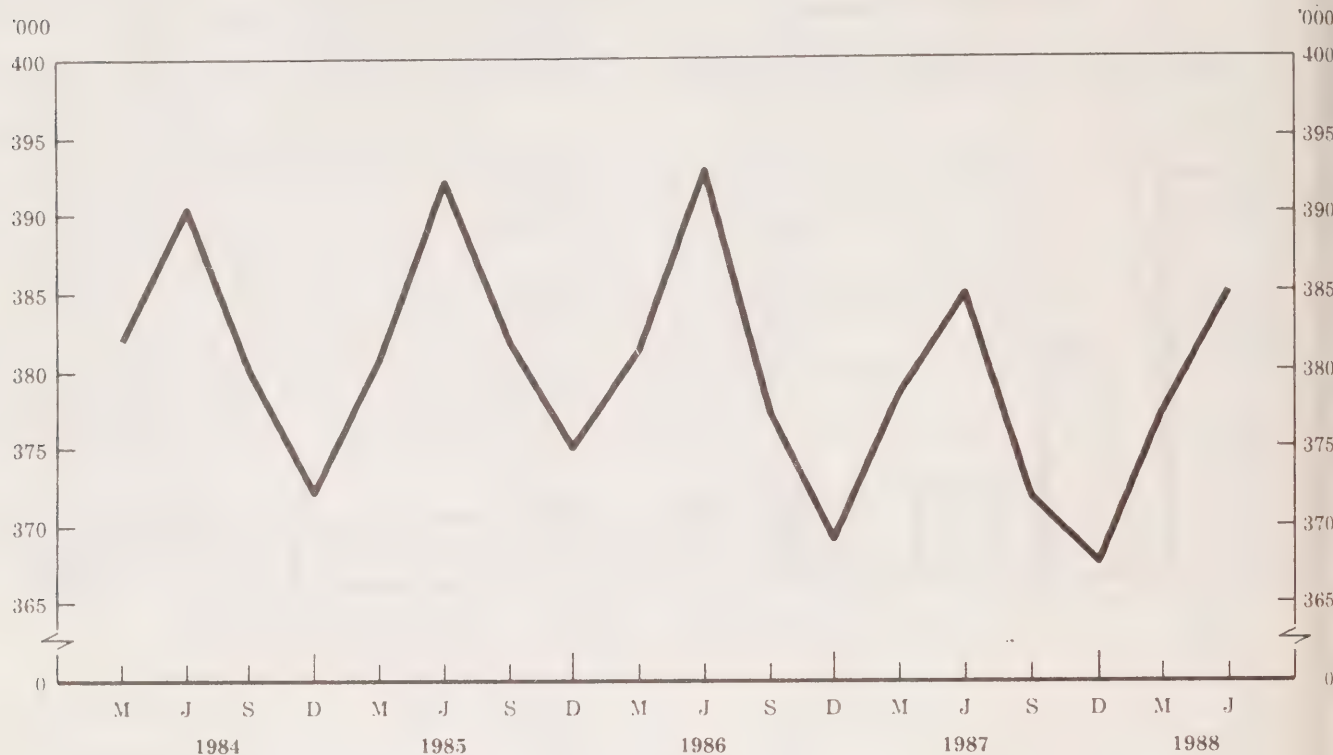
Hong Kong sent the largest contingent of students (11,300), 21% of all international students.

At the university level, the most popular field of study for international students was Social Sciences, with almost 30% choosing this field, up from 24% in 1975 and paralleling the trend for Canadian students.

- Just over one-third (36%) of international students at Canadian universities were female compared with 55% of Canadian students.
- Ontario is host to the largest number of students from other countries. However, this province's share has decreased from over half (54%) in 1982 to 42% in 1987.
- The University of Toronto registered the largest number of international students, at 2,337 – 4.5% of their total enrolment.
- Approximately 6% of the international college and university population is supported, to some extent, with Canadian Official Development Assistance (ODA) Funds.

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Doug Lynd (613-951-1524) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Federal General Government Employment, March 1984-June 1988



Federal Government Employment

June 1988

Highlights

General Government

- On a year-over-year basis, employment in the federal government remained virtually unchanged at 384,963 in June 1988 versus 384,856 employees in June 1987. (General government includes departments, ministries, boards, commissions and agencies, but excludes government enterprises.)

Significant variations in general government employment were noted in the following departments:

Increases

Public Works	914	(9.3%)
National Revenue - Taxation	1,330	(5.6%)

Decreases

Statistics Canada	-381	(-7.5%)
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	-339	(-6.5%)
Regional Industrial Expansion	-389	(-6.2%)
Transport	-610	(-2.6%)

- Higher employment in the Department of Public Works was due in part to the transfer of architectural and engineering services to Public Works from other departments. The increased number of employees in National Revenue - Taxation was the result of hiring terms for the processing of income tax returns.

(continued on page 7)

The lower employment levels at Statistics Canada and Atomic Energy of Canada reflected the continuing impact of restraint and staff reduction in the Public Service.

The decline of 339 employees in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was due largely to the implementation of the five-year Comprehensive Development Plan which transfers programs and responsibilities to Native control.

The decrease in the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion was due in part to a drop in the number of employees in the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

Department of Transport reported a decrease in their number of employees for June 1988 as a result of reorganizing major federal international airports and airport authority groups.

Government Enterprises

Employment in federal government enterprises showed a slight increase of 0.1% or 191 employees, from 200,050 in June 1987 to 200,241 in June 1988.

- The increase in government enterprise employment from last year was largely due to growth in Air Canada and Petro-Canada. The growth in these corporations was partially offset by a decrease in the number of employees in the Canada Post Corporation.

Total Government Employment

- On a year-over-year basis, total federal government employment remained virtually unchanged at 585,204 in June 1988 versus 584,906 in June 1987.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data located in matrix 2717; monthly data by province in matrix 2718; Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720.

The April-June 1988 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$22/\$88) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact P. Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1988

Highlights

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for September 1988 remained unchanged from August's revised figure of 144.0. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city composite index increased by 2.3%, from 140.7 to 144.0.
- In Saint John, plumbers received a 5.1% wage increase, which resulted in an increase of 1.0% in the component for that city. This increment was not large enough to affect the Canada total index.

- On an annual basis, Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal each showed an increase of 5.1% in union wage rates, followed by Saint John at 2.8% and Winnipeg at 2.7%; Ontario cities on average increased 2.5%, while Halifax and St. John's recorded increases of 1.4% and 0.1% respectively. Cities in British Columbia recorded no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

September 1988
(1981 = 100)

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	% change	
				Sept. 1988/ Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988/ Sept. 1987
Canada	144.0	144.0	140.7	-	2.3
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.7	-	0.1
Halifax	167.4	167.4	165.1	-	1.4
Saint John	148.2	146.7	144.2	1.0	2.8
Quebec City	149.7	149.7	142.5	-	5.1
Chicoutimi	149.1	149.1	141.8	-	5.1
Montreal	149.4	149.4	142.2	-	5.1
Ottawa	149.1	149.1	146.8	-	1.6
Toronto	144.6	144.6	142.3	-	1.6
Hamilton	145.1	145.1	142.8	-	1.6
St. Catharines	147.2	147.2	143.1	-	2.9
Kitchener	150.4	150.4	146.3	-	2.8
London	149.8	149.8	145.5	-	3.0
Windsor	146.7	146.7	142.5	-	2.9
Sudbury	148.4	148.4	144.2	-	2.9
Thunder Bay	147.4	147.4	143.2	-	2.9
Winnipeg	139.8	139.8	136.1	-	2.7
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending October 21, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 4.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.3% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.6% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1988	Year to date :
--	--	----------------

Carload Traffic

Tonnes	5 287 380	208 863 714
% change from previous year	-3.3	5.6
Cars	76,819	3,017,469
% change from previous year	-3.0	3.3

Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	295 240	11 041 641
% change from previous year	4.6	8.3
Cars	10,095	372,250
% change from previous year	4.3	2.1

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

September 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in September 1988, a decrease of 1.5% from the September 1987 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 6.5% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 4.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The September 1988 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) is to be released the second week of November.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 111 788 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1988, an increase of 25.8% from the 88 853 tonnes produced in September 1987.

January to September 1988 production totalled 1 068 856 tonnes (revised figure), up 14.2% from 935 966 tonnes (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for September 1988, September 1987 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1988 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **The Dairy Review**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, August 1988. Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 32-012
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, May 1988.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **International Student Participation in Canadian Education**, 1987.
Catalogue number 81-261
(Canada: \$18; Other Countries: \$19).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 8, 1988

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1988

3

- Sales of new motor vehicles increased 2.2% over September 1987.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential, September 1988

6

- Prices for non-residential construction building materials fell 0.4% from August but were up 5.5% from a year earlier.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential, September 1988

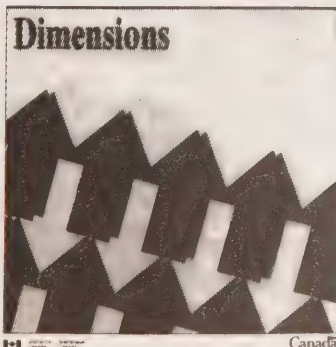
7

- The index decreased 0.3% from the previous month while year-over-year prices rose 3.2%.

(continued on next page)

Occupational
Trends,
1961-1986

Tendances au
niveau de la pro-
fession, 1961-1986

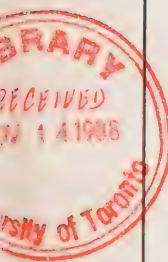


Dimensions - Occupational Trends 1961-1986

Dimensions - Occupational Trends is the second of seven publications from the 1986 Census of Population which profile data on topics of special interest to census data users. The publication presents a historical perspective on the occupations of Canadians, drawing on data collected from four separate censuses. These data - spanning 25 years - have been adjusted to ensure that the same labour force concepts and occupation classifications are used, so that meaningful analysis of occupation trends can take place.

Two tables are included in this publication. One shows occupation data at the major group level for the censuses conducted in 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986. The other table provides more detailed breakdown for the 1971, 1981 and 1986 censuses. Data are provided for both males and females at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

For a copy of *Dimensions - Occupational Trends* (93-151, \$36) or for more information on census products and services, and forthcoming publications from this series, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



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Heritage Institutions, 1986-87	9

Publications Released

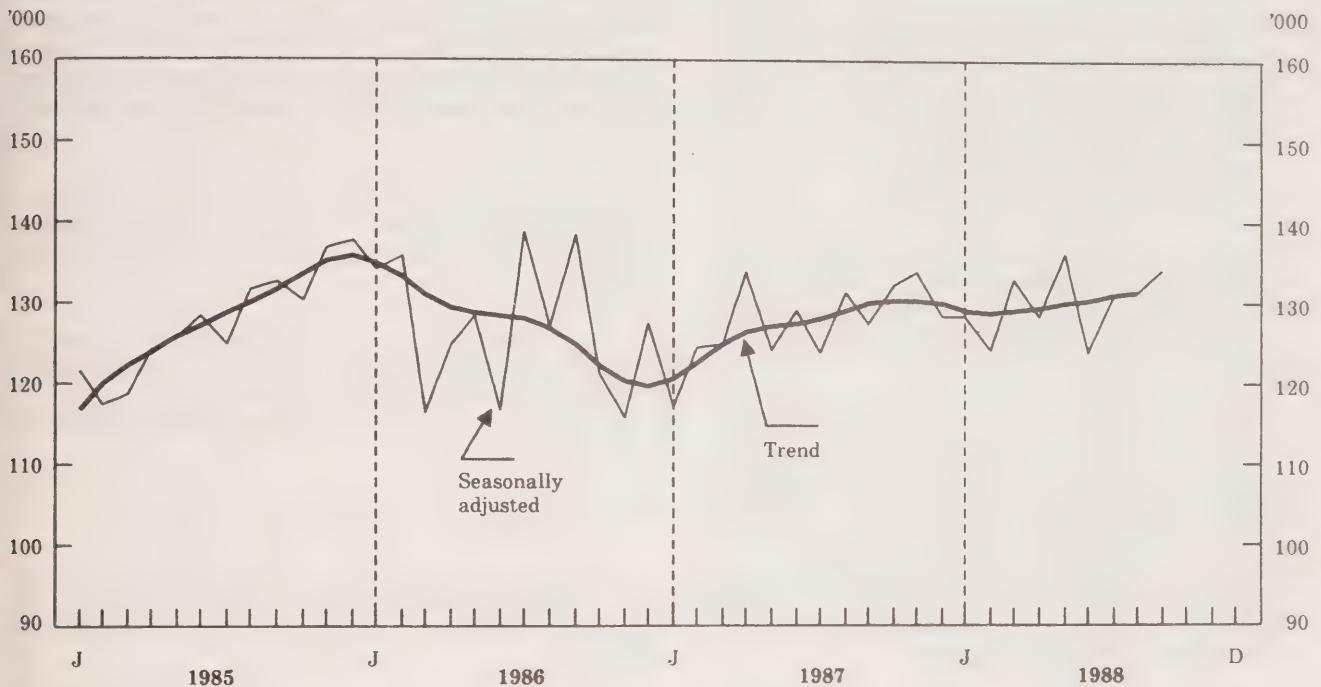
10

Regional Reference Centres

11

Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1988



New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 134,000 units in September 1988, an increase of 2.3% over the revised August 1988 level of 131,000 units. In September, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars (+2.5%) and commercial vehicles (+1.9%).
- During the last three months, new motor vehicle sales advanced on average by 2.8% on a monthly basis, while in the first two quarters of 1988, sales fluctuated markedly while experiencing no overall growth.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded an increase of 2.6% in September 1988 to a level of 61,000 units, while imported passenger cars increased by 2.1% to a level of 30,000 units. The increase in September for North American passenger car sales followed a moderate decline of 0.7% in August, whereas imported passenger car sales increased for the second consecutive month.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 116,000 units in September 1988, up 2.2% over the September 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales increased 7.6%, the third consecutive monthly year-over-year increase, while passenger car sales recorded a modest decrease of 0.2%.

(continued on next page)

- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down by 10.4% from their level in September 1987. The decline was attributable to a 29.9% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 0.6% drop in Japanese cars. Sales of North American passenger cars advanced by 6.6%.
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 63.9% in September 1988 from 59.8% a year earlier. The North American share grew mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from "other countries", as their market share declined to 9.4% from 13.4% in September 1987.
- Seven provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in September 1988 compared to September 1987. Declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-5.8%), Manitoba (-2.0%) and Saskatchewan (-1.9%)
- For the first nine months of 1988, total new motor vehicle sales increased 2.9% over the same period last year to 1,205,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were up by 1.8% to 554,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 5.1% to 264,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales continued to show strength with the year-to-date total 10.9% higher than in 1987.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The September 1988 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
September 1988

	June 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^r	August 1988 ^r	September 1988 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Seasonally Adjusted Data				
Total New Motor Vehicles	123,778 -9.1	130,855 5.7	131,289 0.3	134,290 2.3
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	55,953 -10.3	60,285 7.7	59,859 -0.7	61,437 2.6
Overseas	28,073 -4.3	26,703 -4.9	28,956 8.4	29,575 2.1
Total	84,026 -8.4	86,988 3.5	88,815 2.1	91,012 2.5
Commercial Vehicles	39,752 -10.5	43,867 10.4	42,473 -3.2	43,278 1.9
	September 1988	Change 1988/87	January- September 1988	Change 1988/87
	Units	%	Units	%
Unadjusted Sales				
Total New Motor Vehicles	116,134	2.2	1,205,244	2.9
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	50,666	6.6	553,702	1.8
Japan	21,156	-0.6	194,965	5.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	7,490	-29.9	69,028	-26.4
Total	79,312	-0.2	817,695	-0.5
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	32,993	9.5	350,720	12.5
Overseas	3,829	-6.3	36,829	-2.8
Total	36,822	7.6	387,549	10.9

Preliminary figures.
Revised figures.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

September 1988

Highlights

- At 139.0, the September price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) was down 0.4% from the revised figure for the previous month, but was 5.5% higher than a year ago.
- The most significant price movements between August and September 1988 were decreases in prices for foamed and expanded plastics, incandescent lighting fixtures, particleboard and polyethylene sheets.
- Between September 1987 and September 1988, electrical materials rose 6.3%, due primarily to increases for building wires and cables. Prices

for mechanical materials increased by 6.2%, mainly due to sanitaryware, air conditioning equipment and elevator and escalator equipment. Structural materials were up 5.4%, mainly attributable to ready-mix concrete, concrete reinforcing bars and concrete bricks and blocks. Architectural materials rose 5.1%, mainly because of polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding, structural and architectural metal products and colorless plate and sheet glass.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

September 1988
(1981 = 100)

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	% Change	
				Sept. 1988/ Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988/ Sept. 1987
Total materials	139.0	139.5	131.8	-0.4	5.5
Architectural materials	140.2	140.7	133.4	-0.4	5.1
Structural materials	137.7	138.2	130.7	-0.4	5.4
Mechanical materials	144.3	144.3	135.9	-	6.2
Electrical materials	130.9	131.7	123.1	-0.6	6.3
- Nil.					

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

September 1988

Highlights

- The price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) dropped to 140.5 in September, down 0.3% from the revised figure for the previous month, but 3.2% higher than a year ago.
- Between August and September 1988, there were significant decreases in prices for particle-board, lumber, foamed and expanded plastics and incandescent lighting fixtures which more than offset increases in prices for copper pipe and fittings and plywood.
- Between September 1987 and September 1988, prices for electrical materials rose 7.7%, principally due to increases in building wires

and cables. A 7.6% increase in the price of mechanical materials was due mainly to copper pipe and fittings, sanitaryware and plumbing fittings. Architectural materials rose 3.2%, mainly due to increases for metal roofing and siding, polyethylene sheets and structural and architectural metal products. Structural materials increased 0.1%, attributable to concrete bricks and blocks and ready-mix concrete.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

September 1988

(1981 = 100)

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	% Change	
				Sept. 1988/ Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988/ Sept. 1987
Total materials	140.5	140.9	136.2	-0.3	3.2
Architectural materials	140.0	140.2	135.7	-0.1	3.2
Structural materials	141.7	143.2	141.5	-1.0	0.1
Mechanical materials	145.2	144.1	135.0	0.8	7.6
Electrical materials	131.4	133.3	122.0	-1.4	7.7

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

September 1988

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,106 million in September 1988, up 7.5% over the revised September 1987 level of \$1,029 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first nine months of 1988 totalled \$8,529 million, an increase of 3.4% (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Department store sales during September 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from September 1987 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$13.1 million (13.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.1 million (8.0%);
- Nova Scotia, \$36.4 million (8.4%);
- New Brunswick, \$25.1 million (9.8%);
- Quebec, \$212.8 million (7.1%);
- Ontario, \$456.1 million (7.6%);
- Manitoba, \$47.3 million (-0.2%);
- Saskatchewan, \$32.0 million (8.9%);
- Alberta, \$122.9 million (10.6%);
- British Columbia, \$153.3 million (6.5%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$48.6 million (11.0%);
- Edmonton, \$54.5 million (10.0%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$20.8 million (5.4%);
- Hamilton, \$33.9 million (7.9%);
- Montreal, \$123.8 million (5.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$53.1 million (5.7%);
- Quebec City, \$30.2 million (6.0%);
- Toronto, \$185.6 million (7.2%);
- Vancouver, \$89.8 million (4.7%);
- Winnipeg, \$43.2 million (-0.9%).

Note to Users:

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of November 21.

The September 1988 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Canadian Civil Aviation

1987

Highlights

- In 1987, Canadian air carriers reported their greatest net income ever. The \$167.0 million figure represents an 89.1% increase over the \$88.3 million reported in 1986 and a substantial increase over the previous record of \$105.5 million, reported in 1980.
- Operating income also increased to a new high of \$357.0 million, 47.3% greater than the previous record level of \$242.4 million, reported in 1986.
- Total operating revenues reported by Canadian air carriers rose by 6.3% to \$6.4 billion in 1987, while operating expenses increased by 4.5% over 1986 to reach \$6.0 billion.
- Expenditures reported by Canadian Level I-III air carriers on fuel and oil dropped by 3.9% to \$1.1 billion in 1987. Fuel and oil cost as a percentage of total operating expenses has decreased steadily to 18.5% in 1987 from 25.0% in 1981.

The 1987 issue of *Canadian Civil Aviation* (51-206 \$32/\$33) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics 1987

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair - indicate that 55.1% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1987, down from 57.9% in 1986. This marks the first annual decrease in four years. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 61.5% of total volume in 1987, down from 63.9% in 1986.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 64.4% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare in 1987. (This is for city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 20, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1988

Highlights

- In August, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 0.1% from the same period last year to 14 253 574 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 112 163 537 m³, were up 7.6% from 1987.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 7.8% compared to August 1987 while pipeline imports declined 35.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1988 rose 12.1% from 1987 levels, while imports were down 10.3%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries declined 1.1% from 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 7.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1988 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

September 1988

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 165,508 kitchen appliances in September 1988, down 2.6% from the 161,300 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 71,852 in September 1988, an increase of 100.8% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 987,277 units, up from 955,479 units for the same period in 1987.

The September 1988 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Heritage Institutions

1986-87

Preliminary data from the 1986-87 survey of heritage institutions are now available. Tables will be published in *Heritage Institutions*, 1986-87 (87-207), to be released in the spring of 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, or for special tabulations, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Refined Petroleum Products, July 1988.**
Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries:
\$17.50/\$175).

- ✓ **Industrial Corporations – Financial
Statistics, Second Quarter 1988.**
Catalogue number 61-003

(Canada: \$50/\$200; Other Countries: \$60/\$240).

- ✓ **Intercensal Estimates of Families, Canada
and Provinces – First Issue, 1981-1986.**
Catalogue number 91-529

(Canada: \$36; Other Countries: \$37).

- ✓ **Dimensions – Occupational
Trends, 1961-1986.**

Catalogue number 93-151

(Canada: \$36; Other Countries: \$38).

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*A national toll-free telephone order service is now in
operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line
(1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian
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products and services.*

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

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1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Guy Favreau Complex
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Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Toronto, Ontario
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Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Statistics Canada
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225 Holditch Street
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P0H 2G0
Local calls: 753-4888
If outside the local calling area, please
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 9, 1988

Major Release

New Housing Price Index, September 1988

2

- New housing prices continued to climb, rising 1.8% from August 1988 and 10.8% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Construction Type Plywood, September 1988

4

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1988

4

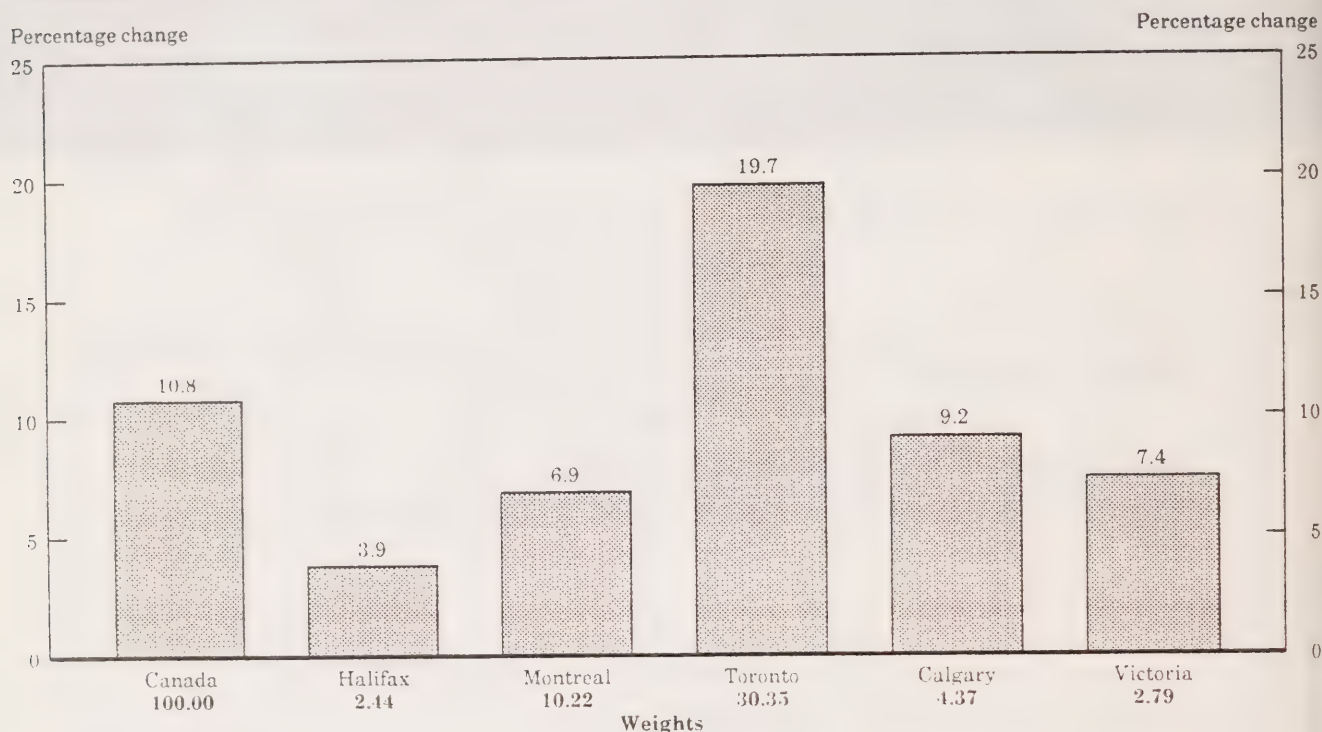
Publications Released

5



Major Release

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, September 1988



New Housing Price Index September 1988

Highlights

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 135.2 in September, up 1.8% from August. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 10.8% higher than the year-earlier level. Between August and September, the estimated house only index increased 1.4%, while the estimated land only index increased 2.7%.
- Toronto exhibited the largest monthly increase of all cities surveyed (3.9%) as values of serviced lots continued to increase. Victoria also registered a significant monthly increase (1.8%), as builders passed on higher construction costs as well as increased land costs in this favourable market.
- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (19.7%). Selling prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions, higher construction costs and increased costs of serviced lots. Calgary recorded a yearly increase of 9.2%, while Victoria registered an increase of 7.4%, as new housing prices in Alberta and British Columbia continued to strengthen. Nonetheless, index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	% Change	
					Sept. 1988/ Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988/ Sept. 1987
Canada Total	100.0	135.2	132.8	122.0	1.8	10.8
Canada (House only)		141.0	139.0	128.7	1.4	9.6
Canada (Land only)		127.7	124.3	110.5	2.7	15.6
St. John's	0.87	116.4	116.1	113.6	0.3	2.5
Halifax	2.44	134.9	133.2	129.8	1.3	3.9
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	0.98	137.3	137.8	133.3	-	3.4
Quebec City	2.26	160.1	159.2	147.3	0.6	8.7
Montreal	10.22	168.2	167.6	157.3	0.4	6.9
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	148.4	147.6	139.3	0.5	6.5
Toronto	30.35	181.8	174.9	151.9	3.9	19.7
Hamilton	2.98	180.1	180.1	166.5	-	8.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	169.2	169.0	160.4	0.1	5.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	179.7	177.8	167.6	1.1	7.2
London	1.58	162.2	161.5	151.1	0.4	7.3
Windsor	0.90	128.6	128.6	122.9	-	4.6
Winnipeg	3.11	136.0	135.7	136.0	0.2	-
Regina	0.90	118.8	118.8	117.5	-	1.1
Saskatoon	1.30	112.9	112.6	111.2	0.3	1.5
Calgary	4.37	104.0	103.8	95.2	0.2	9.2
Edmonton	4.86	94.6	94.6	90.4	-	4.6
Vancouver	19.97	82.1	81.4	78.3	0.9	4.9
Victoria	2.79	75.2	73.9	70.0	1.8	7.4

- Nil.

: Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Data Availability Announcements

Construction Type Plywood

September 1988

Canadian firms produced 187 953 cubic metres (212,400,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during September 1988, a decrease of 3.1% from the 194 043 cubic metres (219,282,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during September 1987.

January to September 1988 production totalled 1 622 292 cubic metres (1,833,305,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 2.8% from the 1 669 303 cubic metres (1,885,020,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1988 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

September 1988

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for September 1988 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 70 185 tonnes in September 1988, an increase of 12.2% from the 62 562 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The September 1988 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Livestock Report – Pigs**, October 1, 1988.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).
- ✓ **Pack of Processed Cherries**, 1988.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet**, Quarter Ended September 1988.
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21).
- ✓ **Retail Trade**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16/\$160; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).
- ✓ **Wholesale Trade**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 10, 1988

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|---|
| Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, September 1988 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">On a seasonally adjusted basis, the volume of foreign travel to Canada reached its highest level since March 1988. | |
| Help-wanted Index, October 1988 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Help-wanted Index increased by nine points to 162 in October. | |
| Farm Product Price Index, September 1988 | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Farm prices rose 0.9% from August. | |

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Potato Production 1988

Note to Users

Due to wet conditions and a late harvest in Prince Edward Island the release of the potato survey results will be delayed until Friday, November 18, 1988.

For further details, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.



Data Availability Announcements

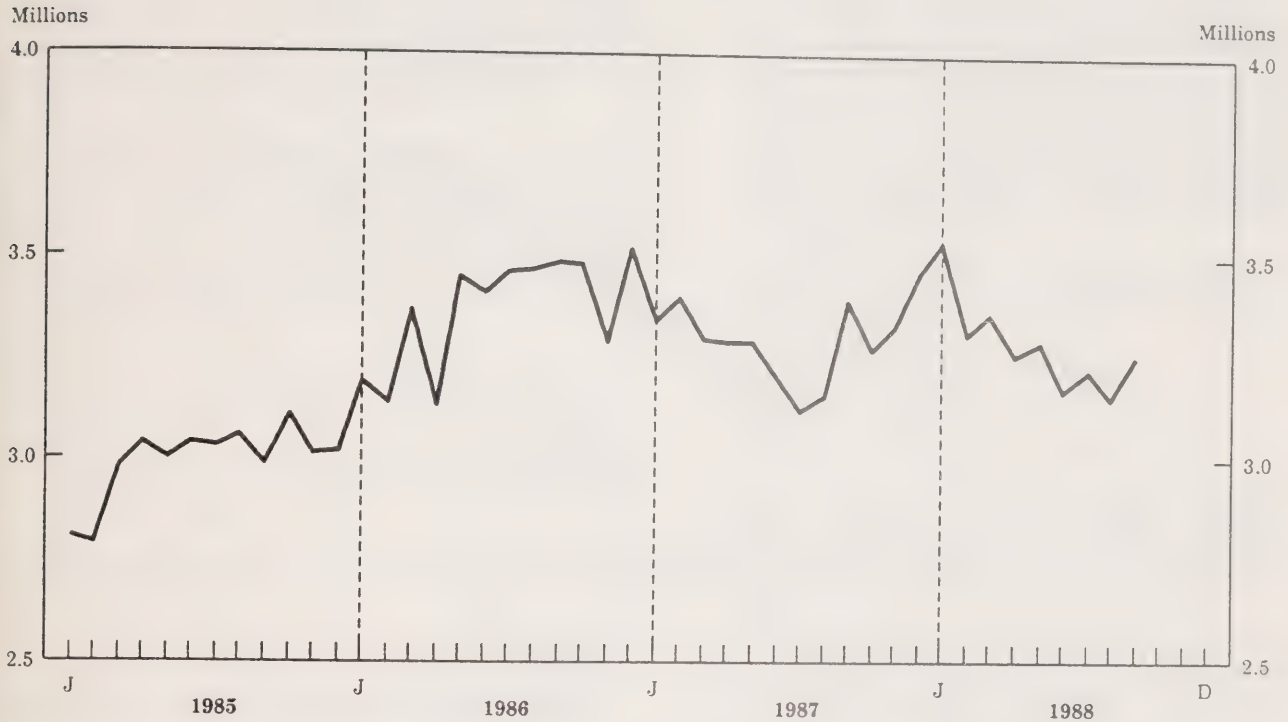
Housing Starts, September 1988	11
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Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures	13

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Major Releases

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

Total Travel

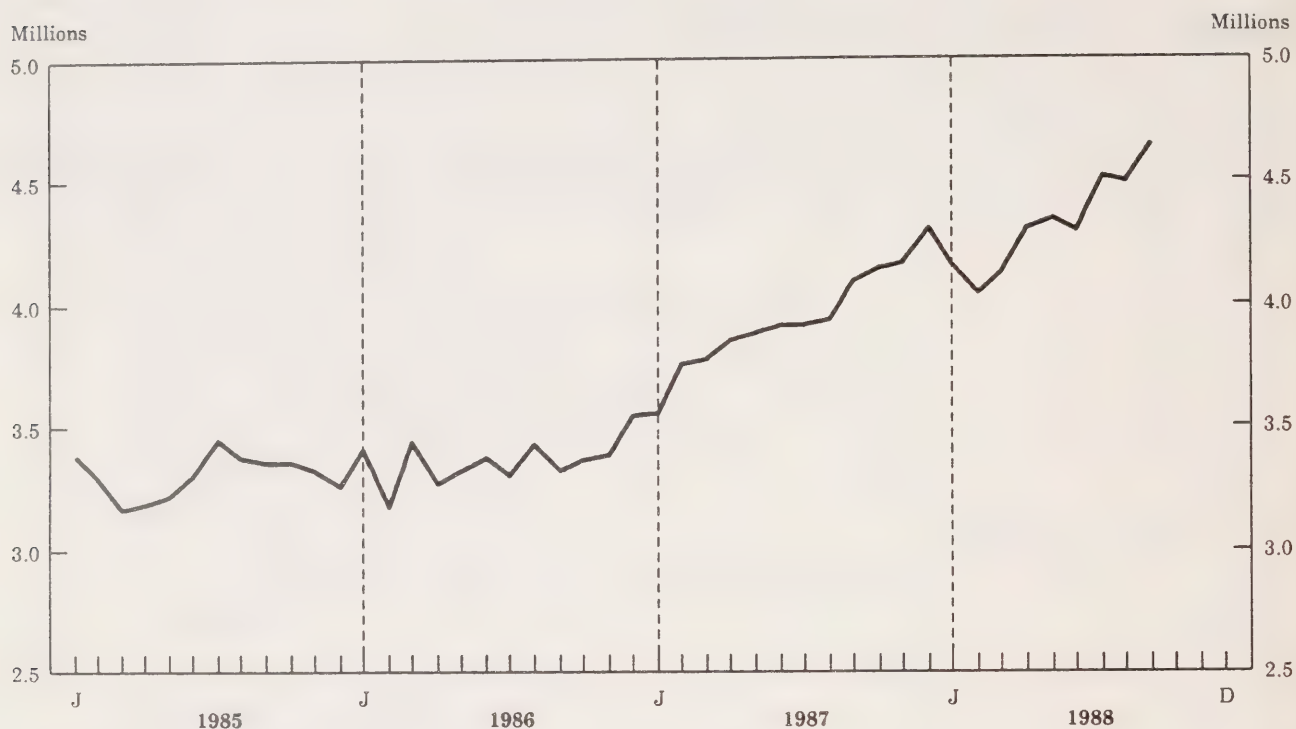
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the September volume of foreign travel to Canada increased by 3.4% from August, to reach its highest level since March 1988. Total foreign visits to Canada reached a peak in January 1988, at the onset of the Calgary Olympics. A declining trend in non-resident traffic had been persisting since that period.
- Total trips to Canada by United States residents increased by 3.4% from the previous month. It is

too early to say whether this change represents a reversal from the generally downward movement experienced since the peak of January 1988.

- In September, trips by overseas residents to Canada rose by 3.1% from the preceding month, to a level higher than in the previous five months. During the Winter Olympics, in February 1988, overseas visits had reached a record level on a seasonally adjusted basis.
- Total international trips by Canadian residents in September reached a record level and were 3.7% above the August figure, reflecting an increase in visits to the United States.

(continued on next page)

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



- Trips by Canadian residents to the United States, measured on their return, increased by 3.9% from the previous month. After a decline in the first two months of 1988, presumably reflecting the impact of the Winter Olympics, the level of Canadian visits to the U.S. has been generally on the rise.
- Trips by Canadian residents to overseas countries increased by only 0.4% between August and September, but still represented the highest results since February 1988. After a decline following the Winter Olympics, seasonally adjusted trips to overseas countries by Canadians have since July reversed the downward movement.

Note to Users

The objective of seasonal adjustment is to reveal the underlying trend-cyclical movement in a time series. Seasonally adjusted figures are especially important for the analysis of short-term movements of less than one year. At the national level of aggregation, "total trips" have an MCD (months of cyclical dominance) of four, which means that within that four-month period, the month-to-month comparisons would be dominated by erratic movements. Comparing the most recent seasonally adjusted estimate with the estimate four months earlier will yield a good indication of changes in the short-term trend.

Seasonally adjusted data on overnight travel will be available at a later date.

(continued on next page)

Unadjusted Data

Total Travel

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 1.6% from September 1987 to 3,471,000. In the first nine months of 1988, the number of U.S. visits to Canada declined by 2.0% from the comparable period last year.
- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 20.6% from last year to 369,000 during September 1988. In the first nine months of 1988, the number of visits to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. increased by 16.1% over the same period in 1987.
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents numbered 4,717,000 – an increase of 17.3% above September 1987. On a year-to-date basis, this number has risen by 12.6% from the comparable period last year.

Overnight Travel

- Preliminary estimates indicate that non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada, at 1,743,000, registered the highest September level on record, 5.9% higher than in September

1987. In the first nine months of 1988, these volumes were up 3.0% over the same period in 1987.

- The number of overnight visits by Canadian residents returning from trips abroad reached a new September record level of 1,395,000 or 10.2% above September 1987. In the first nine months of 1988, these volumes were up 8.8% over the same period in 1987. Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (9.7%) than to other countries (4.4%) in the first nine months of 1988.

The accompanying graphs show traveller entries and re-entries, seasonally adjusted, for the period 1985 to 1988.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 - 2695.

The September 1988 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55) will be available mid-November. See "How to Order Publications".

For special tabulations and more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Summary of Preliminary Estimates on International Travel¹

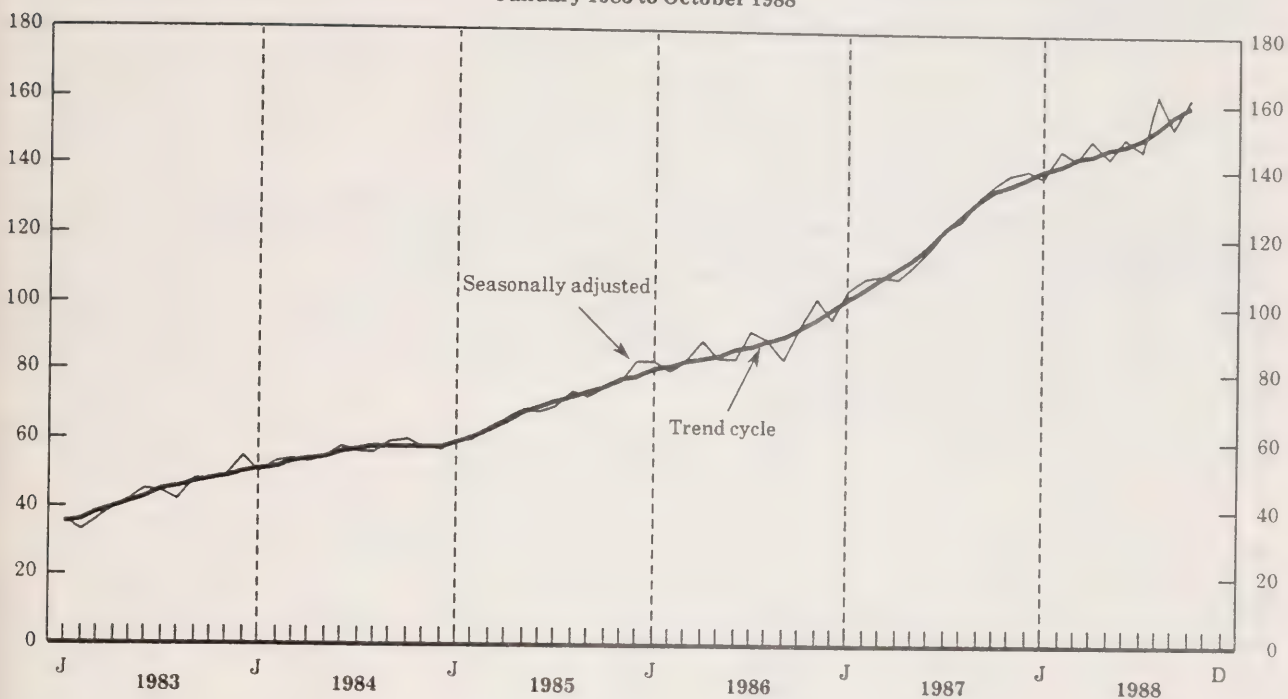
Summary of Trips						
	September	August	July	1988 June	May	April
(in thousands)						
Adjusted for seasonal variation						
Total Number of Trips						
Non-resident Travellers						
All Countries	3,266	3,159	3,228	3,176	3,291	3,264
United States	3,005	2,905	2,974	2,938	3,034	3,008
Other Countries	262	254	254	238	257	256
Residents of Canada						
All Countries	4,659	4,493	4,513	4,297	4,352	4,299
United States	4,430	4,265	4,290	4,078	4,130	4,074
Other Countries	229	228	223	219	222	225
	September 1988	September 1987	% Change	Jan.-Sept. 1988	Jan.-Sept. 1987	% Change
(in thousands)			(in thousands)			
Unadjusted						
Total Number of Trips						
Non-resident Travellers						
All Countries	3,841	3,836	0.1	32,012	32,264	-0.8
United States	3,471	3,529	-1.6	29,441	30,049	-2.0
Other Countries	369	306	20.6	2,571	2,215	16.1
Residents of Canada						
All countries	4,717	4,022	17.3	41,402	36,769	12.6
United States	4,495	3,806	18.1	39,159	34,621	13.1
Other Countries	222	216	2.8	2,243	2,148	4.4
Estimated Overnight Trips ²						
Non-resident Travellers						
All Countries	1,743	1,646	5.9	13,067	12,688	3.0
United States	1,421	1,386	2.5	10,779	10,764	0.1
Other Countries	322	259	24.3	2,288	1,923	19.0
Residents of Canada						
All Countries	1,395	1,266	10.2	13,094	12,039	8.8
United States	1,173	1,050	11.7	10,851	9,892	9.7
Other Countries	222	216	2.8	2,243	2,148	4.4

¹ Totals may not add up due to rounding.

² Seasonally adjusted overnight trips will be available at a later date. Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)

January 1983 to October 1988



Help-wanted Index

October 1988

The Help-wanted Index serves as an indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

Highlights

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased to 162 from 153 between September and October 1988, almost returning to its peak observed in August (163).
- The Canada trend-cycle¹ continued in October its advance which began in December 1982 (see chart). However, the increases in 1988 have been smaller than those observed in 1987.

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

Changes between September and October 1988 by region:

- The Atlantic region index advanced to 207 from 194, almost returning to the level registered in April 1988 (209).
- The Ontario index, after decreasing slightly last month, reached a new peak by advancing to 227 from 207.
- The Prairie region index increased for the third consecutive month, to 78 from 69. This is the highest level since January 1982 when the index stood at 80.
- Small decreases in the index were observed in Quebec (to 162 from 165) and in British Columbia (to 68 from 70).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

(continued on next page)

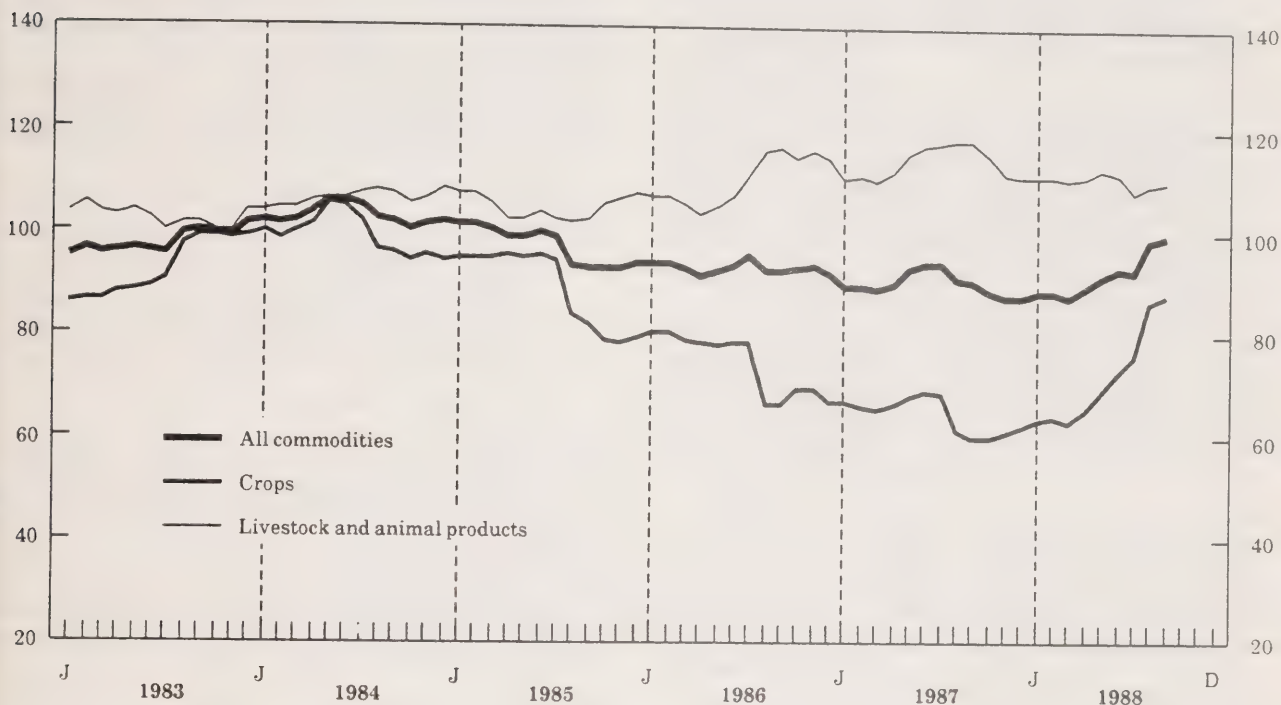
For historical data, covering the period from January 1962 to December 1987, order *Help-wanted Index* (71-204, \$15), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions
Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1987						
October	136	170	148	185	55	55
November	139	173	154	184	59	57
December	140	164	150	189	58	55
1988						
January	138	181	144	190	62	58
February	146	154	163	197	58	58
March	143	172	160	194	60	56
April	149	209	155	201	70	60
May	144	189	153	198	66	56
June	150	183	172	196	64	60
July	146	191	173	190	61	59
August	163	195	196	209	66	68
September	153	194	165	207	69	70
October	162	207	162	227	78	68

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

September 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 99.4 in September, up 0.9% from the revised August level of 98.5. The index is now at its highest level since June 1985. The crops index was up 1.7% and the livestock index rose 0.4%. The September 1988 index stood 10.1% above the year-earlier level of 90.3.

The percentage changes in the index between August and September 1988 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-0.2%
• Prince Edward Island	3.6%
• Nova Scotia	0.3%
• New Brunswick	2.9%
• Quebec	-0.1%
• Ontario	-0.2%
• Manitoba	2.9%
• Saskatchewan	1.4%

• Alberta	1.8%
• British Columbia	0.5%
• Canada	0.9%

Crops

The crops index rose 1.7% in September to a level of 87.9. This was the sixth consecutive monthly increase in the index, which has now increased 39.3% since March.

- The cereals index reached 75.8 in September, a 1.9% increase from the August level. Feed grain prices continued to rise as production was adversely affected by dry conditions in parts of the Canadian Prairies, Ontario, and the mid-western United States. Canadian grain production in 1988 was down 29.7% from 1987. September estimates of grain production from the United States Department of Agriculture indicated a drop of 31% compared to 1987.

(continued on next page)

Canadian Wheat Board average prices were up marginally in September, as a greater proportion of higher grade cereals was marketed. The cereals index has been trending upwards over the last six months, and is now 58.9% above the March 1988 level.

- The oilseeds index rose 2.5% in September. Soybean prices increased following a dip in August. Canadian soybean production was estimated to be down 13.0% in 1988. In the United States, 1988 soybean production has been estimated to be at its lowest level since 1976. Flaxseed prices continued their rising trend of the past six months. Canadian production of flaxseed in 1988 was estimated at 40.4% below last year's level. On the international scene, world flaxseed production is reported to be 25% lower than last year. Canada produces about 40% of the world's flaxseed. Canola prices fell for the second consecutive month.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 0.4% in September. This was the second consecutive monthly rise in the index, which remains 6.7% below the previous year's level. In September, higher prices for hogs, poultry, eggs, and dairy products more than offset lower prices for cattle and calves.

- The hogs index rose 0.7% in September. This increase paralleled higher prices for market hogs in the United States. Nevertheless, the index for September was 29.9% below the year-earlier level.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1987 are final prices. Beginning in August 1987, initial prices are used and, therefore, exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops, and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

- The cattle and calves index fell 0.2% from August, showing a continued moderation of the downward trend experienced since April. In both August and September the index fell by 0.2% following drops of 3.1% in June and 3.4% in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release November 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2442), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

September 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, September housing starts posted their largest monthly decline this year (-15.4%), to 215,000 units.
- The multiple housing sector was totally responsible for this decrease.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- Reflecting a 36.5% drop in the number of multiple dwellings in September, housing starts in urban centres declined 17.3%.
- On a regional basis, all regions except the Prairies (+ 16.7%) reported large drops, ranging from -16.2% in Ontario to -42.9% in the Atlantic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29, 988, 4091 and 4092.

The September 1988 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1988

In September 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 134,980,534 fare passengers, an increase of 28.0% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$95,929,018 - up 20.9% from August 1988.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,707,647 fare passengers, down 12.5% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$18,988,354, a 19.5% decrease from August 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

September 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1988 totalled 156 393 tonnes, an increase of 12.3% from the 139 322 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 352 127 tonnes, up 29.2% from the 1 046 907 (revised figure) tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1988 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 4, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 4, 1988 totalled 315 119 tonnes, an increase of 3.7% from the preceding week's total of 303 838 tonnes and up 6.4% from the year-earlier level of 296 156 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 12 470 766 tonnes, an increase of 0.003% from 12 467 009 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

September 1988

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 260 913 cubic metres in September 1988, an increase of 0.3% from 4 247 647 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 727 168 cubic metres, down 1.0% from 4 774 260 cubic metres in September 1987. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 681 071 cubic metres, an increase of 4.5% from 7 350 534 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 887 039 cubic metres, an increase of 2.0% from 18 508 314 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 33 604 253^r (r: revised figure) cubic metres, an increase of 1.0% from 33 276 349 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.2% to 42 077 173^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 42 147 231^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 75 415 046^r cubic metres, was up 1.8% from 74 108 007^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1988 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

October 1988

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for October 1988 are now available.

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes) (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Production of Eggs

September 1988

Canadian egg production decreased by 0.1% to 38.6 million dozen in September 1988 from 38.8 million a year earlier. The average number of layers decreased by 0.1% from September 1987 to 1988, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,080 from 2,078.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

The September 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) will be available the week of November 28. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled \$2,531.9 million, up 0.7% from \$2,514.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5526.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3049, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruro Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

**The
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Publications Released

- ✓ **Footwear Statistics**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Cement**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

- ✓ **Communications Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 5,
Telephone Statistics, 1987.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$51).
- ✓ **Farm Product Price Index**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade**
(H.S. Based), August 1988.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries:
\$17.50/\$175).

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Major Release Dates

Week of November 14 – 18

(Release dates are subject to change)

**Anticipated
date of
release**

Title

Reference period

November

16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1988
18	Consumer Price Index	October 1988
18	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 14, 1988

Data Availability Announcements

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Deliveries of Major Grains, July 1988	2
Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, September 1988	2
Steel Exports, October 1988	3
Domestic and International Shipping, 1987 (revised)	3

Publication Released	4
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Data Availability Announcements

The Dairy Review

September 1988

In September 1988, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 949 tonnes, an increase of 3.1% compared to September 1987. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 799 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% compared to September 1987.

An estimated 661 164 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1988, an increase of 2.0% over August 1987. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1988 to 5 202 569 kilolitres, an increase of 3.2% over the January-August period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The September 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on November 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

July 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant decrease from July 1987. The exceptions were durum wheat and oats which increased slightly. Deliveries for July 1987 and July 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1987	1988
● Wheat (excluding durum)	2,835.1	1,932.9
● Durum wheat	295.7	298.5
● Total wheat	3,130.8	2,231.5
● Oats	59.3	79.4
● Barley	765.4	744.0
● Rye	41.1	32.3
● Flaxseed	89.0	61.1
● Canola	304.3	194.6
● Total	4,389.9	3,342.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) was released in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

September 1988

Data on production of phonograph records by Canadian manufacturers during September 1988 can not be released due to their "confidentiality". The figure is down, however, from the 3,976,791 (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes increased to 6,155,395 in September 1988, up 18.5% from 5,194,027 tapes in September 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records is also confidential. It is less than the 29,385,680 (revised figure) produced during the January to September 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 7.5% to 37,429,284 (revised figure) from 34,819,051 tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The September 1988 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

October 1988

Preliminary data on steel exports for October 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, October 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Domestic and International Shipping

1987 (revised)

Domestic and international cargo tonnage handled at Canadian ports in 1987 totalled 362 million tonnes, an increase of 11% over 1986. International cargo accounted for 63% of the total tonnage handled.

Shipping in Canada (54-205, \$32) is scheduled for release in the spring of 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Publication Released

✓ **Manufacturing Industries of Canada:
Sub-provincial Areas, 1985.
Catalogue number 31-209**
(Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$65).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 15, 1988

Major Release

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, 1985

3

- As of 1985, it is estimated that nearly three in 10 of all marriages in Canada could end in divorce.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, 10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988

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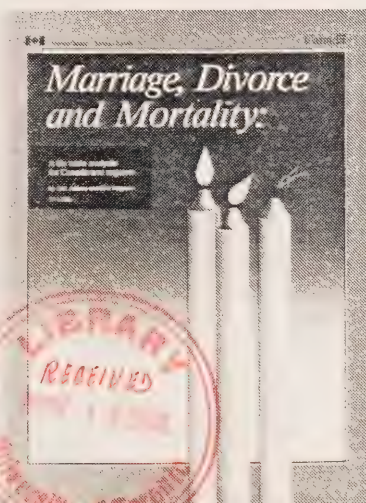
Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions

As of 1985, it is estimated that nearly three in 10 of all marriages in Canada could end in divorce, compared to fewer than two in 10 in 1971. In 1971, 90% of Canadians could expect to marry at some point during their lifetime; as of 1985 this figure has declined to 83% for men and 86% for women.

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions presents indicators of the lifetime incidence of marriage, divorce and widowhood in the Canadian population for the 1970-72 to 1984-86 periods. Drawing on vital statistics and census data, the study examines the impact of changing trends in marriage and divorce on the Canadian population. The report also examines provincial and regional variations, and makes international comparisons.

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions (84-536, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further highlights from the study, see page 3 of today's *Daily*.



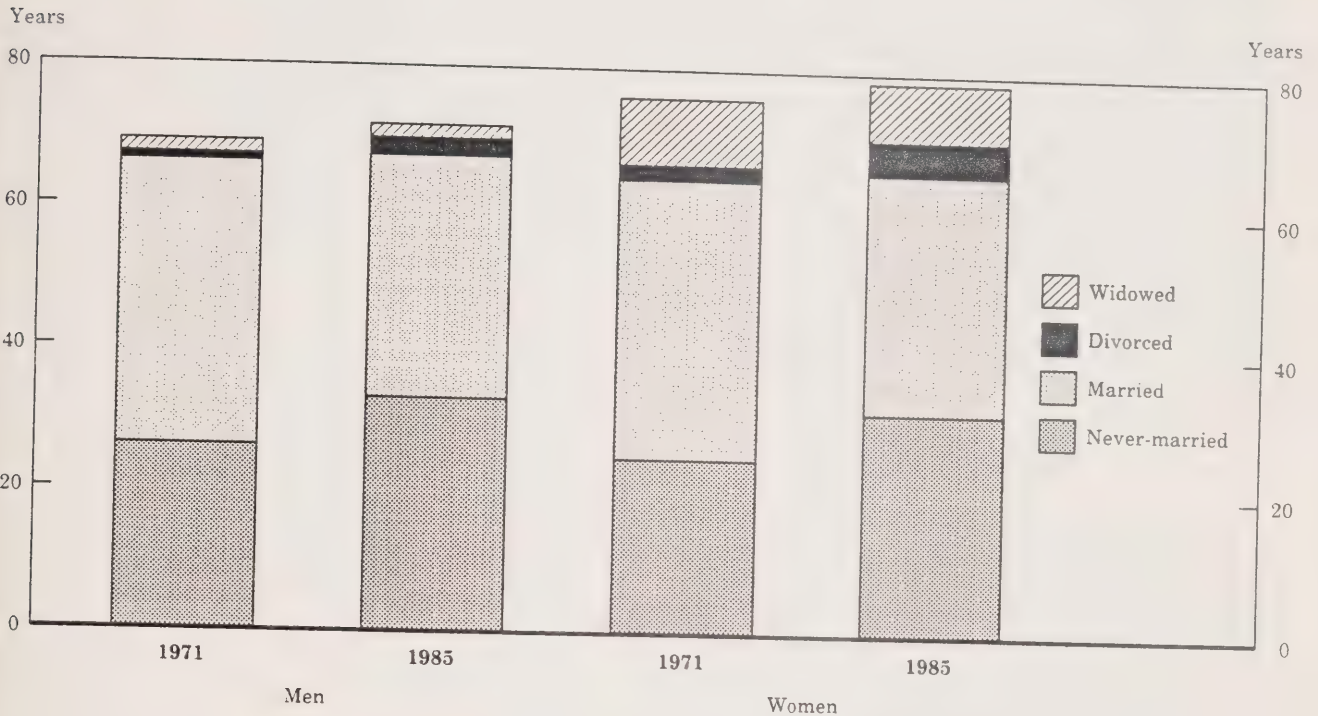
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Major Release

Average Duration of Lifetime in Each Marital Status: Canadian Men and Women 1971 and 1985



Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions 1985

Changing patterns of marriage and divorce during the past two decades have had a marked impact on the life course of Canadians. First, as a result of the rising divorce rate throughout the 1970s, an increasing proportion of marriages are expected to end in divorce. As of 1985, it is estimated that nearly three in 10 of all marriages (including first marriages and remarriages) could end in divorce, compared to fewer than two in 10 in 1971.

Among young married men and women in their early twenties, it is estimated that four out of 10 marriages could end in divorce, compared to fewer than three in 10 in 1971.

Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, released today, also shows that Canadians are now less likely to marry than they were in 1971. In 1971, 90% of Canadians could expect to marry at some point during their lifetime; as of 1985, this figure has declined to 83% for men and 86% for women.

Although the average life expectancy of Canadians has increased by three years since 1971, the length of lifetime that Canadians may expect to spend married has declined by six years; in 1985 both men and women could expect to spend 34 years of their lifetime married, down from 40 years in 1971.

The declining trend in the lifetime probability of first marriage is also observed in the prospects for remarriage among widowed and divorced men and women.

(continued on next page)

Differences Between Men and Women

There are marked differences between men and women for several of the indicators. The accompanying chart shows that, as of 1985, women may expect to spend more than four times as long in the widowed state as men: eight years versus two years. This occurs mainly as the result of women outliving men by more than seven years on average as of 1985. As a result of the mortality advantage held by women, it could be expected that one in two marriages for women would end in widowhood, compared to one in five for men.

Women may also expect to spend nearly twice as long in the divorced state as men: 4.9 years versus 2.6 years as of 1985. One factor that contributes to this difference is that divorced women are less likely to remarry than divorced men; as of 1985 just over six out of 10 divorced women may be expected to remarry, compared to more than seven out of 10 divorced men.

Provincial and Regional Variations

Across Canada, it is observed that men and women in Quebec are less likely to marry and remarry than those of other regions. As of 1985, 75% of Quebec men, and 77% of women could be expected to marry during their lifetime, compared to roughly 85% or more in all other regions of Canada.

Similarly, just over six out of 10 divorced Quebec men, and fewer than five out of 10 divorced women are expected to remarry, compared to seven out of 10 or more in other regions.

The highest proportion of marriages ending in divorce is observed in British Columbia, at 33%, and the lowest in Atlantic Canada, at 24%.

International Comparisons

Among the countries for which international comparisons are available, several striking differences are observed. It is estimated that 44% of all marriages in the United States could end in divorce, compared to 28% in Canada.

Swedish men and women are much less likely to marry and remarry than those in the other countries examined in the report. While more than eight out of 10 men in Canada are expected to marry during their lifetimes, this figure is just six out of 10 in Sweden. Fewer than seven out of 10 Swedish women are expected to marry, compared to nearly nine out of 10 in Canada and other countries.

(see table on next page)

For other findings and a review of the methodology, data sources and detailed tables, order *Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions* (84-536, \$35), now available from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

An off-print of the main findings of the study *Marrying and Divorcing: A Status Report for Canada* (89-517, \$5) is also now available.

For more information, contact Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division, or Dhruva Nagnur (613-951-3755), Social and Economic Studies Division.

Summary Statistics from the Marital Status Life Tables by Sex: Canada, Regions and Selected Countries

	Canada		Atlan- tic	Que.	Ont.	Prairies	B.C.	U.S.	England and Wales	Sweden
	1971	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1983	1981	1984
Men										
Percentage never marrying	10	17	16	25	13	15	16	16	16	40
Percentage marrying	90	83	84	75	87	85	84	84	84	60
Average age at first marriage	25.0	28.3	27.6	29.2	28.0	27.9	28.5	26.8	26.6	31.6
Percentage of marriages ending in divorce	19	28	24	28	27	31	33	44	33	34
Percentage of marriages ending in widowhood	23	22	22	23	22	19	20	18	21	19
Percentage of divorced persons remarrying	85	76	77	62	82	76	78	85	83	44
Percentage of widowed persons remarrying	24	14	14	12	15	15	16	19	15	4
Women										
Percentage never marrying	8	14	13	23	11	11	11	12	11	33
Percentage marrying	92	86	87	77	89	89	89	88	89	67
Average age at first marriage	22.8	25.7	25.3	26.5	25.7	25.0	25.8	24.5	24.4	29.2
Percentage of marriages ending in divorce	19	28	23	28	27	31	33	44	33	34
Percentage of marriages ending in widowhood	58	50	55	49	51	50	47	39	47	46
Percentage of divorced persons remarrying	79	64	67	46	69	68	68	76	74	40
Percentage of widowed persons remarrying	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	5	1

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10 days totalled 6.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 12.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.5% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.0% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988	Year to date ^r
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 644 196	215 633 995
% change from previous year	-12.4	5.0
Cars	95,265	3,114,194
% change from previous year	-14.6	2.7
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	331 139	11 368 250
% change from previous year	-15.5	7.4
Cars	11,517	384,155
% change from previous year	-13.9	1.5

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics

August 1988

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$15.8 million in August 1988. Operating revenues of \$631.7 million were up \$117.2 million from the August 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 22.1% from August 1987. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 25.9% while freight car-kilometres increased by 21.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1988 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is to be released the last week of November.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Soft Drinks

October 1988

Data on soft drinks for October 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, \$2.50/\$25) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

October 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 82 067 520 kilograms for all types of sugar in October 1988, comprising 75 365 893 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 701 627 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 801 927 520 kilograms: 764 463 893 kilograms in domestic sales and 37 463 627 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 82 973 000 kilograms in October 1987, of which 77 944 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 5 029 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 873 756 000 kilograms: 815 040 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 58 716 000 kilograms in export sales.

The October 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

September 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1988 totalled 52 001 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from the 53 231 tonnes produced in August 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 456 599 tonnes, an increase of 2.8% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 444 200 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 286 tonnes in September 1988, down from the 10 560 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 86 774 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 75 747 tonnes (revised figure) in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 8 678 tonnes in September 1988 from 5 648 tonnes in August 1988. The cumulative sales to date in 1988 were 58 589 tonnes, up from cumulative sales of 50 838 tonnes (revised figure) in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The September 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended September 1988.**
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: \$4.25/\$17; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21).
- ✓ **Building Permits, June 1988.**
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
Available November 16th at 7:00 a.m.
- ✓ **Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1986.**
Catalogue number 81-204
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).
- ✓ **Marriage, Divorce and Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions, 1985.**
Catalogue number 84-536E
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).
- ✓ **Marrying and Divorcing - A Status Report for Canada, 1986.** Catalogue number 89-517E
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6).
- ✓ **Profiles - Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 94-128
(Canada: \$39; Other Countries: \$41).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 16, 1988

Major Releases

- | | |
|--|----|
| Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1988 | 3 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reconciled balance of trade between Canada and the United States was \$10.3 billion in Canada's favour for the January to September 1988 period, a decrease of \$2.9 billion from the same period last year. | |
| The Changing Wage Distribution of Jobs, 1981-86 | 10 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of young workers earning low wages increased sharply between 1981 and 1986. | |
| Components of Personal Savings, 1971-1987 | 11 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1987, 54.6% of personal savings were in the form of RRSPs and trustee pension plans, 23.6% through life insurance and 17.5% were available for other uses. | |

(continued on next page)

The Canadian Economic Observer

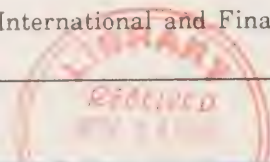
November 1988

The November issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's new flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The November issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in October and two feature articles. The first study analyzes the components of personal savings, notably the growth of RRSP and pension savings in recent years, while the second focuses on the sharp drop in wages of young people since 1981. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7276). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.



Data Availability Announcements

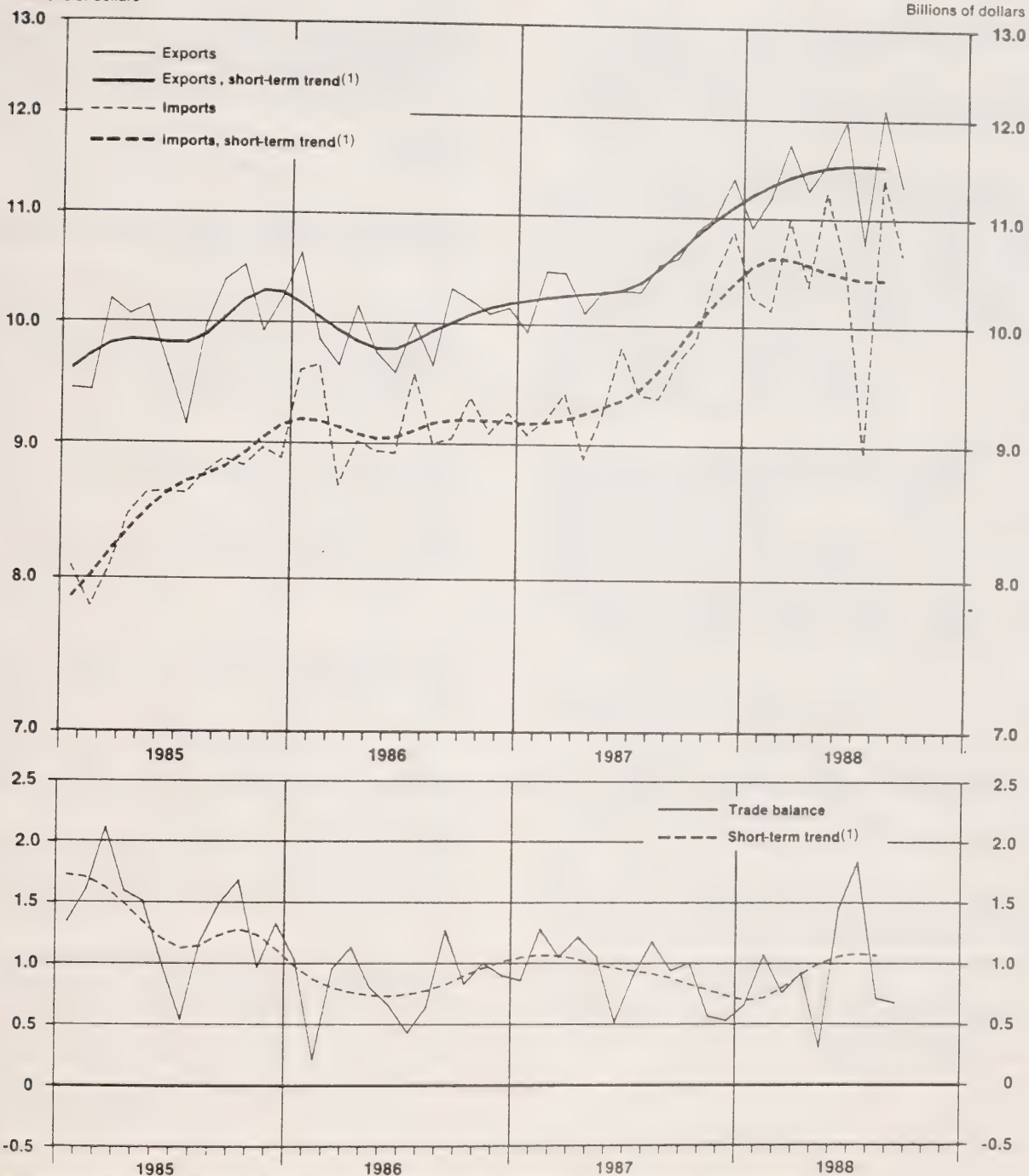
Steel Ingots, September 1988	12
Shipments of Rolled Steel, September 1988	12
Oilseed Crushings, September 1988	12
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, November 1, 1988	12
Export and Import Price Indexes, September 1988	13

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Major Releases

Imports, Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
September 1988

Month-to-month Overview

(Caution should be exercised in interpreting the monthly preliminary trade data in view of anticipated major revisions for imports.)

Seasonally adjusted preliminary data indicate that Canada's total international merchandise trade in September returned to the levels prevailing prior to July and August 1988. Canada's international trade had fallen sharply in July in response to a pronounced slowdown in the automotive sector, then rebounded in August as the sector recovered. The export and import levels recorded for September are therefore more in line with those observed before July, and the decreases noted in September should be attributed to a cyclical adjustment rather than a generalized slowdown.

Canada's surplus with all its trading partners in September was \$660 million, virtually unchanged from the August level. The cumulative trade surplus for the first nine months of 1988 was \$8.3 billion, down \$634 million from the same period a year earlier. For the second straight month, Canada's trade surplus with the United States, which totalled \$954 million, remained below the average level of over \$1.0 billion.

Exports fell \$783 million in September to \$11.3 billion. Exports to the United States were down \$636 million. End products accounted for \$377 million of this decline, and motor vehicles for \$292 million.

Imports also decreased in September, falling \$745 million to \$10.6 billion. (Imports had rebounded in August by more than \$2.5 billion to total \$11.4 billion, setting a new record.) Imports from the United States alone were down \$660 million in September. Although this figure represents a sharp decline from the previous month, imports were nonetheless up marginally (1.6%) over the average for the first eight months of 1988. The automotive products sector was the major contributor to this downward movement, following a slowdown in total retail sales of imported automobiles in September.

Short-term Trend (excludes latest month)

The monthly movements shown for the short-term trend may differ from those shown for seasonally adjusted values published in other sections of this report. The short-term trend is the result of a weighted moving average of 13 terms, and it is therefore possible that the trend of the seasonally adjusted values may not point in the same direction as the short-term trend.

Exports

Following 15 consecutive months of increases, the short-term trend for exports reversed in July and August to show slight declines.

- The trend for exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco posted the largest decrease, while the trends for exports of inedible fabricated materials and inedible crude materials also recorded substantial declines.
- The trend for exports of wheat remained down for the third straight month, falling 3.9% from the previous month.
- The downward trend for exports of wood products observed since November 1987 deteriorated in August, falling 4.7%.
- The largest increases in August were for exports of aluminum (the sixth consecutive increase), aircraft and woodpulp.
- Although the rate of increase was lower in August (+2.7%), the trend for exports of metals and alloys has remained up since February 1987.

Imports

The downward trend for imports reversed in August, advancing (+0.1%) for the first time in six months.

- The trend for imports of end products, notably passenger automobiles and machinery and equipment, posted the largest increases.

(continued on next page)

- The trend for imports of agricultural and fishing products continued to rise for the fifth straight month as a result of higher imports of fruits and vegetables.
- Although less important in terms of value relative to total imports, the trend for imports of corn also posted sharp increases of 29.5%, 31.5% and 26.4% between June and August 1988.
- Imports of crude materials, particularly crude petroleum, posted the largest trend decrease in August.

Analysis by Commodities and Trading Partners

Commodities

Merchandise trade volume was substantially lower in September, with 42 of a total of 61 categories of imported commodities and 45 of a total of 62 exported commodities posting declines from the previous month.

- The \$316 million or 9.9% decrease in exports of automotive products, of which automobiles represented only 13.9%, coincided with lower retail sales of automobiles in the United States, which were down 1.8% in August and 1.6% in September.
- Total exports of forestry products were down \$228 million in September to \$1.6 billion. The September figures bring the cumulative total for 1988 to \$15.9 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion over the same period a year earlier.
- Virtually all of the almost \$200 million decline in exports of industrial materials and equipment was due to lower exports of metals and alloys, particularly of precious metals, which fell from \$302 million in August to \$179 million in September.
- Exports of energy products continued to fall for the fourth straight month, declining to \$821 million, their lowest level since November 1986. While the quantity of crude petroleum exported continued to decrease, lower crude petroleum prices on international markets undoubtedly contributed to the decline of this commodity.

- Aircraft exports in September rose \$37 million to \$334 million, setting a new record. Canada exported \$2.2 billion worth of aircraft during the first nine months of 1988.
- Imports of automotive products fell \$449 million in September. This decrease was accounted for largely by lower imports of parts, down \$238 million, and passenger automobiles, down \$185 million. In spite of this sharp decline in September, imports of automotive products remained only slightly (\$35 million) below the average for the first eight months of 1988.
- Total imports of machinery and equipment were down \$198 million to \$3.4 billion. Although this is a substantial month-to-month decline, the cumulative total for the first nine months of 1988 was \$29.6 billion, an increase of \$5.4 billion over the same period of 1987.

Trading Partners

- Canadian exports to the United States in September 1988 were down \$636 million to \$8.4 billion.
- Exports to Japan continued to rise in September, increasing \$21 million to \$749 million. This increase brings total exports to Japan for the first nine months to \$6.1 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion over the same period of last year.
- Imports from the United States were down \$660 million to \$7.4 billion.
- Imports from the European Economic Community, including the United Kingdom, totalled \$11.3 billion for the first nine months of 1988, or 12% of total Canadian imports.
- Canada posted a trade surplus with Japan of \$297 million for the first nine months of 1988, in contrast to the \$663 million deficit recorded for the same period last year.

(continued on next page)

Quarterly Data

- Canada posted a surplus of \$3.2 billion in the third quarter, an increase over the second quarter surplus of \$2.6 billion.
- Exports in the third quarter totalled \$34.1 billion, a decrease of \$622 million from the second quarter. This decline was largely due to decreases in the end products sector, notably motor vehicle parts, food and crude materials.
- Imports in the third quarter were down \$1.2 billion to \$30.9 billion. This decline was attributable primarily to the end products sector, notably motor vehicle parts, telecommunications equipment other than that shown in the breakdown by summary category, crude petroleum and ores.

Canada/United States Reconciliation Customs Basis Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Following reconciliation of the statistics for international merchandise trade between Canada and the United States, the cumulative value of Canadian exports to the United States on a customs basis, corrected for undercoverage of exports, differences in the definition of trade, transportation charges and so on, totalled \$76.1 billion for the first nine months of 1988 – up 8.2% from the same period in 1987. Imports, for their part, totalled \$65.8 billion, 15.1% more than in the first three quarters of 1987. As a result of these movements, the reconciled balance of trade between the two trading partners, as officially recognized by Statistics Canada and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was \$10.3 billion in Canada's favour, \$2.9 billion less than during the first nine months of 1987.

(see tables on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3686-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

For more detailed information on this release, order the September 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165), available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users

With the introduction of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System which represents a major departure from the previous commodity classification and starting with January 1988 and at least for the balance of 1988:

- users should interpret levels and month-to-month movements in commodity data with caution;
- revisions to imports and exports have been greater than usual but should settle down to more normal levels in the months to come.

Users should also note as a further caution to interpretation of 1988 data as related to 1987 that:

- recording of imports is now based on the date the merchandise is released by Customs and not on the Customs stamp date as before January 1988.

In order to maintain continuity in concepts and definitions:

- the balance of payments data continue to be presented on a consignment basis.
- both raw and seasonally adjusted data for the previous periods reflect the above changes where applicable.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price-index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

For summary information, available the day of release, order the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55).

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada
September 1988

	Customs Basis		Balance of Payments Basis							
	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Period-to-period change ²		
								Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
								%	%	\$ millions
1982	84,530	67,856	84,393	66,739	84,393	66,738	17,654	0.0	-13.5	10,362
1983	90,613	75,520	90,556	73,098	90,556	73,098	17,457	7.3	9.5	-197
1984	112,384	95,460	111,330	91,493	111,330	91,492	19,838	22.9	25.2	2,381
1985	119,474	104,355	119,070	102,669	119,070	102,669	16,400	7.0	12.2	-3,437
1986	120,670	112,511	119,889	110,079	119,889	110,079	9,810	0.7	7.2	-6,590
1987	125,087	116,239	126,125	115,149	126,125	115,149	10,976	5.2	4.6	1,166
1986										
I quarter	29,171	27,666	29,372	26,924	30,106	27,913	2,193	-1.8	4.6	-1,786
II quarter	31,283	29,637	31,020	28,949	29,451	26,872	2,578	-2.2	-3.7	385
III quarter	28,431	27,284	28,341	26,697	29,923	27,598	2,326	1.6	2.7	-253
IV quarter	31,785	27,924	31,156	27,509	30,409	27,696	2,713	1.6	0.4	388
1987										
I quarter	29,714	27,776	30,278	27,346	30,833	27,662	3,171	1.4	-0.1	457
II quarter	31,687	29,578	31,832	29,326	30,668	27,915	2,752	-0.5	0.9	-418
III quarter	29,628	27,814	30,071	27,472	31,407	28,419	2,988	2.4	1.8	236
IV quarter	34,057	31,071	33,944	31,005	33,217	31,153	2,065	5.8	9.6	-924
1988										
I quarter	33,926	35,017	33,454	32,290	33,782	31,336	2,446	1.7	0.6	382
II quarter	36,179	33,479	36,248	33,008	34,737	32,090	2,647	2.8	2.4	201
III quarter	31,920	30,028	32,303	29,755	34,115	30,931	3,184	-1.8	-3.6	537
1987										
January	9,154	8,767	9,353	8,487	9,924	9,074	850	-2.1	-1.8	-41
February	9,889	8,974	10,074	9,001	10,460	9,185	1,274	5.4	1.2	424
March	10,671	10,034	10,851	9,858	10,449	9,403	1,046	-0.1	2.4	-229
April	10,223	9,407	10,334	9,310	10,090	8,882	1,208	-3.4	-5.5	162
May	10,658	9,493	10,589	9,432	10,285	9,242	1,043	1.9	4.0	-164
June	10,807	10,678	10,909	10,585	10,293	9,791	502	0.1	5.9	-542
July	9,528	9,508	9,635	9,476	10,280	9,391	889	-0.1	-4.1	388
August	9,362	8,560	9,564	8,496	10,532	9,364	1,168	2.4	-0.3	278
September	10,738	9,747	10,872	9,500	10,595	9,664	931	0.6	3.2	-237
October	11,336	10,138	11,343	10,073	10,850	9,853	997	2.4	1.9	66
November	11,513	10,622	11,382	10,670	11,003	10,452	551	1.4	6.1	-446
December	11,207	10,311	11,220	10,262	11,365	10,848	517	3.3	3.8	-34
1988										
January	10,269	12,327	10,198	9,961	10,887	10,243	644	-4.2	-5.6	127
February	11,204	10,464	10,963	10,253	11,183	10,125	1,057	2.7	-1.1	414
March	12,454	12,226	12,293	12,077	11,712	10,967	745	4.7	8.3	-312
April	11,382	10,607	11,397	10,441	11,253	10,345	908	-3.9	-5.7	163
May	12,028	11,630	12,068	11,479	11,525	11,234	291	2.4	8.6	-617
June	12,768	11,242	12,783	11,088	11,959	10,511	1,448	3.8	-6.4	1,157
July	9,589	8,818	9,824	8,841	10,741	8,916	1,825	-10.2	-15.2	377
August	10,725	10,762	10,911	10,502	12,078	11,380	699	12.4	27.6	-1,126
September	11,605	10,448	11,568	10,413	11,295	10,635	660	-6.5	-6.5	-39
Year to date										
1987	91,030	85,168	92,181	84,144	92,908	83,996	8,911	3.8	2.0	1,814
1988	102,025	98,524	102,004	95,053	102,634	94,356	8,278	10.5	12.3	-634

¹ Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to truncation, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

- The 1986 and 1987 figures include the final revisions.

Table 2
Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas
September 1988
Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-period change						Year to date	Change over previous year	
	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.			
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions			%	\$ millions
Exports to:¹									
United States	9,003.0	8,366.6	13.0	-7.1	1,035.7	-636.4	76,326.9	6.8	4,875.2
United Kingdom	361.3	264.8	26.2	-26.7	75.0	-96.5	2,623.4	16.0	361.2
Japan	728.6	749.3	20.4	2.8	123.5	20.7	6,142.5	28.6	1,365.9
EEC '86 excl. UK	625.8	546.9	9.7	-12.6	55.5	-78.8	5,118.5	10.9	504.0
Other OECD '86	229.4	263.8	2.6	15.0	5.7	34.4	2,213.4	20.2	372.1
Other Countries	1,130.4	1,103.6	3.8	-2.4	41.8	-26.8	10,209.1	28.2	2,247.9
Total	12,078.4	11,295.0	12.4	-6.5	1,337.1	-783.4	102,633.9	10.5	9,726.3
Imports from:¹									
United States	8,072.8	7,412.4	37.8	-8.2	2,214.6	-660.4	65,051.9	12.8	7,356.4
United Kingdom	386.0	429.6	4.3	11.3	15.8	43.7	3,685.6	10.7	357.2
Japan	613.2	568.8	15.8	-7.2	83.9	-44.4	5,845.1	7.5	405.4
EEC '86 excl. UK	845.2	880.7	13.9	4.2	103.4	35.4	7,646.8	14.5	965.9
Other OECD '86	272.9	289.3	-2.5	6.0	-6.9	16.5	2,640.3	13.7	319.0
Other Countries	1,189.6	1,054.0	4.6	-11.4	52.8	-135.6	9,486.4	11.2	956.1
Total	11,379.7	10,634.9	27.6	-6.5	2,463.5	-744.9	94,356.2	12.3	10,359.9
Balance with:									
United States	930.3	954.2			-1,178.9	24.0	11,275.0		-2,481.2
United Kingdom	-24.7	-164.9			59.2	-140.1	-1,062.2		4.0
Japan	115.4	180.4			39.6	65.1	297.4		960.5
EEC '86 excl. UK	-219.5	-333.7			-47.9	-114.3	-2,528.3		-462.0
Other OECD '86	-43.5	-25.6			12.6	18.0	-426.9		53.2
Other Countries	-59.2	49.6			-11.1	108.8	722.7		1,291.9
Total	698.7	660.1			-1,126.4	-38.6	8,277.7		-633.6

¹ Exports to "Other OECD Countries" and imports from the United Kingdom, "Other OECD Countries" and "Other Countries" do not have seasonality. Consequently, these series are not seasonally adjusted.

Note: - Portugal and Spain are included in the EEC.

- Imports for September 1988 by country of origin from the United States (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) amounted to \$6,980.2 million. This represents the starting figure from which the Canada/United States reconciliation takes place.

Table 2A
Reconciled merchandise trade between Canada and the United States

Raw Data		January to September	
		1987	1988
\$ millions			
Exports			
Customs Basis	United States	69,217.5	74,875.4
	Puerto Rico	165.6	186.9
	U.S. Virgin Islands	4.8	5.6
	Published total	69,387.9	75,067.9
Reconciliation Adjustments		976.3	1,035.0
Reconciled Basis		70,364.2	76,102.9
Other B.O.P. Adjustments		580.2	-133.8
B.O.P. Basis		71,044.4	75,969.1
Imports			
Customs Basis	United States	57,156.6	66,428.1
	Puerto Rico	164.7	198.3
	U.S. Virgin Islands	41.5	10.0
	Published total	57,362.8	66,636.4
Reconciliation Adjustments		-170.6	-809.5
Reconciled basis		57,192.2	65,826.9
Other B.O.P. Adjustments		570.3	-151.0
B.O.P. Basis		57,762.5	65,675.9
Balance			
Reconciled Basis		13,171.9	10,276.0
B.O.P. Basis		13,281.9	10,293.2

Note: Non-receipt of export documents accounts for most of the reconciliation adjustment.
Data on a customs basis for 1987 shown in this table do not include revisions made after December 1987.

The Changing Wage Distribution of Jobs

1981-86

The trend towards an increasingly service-based economy in recent years has been well documented in Canada. The specific effects of this shift in the industrial and occupational mix of jobs on rates of pay has been more a matter of speculation. Were the new employment patterns generally increasing individual earnings? Introducing a plethora of low-paying jobs? Creating a combination of low- and high-paying jobs with little middle ground?

Based on two special surveys for the years 1981 and 1986, there is now evidence of some polarization – rising proportions of low-paying and relatively high-paying jobs – along with substantial change taking place in the wage distribution among age groups. The years from 1981 to 1986 witnessed declines in the relative (and real) wage rates paid to young workers and increases (on average) for those over age 35.

Highlights

- Most of the net job growth between 1981 and 1986 occurred in two of 10 wage levels – at the very bottom (under \$5.25 per hour in 1986) and the upper middle (between \$11.88 and \$13.52).
- The lowest wage category accounted for 12% of all jobs in 1986 compared to 9.4% of jobs in 1981.
- Among young workers (ages 16-24) nearly a third of the 1986 jobs fell into the lowest wage level, compared to just 16% in 1981.
- This increase in the share of youth jobs in the lower wage levels was pervasive, crossing sex, regional, educational, industrial and occupational boundaries.
- There was a less dramatic downward wage shift for workers aged 25 to 34 years. In contrast, jobs held by persons over 35 were somewhat more concentrated in the upper wage levels in 1986 than in 1981.
- Between 1981 and 1986, the shift in the mix of jobs towards the service sector was substantial by historical standards. This shift was even more pronounced among jobs held by young people. However, the change in the wage distribution was not primarily due to the shift towards the services. Rather most of the change originated in a changing wage structure within industries and within occupational groups.

For more detailed information on this current release, order the November issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), or the October issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220), both available today. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214) or Ted Wannell (613-951-3758), Social and Economic Studies Division or John Myles, Carleton University (613-564-6650).

Components of Personal Savings 1971-1986

Personal savings and the savings rate are key statistics in the National Accounts. In recent years, the savings rate has fluctuated markedly, rising steadily through the 1970s to a peak of over 17% in the 1981-82 recession; since then, it declined steadily to near 9%.

Analysts have often tried, although without much success, to explain the pattern of savings, and why savings rates in Canada have been much higher than in the United States. Today, a feature article in the November issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* analyzes the components of personal savings to better understand its behaviour.

Highlights

- The savings rate doubled from 1971 to reach 12% in 1975, levelled off from 1975 to 1980, and rose to 17.8% in 1982, the highest level since World War II. Since then it has fallen to under 10% of disposable income.
- Savings in the form of life insurance and trustee pension plans grew slowly, to 5% of disposable income in 1987. Savings through RRSPs have grown more rapidly, to just over 2% of disposable income.
- Savings available for other uses is the most volatile component, accounting for most of the growth from 1971 to 1975 and most of the drop after 1982.

- The high level of savings through pension plans and RRSPs suggests that savings will not fall back to the rates posted in the 1960s.
- Most of the increase in savings since the early 1970s reflected higher net financial investment, notably in cash and deposits. Bond purchases rose early in the 1980s, while cash and deposits and consumer borrowing fell sharply. There was little change in life insurance and trustee pension plans and non-financial assets as a share of disposable income. Since 1982, mortgage borrowing has recovered each year, while investment in financial assets slowed in 1986 and 1987.
- In 1987, 54.6% of personal savings were in the form of RRSPs and trustee pension plans, 23.6% through life insurance, and 17.5% were available for other uses.

This article is one of two featured in the October issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.S. Wells (613-951-9760); for information on the *Canadian Economic Observer*, call P. Cross (613-951-9162).

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots September 1988

Steel ingot production for September 1988 totalled 1 104 648 tonnes, a decrease of 8.4% from 1 205 814 tonnes the previous year. Year-to-date production, at 10 718 820 (revised figure) tonnes, was down 2.5% from 10 989 869 (revised figure) tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel September 1988

Rolled steel shipments for September 1988 totalled 1 087 909 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% from the preceding month's total of 1 081 241 tonnes but a decrease of 2.8% from the year-earlier level of 1 118 872 tonnes.

Year to date shipments totalled 10 056 607 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% compared to 9 532 454 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The September 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Oilseed Crushings September 1988

Canola crushings for September 1988 amounted to 130 579 tonnes, up marginally from the 129 074 tonnes crushed in September 1987. The resulting oil and meal production was 51 671 tonnes and 74 844 tonnes respectively.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 13% to 63 038 tonnes in 1988 from 73 155 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 9% to 11 507 tonnes in September 1988 from 12 572 tonnes in September 1987. Meal production also decreased, down 11% to 49 755 tonnes from 56 386 tonnes in September 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products November 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at November 1, 1988 and revised figures for October 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The September issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) will be available the week of November 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

September 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments (1981 = 100) basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1988 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

The September 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-6871), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, November 1988.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).
- ✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, September 1988. Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Merchandising Inventories**, June 1988.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **The Labour Force**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 17, 1988

Major Release

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, July 1988 2

- Exports of crude oil rose 7.5% over July 1987, the seventh increase this year.

Data Availability Announcements

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, September 1988 3

Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 12, 1988 3

Electric Lamps, October 1988 3

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Major Release

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

July 1988

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in July 1988 amounted to 8.6 million cubic metres, up 2.9% over July 1987.
- Crude oil exports increased for the seventh time this year, posting a 7.5% gain over July 1987. Imports of crude oil continued to reflect higher demand by eastern refineries, rising 16.5% over July 1987, while refinery receipts recorded an increase of 6.0%.

- In July, marketable production of natural gas, at 6.7 billion cubic metres, maintained its upward trend, registering an increase of 28.9% over July 1987. Similarly, exports of natural gas rose 50.4% over July 1987. Sales of natural gas in Canada, which include direct sales, posted a gain of 1.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The July 1988 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1988	% Change from July 1987	Jan.- July 1988	% Change from Jan.- July 1987
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 553.2	2.9	57 606.9	6.5
Exports	3 499.3	7.5	24 470.1	16.7
Imports	2 526.7	16.5	15 363.8	24.0
Refinery receipts	7 883.4	6.0	49 718.1	8.1
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	6 660.9	28.9	52 397.0	20.7
Exports	2 807.1	50.4	20 881.2	41.2
Canadian sales	2 575.7	1.5	31 643.1	9.0

Data Availability Announcements

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

September 1988

Canadian firms produced 127 839 cubic metres of waferboard in September 1988, a decrease of 22.0% from the 163 870 cubic metres produced in September 1987. Particleboard production totalled 98 528 cubic metres, down 17.8% from 119 882^r (r: revised figure) cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for September 1988 was 3 622 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (38,983 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), a decrease of 4.7% from the 3 799^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (40,895^r thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in September 1987.

Production of waferboard during the first nine months of 1988 totalled 1 264 729^r cubic metres, up 4.9% from the 1 206 099 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 946 786 cubic metres, down 5.1% from the 997 482^r cubic metres in January to September 1987. Year-to-date production of hardboard amounted to 30 889 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (332,485 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), down 3.4% from the 31 977^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (344,193^r thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The September 1988 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 12, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 12, 1988 totalled 327 557 tonnes, an increase of 3.9% from the preceding week's total of 315 119 tonnes and up 20.7% from the year-earlier level of 271 459 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 12 551 462 tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from 12 738 486 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Electric Lamps

October 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,049,675 light bulbs and tubes in October 1988, a decrease of 6.3% from the 26,721,769 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 207,700,202 light bulbs and tubes, up 5.4% from the 197,106,864 sold during the January-October period in 1987.

The October 1988 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, September 1988. Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

✓ **Primary Metal Industries – Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-250B 2950
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, September 1988. Catalogue number 47-004
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Consumer Price Index**, October 1988. Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95). Available November 18th at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information**, September 1988. Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 18, 1988

Major Release

Consumer Price Index, October 1988	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPI year-to-year increase was 4.2%, up slightly from the 4.1% rise observed in September. 	

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Profiles – Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2 1986 Census

Part 2 of the statistical profile of the large urban centres in Canada (census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations) is now available. Data for Canada, the provinces and territories are also included.

The profile provides social, cultural, labour and 1985 income characteristics along with additional information on dwellings, households and families. Included are population counts by language, ethnicity, immigration, citizenship, mobility, schooling, industry, occupation and income. Data were collected from a 20% sample of households.

Part 1 of the statistical profile is already available as a separate publication (94-127, \$27). It presents basic demographic, housing and family characteristics collected from all households in Canada.

For a copy of *Profiles – Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2* (94-128, \$39) or for more information on Census products and services, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

October 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.5% between September and October to attain a level of 145.7 (1981=100). Five of the seven major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.0%. The food index remained unchanged, while the transportation index fell by 0.3%. By far the largest impact on the latest gain in the CPI resulted from a 1.0% rise in the housing index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index for October rose by 0.3%, up slightly from the increase of 0.2% observed in September.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI between October 1987 and October 1988 was 4.2%, up slightly over the 4.1% rise reported for September. The latest 12-month change is the largest to date for 1988 although the average remains at 4.0%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between July and October was 3.9%, down from the 4.8% reported for the three-month period ending in September.

Food

The food index remained unchanged in October compared to a fall of 0.2% observed in September. The performance in the latest month resulted from a decline of 0.1% in the food purchased from stores index offset by a rise of 0.4% in the food purchased from restaurants index.

The 0.1% fall in the index for food purchased from stores represented the net outcome of several offsetting price movements. Most of the downward pressure resulted from lower prices for fresh fruit (mainly for apples), poultry, selected dairy products and sugar. The major contributions to the upward pressure came from higher prices for beef, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Higher prices were also observed for eggs, pasta products, breakfast cereal, margarine, canned soup and peanut butter. Seasonal effects dominated the price movements of fresh fruit and fresh vegetables – the latter reporting declines in prices for storable vegetable and increases in green and salad-type

vegetable prices. Poultry prices were down in order to be more competitive with pork products. Beef prices rose as wholesale steer prices moved up, reflecting, in part, herd rebuilding.

Over the 12-month period, October 1987 to October 1988, the food index advanced by 3.9%, down from the 4.1% rise reported in the previous 12-month period. The latest rise resulted from increases of 3.4% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

Between September and October the all-items excluding food index advanced by 0.5%, up sharply from the 0.1% rise reported in the previous month. The bulk of the latest increase was due to the housing index which was up 1.0%. Increases in the recreation, reading and education index (1.0%) and the clothing index (0.5%) also contributed noticeably to the upward trend. A fall of 0.3% in the transportation index dampened the rise in the all-items excluding food index.

Almost one-half of the latest 1.0% increase in the housing index was due to a 5.6% annual advance in property taxes, which are conventionally reported in the October CPI. Largely owing to this increase, but also affected by the noticeable advances in new house prices (particularly in Toronto, Halifax and Victoria) and in mortgage interest costs, the owned accommodation index jumped by 1.8%. A 0.5% increase in the rent index also contributed to the latest advance.

The household operations index rose by 0.7% as higher prices were reported for child care services, telephone services, pet food, detergents and soap, and plastic and foil supplies. The household furnishings and equipment index advanced by 1.6%, as price increases were registered for furniture, appliances, household textiles, and kitchen utensils. The rise in the housing index was moderated slightly by lower prices for fuel oil and seasonally lower rates for hotel/motel accommodation.

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The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Oct. 1988 from	
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
All-items	145.7	145.0	139.8	0.5	4.2
Food	137.5	137.5	132.4	0.0	3.9
All-items excluding food	147.9	147.1	141.9	0.5	4.2
Housing	146.8	145.4	140.4	1.0	4.6
Clothing	131.9	131.3	125.5	0.5	5.1
Transportation	142.0	142.4	141.3	-0.3	0.5
Health and personal care	147.0	146.9	140.9	0.1	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	148.4	146.9	140.0	1.0	6.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	200.2	200.0	186.5	0.1	7.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	68.6	69.0	71.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	345.2				

The recreation, reading and education index also advanced by 1.0%, largely due to a 1.2% rise in the recreation index, reflecting higher prices for seasonal recreational equipment, increased ticket prices to the theatre and live sports events and higher fees and dues for recreational activities.

The clothing index was up by 0.5%, as the women's wear index and the men's wear index increased by 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. The latest performance of the clothing index resulted from the combined effects of higher prices for new winter lines and some lower prices due to promotional activities.

Increases of 0.1% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages and the health and personal care indexes contributed negligibly to the latest rise in the all-items excluding food index.

The transportation index fell by 0.3% in October, marking the third successive month in which this index has declined. Most of the latest drop was due to lower prices for gasoline (-1.0%) and air fares (-3.4%). The gasoline index fell because of "price wars" resulting from further downward pressures in the markets for crude petroleum. Marginal reductions in gasoline taxes at the federal level and in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia were also a factor. Air fares fell due to seasonally lower rates and increased "seat sale" activity. The overall downward movement in the

transportation index was slowed to some extent by increases in automobile insurance premiums and rail fares.

Over the 12-month period, October 1987 to October 1988, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 4.2%, up from the rise of 4.0% reported for the 12-month period ending in September. The increase in the latest month has ended a decelerating trend observed since June of this year.

Goods and Services

The goods index rose by 0.1% in October following a decline of 0.1% reported for September. The services index also accelerated, rising 0.8% compared to 0.3% observed the month before. The latest increase was in large measure due to the rise in shelter costs. Between October 1987 and October 1988 the goods index increased by 3.5% (3.1% in September) while the services index rose by 4.9% compared to 4.4% in September.

City Highlights

Between September and October, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from no change for Saint John and Edmonton

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to increases of 0.7% reported in Toronto and Winnipeg. The below-national result in Saint John was due to declines in the housing, clothing, and health and personal care indexes, while in Edmonton it was due to declines in the food and clothing indexes, combined with a larger than average drop for the transportation index. In Toronto, above average increases were posted for housing as well as recreation, reading and education, while in Winnipeg the food index advanced at a significantly faster rate than the national average.

Between October 1987 and October 1988, increases in city all-items indexes varied from a low of 1.9% in Edmonton to a high of 5.7% in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, largely reflecting advances in the food, clothing and recreation indexes. Within food, higher prices were noted for beef, chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. The recreation index was up as a result of price increases for recreational equipment and spectator entertainment, as well as higher fees for the use of recreational facilities. A major offsetting effect resulted from a decline in the housing index, mainly due to lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased traveller accommodation charges and lower homeowners' maintenance and repair costs. Household operating expenses advanced, as did property taxes, mortgage interest costs and new house prices. Air fares declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher housing charges (most notably for property taxes, household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Advances in the costs of recreational equipment, spectator entertainment charges and fees for the use of recreational facilities also exerted a notable upward impact. Prices for women's and girls' clothing also advanced. Food prices declined on average, as lower prices for

bakery products, cured and prepared meats and fresh fruit more than offset higher prices for pork and chicken. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the all-items index rose 3.8%.

Halifax

Increased owned accommodation charges (most notably for property taxes, new houses and homeowners' maintenance and repairs) and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Higher recreational charges also had a notable upward impact, particularly for recreational and home-entertainment equipment and for spectator entertainment. The food index rose as well, reflecting higher prices for beef and fresh produce. Clothing prices and air fares declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.2%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Higher recreational charges (particularly for home-entertainment equipment and spectator entertainment) and increased shelter costs (most notably for rented accommodation and property taxes) exerted a considerable upward influence. The rise in the food index was marginal, as higher prices for chicken, fish, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce and coffee were virtually offset by lower prices for beef, pork, turkey, bread, sugar and soft drinks. Transportation costs declined overall, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased passenger fares for air and rail travel were observed. Prices for clothing, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies also declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.0%.

Quebec City

Higher clothing prices and increased recreational expenses (the latter reflecting higher prices for recreational equipment and increased costs for spectator entertainment) explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The food index advanced slightly, mainly due to higher prices for beef and fresh vegetables. The advance was moderated by lower prices for turkey, dairy products,

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fresh fruit, sugar and soft drinks. Within the housing component, property taxes and homeowners' insurance premiums declined. Fuel oil prices and traveller accommodation charges also fell. These declines were partially offset by higher charges for rented accommodation and by higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Charges for personal care supplies also advanced. The transportation component declined, due mainly to declines in vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.4%.

Montreal

Higher shelter charges (particularly for property taxes) and increased household furnishings and equipment costs combined with increased recreational expenses (most notably for recreational equipment and for spectator entertainment) explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Clothing prices also advanced, as did vehicle insurance premiums. The food index was up overall, as higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals more than offset lower prices for poultry, fresh fruit and sugar. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Ottawa

An advance in the housing index, due mainly to increases in property taxes, rents, and prices for household furnishings and equipment, in addition to higher recreational charges (particularly for recreational equipment and spectator entertainment) explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher clothing prices were also noted, as were increased vehicle insurance premiums. The food index also advanced, mainly as a result of higher prices for beef and for cereal and bakery products. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index mainly reflected advances in owned accommodation charges (particularly for property taxes and new houses), household furnishings and equipment costs and charges for basic telephone service. Rented accommodation charges were also up. Higher recreational expenses also exerted a considerable upward effect (especially for recreational equipment and spectator

entertainment). Higher clothing prices and increased vehicle insurance premiums were observed at the same time. The food index fell, mainly due to lower prices for poultry, cured and prepared meats and fresh fruit. Prices for gasoline and air travel also declined. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Thunder Bay

An advance in the housing component was the main contributing factor in the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing index, increases were observed in property taxes, household operating expenses, furniture prices and in rented accommodation charges. Other notable advances occurred in clothing prices, vehicle insurance premiums, personal care supply costs and in certain recreational expenses. The food index declined on average, due to lower prices for poultry, dairy products, eggs, bakery products and fresh produce. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the all-items index advanced 4.5%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the food and housing components explained most of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Within housing, higher property taxes and increased homeowners' maintenance and repair costs were noted. Rented accommodation charges were also up. Within food, most of the increase was due to higher prices for beef, fish, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Clothing prices advanced, as did the cost of personal care supplies and recreational expenses. At the same time, air, rail and inter-city bus fares declined. From October 1987 to October 1988, the all-items index rose 5.7%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.6%, with advances in the food, housing, transportation and recreation components explaining most of the upward movement. The transportation index was up largely as a result of a rise in gasoline prices (offset somewhat by lower fares for air and rail travel). Within recreation, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for recreational equipment and increased charges for spectator

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entertainment. Increases in property taxes, household furnishings and equipment costs and household operating expenses explained the rise in the housing index. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. The clothing index declined overall, as did the prices of non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Saskatoon

The 0.6% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by advances in the food and housing components. Within housing, increases were observed in property taxes, homeowners' maintenance and repair costs and in furniture prices. Rented accommodation charges were also up. The rise in the food index mainly reflected higher prices for beef, fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. Advances were also observed in the prices of prescribed medicines, recreational equipment and cigarettes. Clothing prices declined, as did the costs of air and rail travel. Prices of personal care supplies also fell. From October 1987 to October 1988, the all-items index rose 3.6%.

Edmonton

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index, as a large number of offsetting price movements were observed. Declines were observed in the food, clothing and transportation indexes. Within food, lower prices were noted for poultry, prepared meats, cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks. Within transportation, gasoline prices declined, as did the costs of air, rail and inter-city bus travel. Most of the decline in the clothing index was due to lower prices for men's wear. The housing index advanced overall, with most of the increase originating in higher property taxes, increased rented accommodation charges, higher household operating expenses and a rise in household furnishings and equipment costs. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of recreational equipment, spectator entertainment, non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Calgary

The all-items index rose marginally (0.1%) with higher housing and recreational charges exerting most of the upward impact. The rise in the housing index was due mainly to higher property taxes, increased rented accommodation charges and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Within the recreation component, advances were observed in the prices of recreational and home-entertainment equipment, in charges for spectator entertainment and in fees for recreational facilities. A decline in the food index (especially for beef, pork, turkey, fresh produce and sugar) exerted a considerable offsetting effect. Lower prices for men's wear and decreased costs for air and rail travel also exerted a notable downward influence. Prices for personal care supplies and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also fell. Since October 1987, the all-items index rose 2.3%.

Vancouver

Higher property taxes, increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Also exerting a notable upward impact were higher prices for recreational equipment, increased charges for spectator entertainment and higher fees for recreational facilities. Clothing prices were also up. Partially offsetting these advances were lower food prices and decreased transportation costs. Within food, declines were observed in the prices of pork, poultry, dairy products, fresh produce, sugar and soft drinks. The decline in the transportation index mainly reflected lower gasoline prices and a decline in fares for air and rail travel. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose slightly (0.1%). Among those factors contributing an upward influence were higher property taxes, increased prices for new houses and higher rented accommodation costs. Advances in household operating expenses and household furnishings and equipment costs also contributed notably. Prices for clothing and

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alcoholic beverages were up as well. The recreation index advanced, reflecting higher prices for recreational equipment and spectator entertainment, as well as higher fees for the use of recreational facilities. The transportation and food indexes declined, exerting a downward influence. Within transportation, most of the fall was due to lower gasoline prices and a decline in air, rail and inter-city bus fares. Within food, lower prices were observed for pork, poultry, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, eggs, fresh produce, sugar and soft drinks. Since October 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

(see tables on pages 9 and 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The October 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
October 1988 index	139.5	126.2	139.1	138.0	135.7	143.4	145.0	189.7
% change from September 1988	0.1	0.6	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0
% change from October 1987	2.0	3.1	1.4	2.9	-1.0	2.6	4.8	4.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
October 1988 index	138.2	129.4	134.7	126.6	132.2	150.9	153.3	202.9
% change from September 1988	0.5	-0.2	1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0
% change from October 1987	3.8	4.6	3.3	4.5	-0.4	4.5	6.0	9.4
Halifax								
October 1988 index	142.8	132.4	142.3	127.1	138.7	153.5	154.8	200.2
% change from September 1988	0.6	0.7	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.8	0.2
% change from October 1987	4.2	9.2	3.1	3.2	1.1	5.6	5.7	3.6
Saint John								
October 1988 index	142.7	133.6	145.1	127.1	135.4	142.4	152.9	208.3
% change from September 1988	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	0.9	0.2
% change from October 1987	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.6	-0.1	2.9	5.6	11.9
Quebec City								
October 1988 index	146.0	139.7	149.2	132.5	140.7	149.4	136.7	196.1
% change from September 1988	0.2	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0
% change from October 1987	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.6	-0.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Montreal								
October 1988 index	147.4	140.7	151.1	131.1	145.2	146.5	142.8	196.5
% change from September 1988	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.1
% change from October 1987	3.7	3.7	4.6	4.5	0.6	4.0	4.4	4.1
Ottawa								
October 1988 index	146.4	132.1	150.2	133.7	146.7	152.2	146.7	197.5
% change from September 1988	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.0
% change from October 1987	4.3	2.2	4.3	5.4	2.5	5.8	5.1	9.8
Toronto								
October 1988 index	152.1	142.2	157.6	137.0	146.5	151.4	152.2	199.9
% change from September 1988	0.7	-0.4	1.6	0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.5	0.0
% change from October 1987	5.7	4.4	7.1	5.8	0.8	5.7	8.2	9.7
Thunder Bay								
October 1988 index	144.5	134.6	142.9	131.2	146.8	148.2	147.6	194.3
% change from September 1988	0.3	-0.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	-0.1
% change from October 1987	4.5	3.0	3.9	6.1	3.0	4.0	7.2	9.6
Winnipeg								
October 1988 index	144.6	130.9	146.2	131.5	139.5	144.6	153.9	218.1
% change from September 1988	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.3	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.1
% change from October 1987	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.6	6.1	7.1

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
October 1988 index	141.4	130.0	144.2	126.7	130.6	167.1	148.8	194.6
% change from September 1988	0.6	0.9	0.4	-0.4	1.6	-0.9	1.9	0.2
% change from October 1987	3.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	3.2	0.6	4.6	6.1
Saskatoon								
October 1988 index	143.0	130.8	145.0	130.6	131.5	174.2	149.3	189.3
% change from September 1988	0.6	1.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
% change from October 1987	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.7	0.2	1.6	4.5	5.8
Edmonton								
October 1988 index	138.0	136.7	128.7	127.3	137.4	145.3	147.0	216.0
% change from September 1988	0.0	-0.8	0.7	-0.9	-0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
% change from October 1987	1.9	2.9	2.1	3.9	-3.5	3.3	5.8	3.9
Calgary								
October 1988 index	136.9	135.0	127.7	124.1	137.4	150.8	145.4	210.4
% change from September 1988	0.1	-1.0	0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	-0.1
% change from October 1987	2.3	3.5	2.9	4.5	-4.8	4.3	5.1	3.8
Vancouver								
October 1988 index	139.6	135.0	132.5	130.5	142.4	138.3	154.0	191.7
% change from September 1988	0.2	-0.7	0.9	0.3	-0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.2
% change from October 1987	3.7	3.9	3.0	5.6	0.6	3.3	5.6	10.0
Victoria²								
October 1988 index	111.7	112.2	105.8	112.3	108.8	114.0	121.2	139.0
% change from September 1988	0.1	-0.7	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3
% change from October 1987	3.8	3.3	3.1	5.2	0.7	6.1	5.2	10.0

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 22 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Data Availability Announcements

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1988

Highlights from the August issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data for the first eight months of 1988 show that passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled services by major Canadian air carriers increased by 12.0% over the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- In July 1988, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 2.6% over July 1987.
- The number of passengers recorded on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,153,680 during the first quarter of 1988, up 17.3% compared to the first quarter of 1987.
- The number of passengers travelling on trans-border scheduled services totalled 1,802,780 during the first quarter of 1988, up 5.4% compared to the first quarter of 1987.
- Lester B. Pearson International airport handled 43.1% of the cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1987.

This issue also features a special release:

- Preliminary data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Pacific Western Airlines and Wardair – indicate that 55.1% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1987, down from 57.9% in 1986.

The Vol. 20, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be released next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on the August issue, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1988

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,381.9 million for September 1988, an increase of 11.3% over the \$1,242.0 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1988 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.50/\$55) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506).

Tobacco Products

October 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4,452,168,000 cigarettes in October 1988, a 10.9% decrease from the 4,998,705,000 cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to October 1988 totalled 44,933,364,000 cigarettes, down from 45,499,473,000 cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in October 1988 totalled 4,638,690,000 cigarettes, an increase of 17.9% over the 1987 amount of 3,935,941,000 cigarettes. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 42,693,919,000 cigarettes, up 1.0% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 42,291,615,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The October 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Canadian Potato Production 1988

Estimates of 1988 harvested area, yield and production of potatoes are now available. Also available are marketed production and value of the 1987 crop.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

The potato data will be included in the January issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$16.50/\$66), available in late January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt August 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour showed a substantial increase over August 1987 while malt exports decreased marginally.

	1988	1987
	(in thousand tonnes)	
● Wheat flour	32.7	13.3
● Malt	13.3	14.0

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The August 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats November 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1 amounted to 31 701 tonnes as compared with 31 776 tonnes last month and 28 977 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products (32-012) has been discontinued as a catalogued publication. Information carried in this publication, however, is available in the form of a computer-generated "Statistical Bulletin". To order this statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Plastic Film and Bags Third Quarter 1988

Figures for the third quarter of 1988 on plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, \$6.25/\$25) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

October 1988

October 1988 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Processed Apples

1987

Data on processed apples for 1987 are now available.

Pack of Processed Apples (32-023, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Fruits

1979 to 1986

Production and value for Quebec strawberries and raspberries for 1979 through 1985 have been revised. Also available are 1985 and 1986 loganberry production and value for British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1400, 1404 and 1405.

For further details, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled \$306.3 million, up 5.8% from \$289.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5534.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-250B 3069, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Heating Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled \$531.9 million, up 8.3% from \$491.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5535.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (41-251B 3071, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other machinery and equipment industries n.e.c. (SIC 3199) totalled \$2,995.6 million, up 14.4% from \$2,619.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5547.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-250B 3199, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Sign and Display Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled \$515.9 million, up 17.3% from \$439.8 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6892.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (47-250B 3971, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for refined petroleum and coal products industries (major group 36) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 45-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1988.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Electric Power Statistics, August 1988.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Provincial Government Finance, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1987. **Catalogue number 68-209**
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1988. **Catalogue number 73-001**
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

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**The
Daily**

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Major Release Dates

Week of November 21 - 25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
November		
21	Retail Trade	September 1988
21	International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1988
22	Building Permits	September 1988
22	Survey of Manufacturing Industries	September 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	September 1988
25	Farm Cash Receipts	January- September 1988
25	Farm Net Income	1987

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 21, 1988

Major Releases

Retail Trade, September 1988	2
• Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$14.0 billion, an increase of 1.6% over August 1988.	
International Travel Account, Third Quarter 1988	5
• Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a surplus of \$632 million.	
Sales of Natural Gas, September 1988	8
• Sales of natural gas in Canada rose 6.0% from the previous year.	
Trusted Pension Funds: Financial Statistics, 1987	9
• The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds reached \$144 billion.	

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains, September 1988	11
Deliveries of Major Grains, August 1988	11

Publications Released	12
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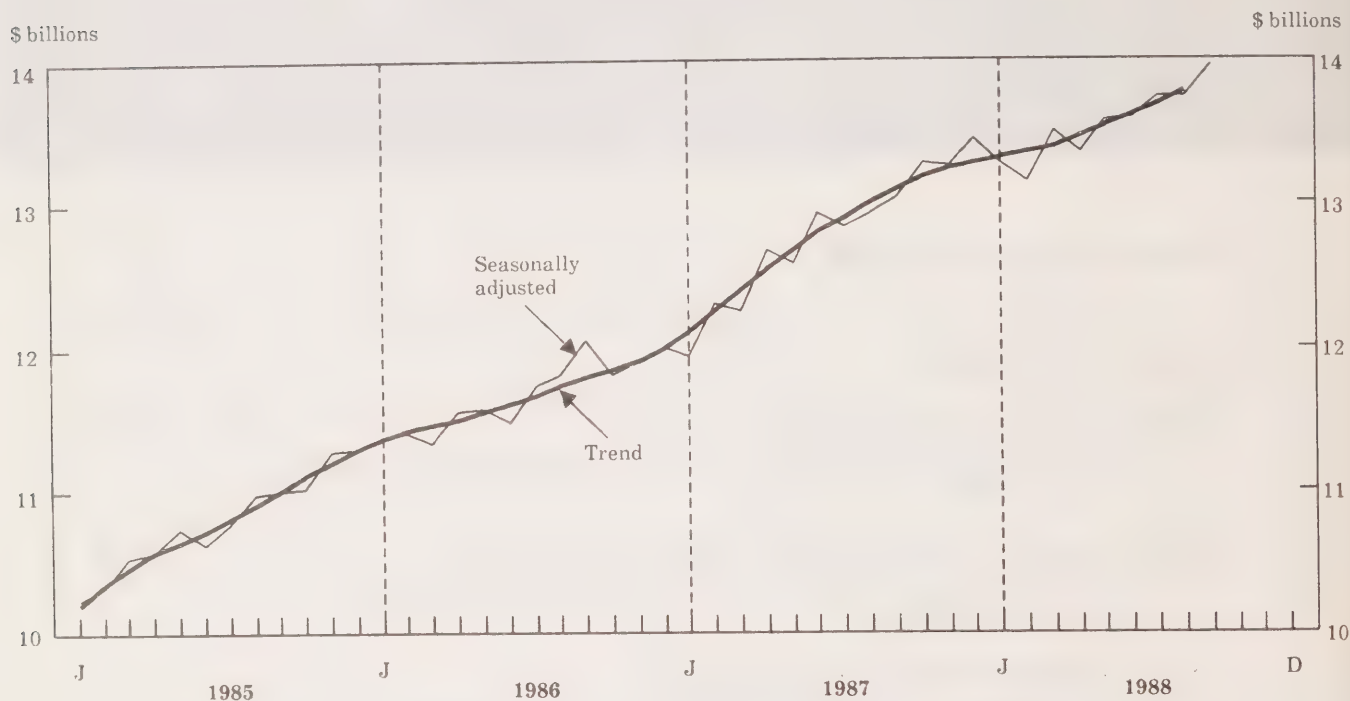
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1988



Retail Trade

September 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$14.0 billion in September 1988, an increase of 1.6% over the previous month's revised total of \$13.7 billion.
- The rise in September was the largest gain since May, when retail sales also advanced by 1.6%. During the third quarter, retail sales increased 2.2% compared to an increase of 1.5% in the second quarter and to a decrease of 0.2% in the first quarter.

- The September increase was broadly based with 24 of the 28 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by motor vehicle dealers (+3.6%), combination stores (+0.7%), and general merchandise stores (+5.9%). Marginally offsetting these increases were declines by used car dealers (-3.6%) and sporting goods and accessories stores (-1.4%).
- With the exception of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, which recorded a decline of 4.2%, all provinces posted increases in September. The gains ranged from 2.3% in Newfoundland and Manitoba to 0.6% in Prince Edward Island and Ontario.

(continued on next page)

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$13.8 billion in September 1988, up 9.4% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1988 amounted to \$119.1 billion, up 7.9% over the corresponding period in 1987.
- The two largest major groups within retail trade recorded increases over September 1987: new and used motor vehicle dealers rose a significant 13.9% while total food stores increased by 9.7%. Department store sales were up 7.5% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales declined by a modest 0.2%.
- Independent stores outpaced chain stores in sales growth in September, registering a year-over-year increase of 10.5% compared to 7.8% for chains. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, sales by independents rose by 8.8% in September.
- All provinces and territories registered higher sales in September 1988 compared to the corresponding month in 1987. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320 and 2321.

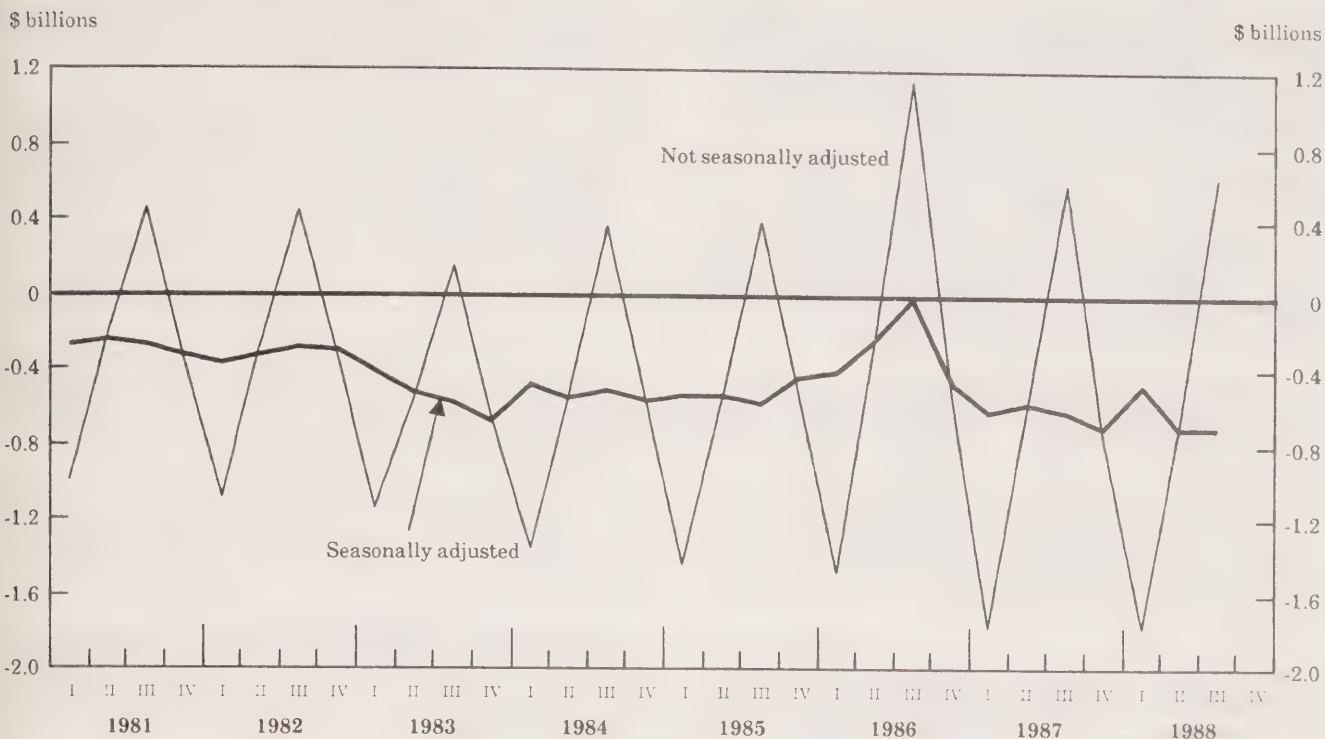
The September 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988 ^r	Sept. 1988 ^p	Sept. 1988/ Sept. 1987	June 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^r	Aug. 1988 ^r	Sept. 1988 ^p	Sept. 1988/ Aug. 1988
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,154.6	2,224.1	2,358.5	9.4	2,285.6	2,317.1	2,301.9	2,318.0	0.7
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	659.9	742.7	720.8	9.2	677.1	691.5	693.7	704.2	1.5
All other food stores	222.1	253.5	251.1	13.0	241.4	246.6	248.5	253.7	2.1
Department stores	1,029.0	1,028.3	1,106.0	7.5	1,118.6	1,080.5	1,105.4	1,113.2	0.7
General merchandise stores	275.5	227.4	276.9	0.5	259.3	260.1	245.1	259.5	5.9
General stores	191.7	211.5	209.9	9.4	193.9	201.5	202.9	205.5	1.3
Variety stores	87.2	84.5	85.2	-2.3	88.8	86.0	86.0	86.5	0.5
Motor vehicle dealers	2,502.5	2,955.5	2,846.2	13.7	2,882.8	3,005.1	2,983.1	3,090.2	3.6
Used car dealers	92.6	111.6	109.1	17.8	93.2	96.2	107.9	104.0	-3.6
Service stations	1,077.7	1,137.7	1,075.3	-0.2	1,073.4	1,075.8	1,062.1	1,067.0	0.5
Garages	145.4	163.0	162.3	11.5	155.3	154.7	158.7	161.3	1.6
Automotive parts and accessories stores	285.3	302.9	317.5	11.2	310.8	309.5	316.0	325.1	2.9
Men's clothing stores	125.6	108.5	144.2	14.7	143.2	143.5	138.3	147.3	6.5
Women's clothing stores	293.1	262.1	303.4	3.4	280.7	280.0	275.4	277.3	0.7
Family clothing stores	193.1	201.2	214.4	11.0	198.4	200.7	196.3	200.2	2.0
Specialty shoe stores	27.9	25.6	29.5	5.6	26.8	26.3	26.2	26.7	1.9
Family shoe stores	109.8	102.7	119.8	9.1	107.8	107.4	106.8	108.3	1.4
Hardware stores	136.3	155.8	151.9	11.3	154.1	144.3	151.1	150.6	-0.3
Household furniture stores	178.3	180.2	187.7	5.2	169.1	172.5	172.8	174.8	1.2
Household appliance stores	55.1	59.0	62.0	12.7	58.6	59.1	57.8	58.9	1.9
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	146.8	152.4	150.9	2.7	145.4	143.8	144.5	146.5	1.4
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	555.3	616.1	630.8	13.5	615.9	617.1	625.5	637.3	1.9
Book and stationery stores	76.4	83.6	81.0	6.1	83.1	85.0	83.3	83.1	-0.3
Florists	44.5	44.1	47.6	7.0	50.0	50.9	52.8	53.7	1.9
Jewellery stores	81.7	86.2	88.2	7.8	96.6	96.2	98.7	103.5	4.8
Sporting goods and accessories stores	178.2	242.5	207.8	16.5	224.1	216.4	230.6	227.3	-1.4
Personal accessories stores	197.3	217.4	212.4	7.6	203.8	204.0	206.6	213.8	3.4
All other stores	1,493.3	1,711.1	1,660.2	11.1	1,660.2	1,662.2	1,659.1	1,665.2	0.4
All stores - Total	12,616.2	13,691.3	13,810.5	9.4	13,598.1	13,734.0	13,737.4	13,962.9	1.6

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1981-1988



International Travel Account

Third Quarter 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a surplus of \$632 million during the third quarter of 1988, up 6% from the same quarter last year. In the third quarter of 1986, the surplus had reached \$1,143 million, reflecting the impact of Expo 86; however, the third quarter of 1988 surplus remained significantly higher than those posted in similar periods of previous years.

Highlights

- At \$1,974 million, receipts from the United States were relatively unchanged from the third quarter of 1987, after having reached \$2,277 million in the third quarter of 1986, during Expo 86. Compared to 1985, however, receipts from the U.S. remained well above the level posted during that year.

- Receipts from countries other than the U.S. reached \$1,200 million, up 22% over the third quarter of 1987, and a record level for this period of the year.
- Total payments by Canadian residents increased during the third quarter of the year, but at a markedly faster rate for the United States than other countries. Travel payments to the United States were up by 13% compared with the third quarter of 1987 to \$1,449 million while payments to all other countries rose by only 4% to \$1,093 million.
- On a year-to-date basis, the travel balance with the United States has deteriorated while a notable improvement has been registered with countries other than the United States. The total deficit after three quarters stood at \$1,867 million, \$92 million more than during the first three quarters of 1987.

(continued on next page)

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Canada's travel deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, remained relatively unchanged from the previous record posted in the second quarter of 1988. Growth in Canadian travel to the United States was the primary contributor to the deficit.

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted receipts from the United States dropped for the second consecutive quarter. Receipts from the United States had increased in the previous two quarters.
- Payments to the United States rose by 2% from the previous quarter to a record level in the third quarter of 1988.
- Following a significant reduction in the first quarter of 1988, during the Winter Olympics, the travel account deficit with the United States continued to increase in the third quarter of 1988.
- Receipts from all other countries increased by 7% from the previous quarter and were also higher than in any previous quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

- Payments to countries other than the United States remained relatively stable following two consecutive quarterly declines. Spending by Canadians in these countries had recorded increases throughout 1987.
- The travel account deficit with countries other than the United States decreased and registered the lowest figure since the the third quarter of 1986, which corresponded to the height of Expo 86 in Vancouver.

(see table on next page)

See the accompanying chart for the quarterly trend in the seasonally adjusted travel account balance between Canada and all countries in the world for the years 1981-88.

The July-September issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$35/\$140) will be available mid-January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information concerning this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1987					1988 ^P		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1987	QI	QII	QIII
(millions of \$)								
United States								
Receipts	474	1,049	1,944	693	4,160	527	1,044	1,974
Payments	1,511	1,386	1,281	996	5,174	1,515	1,568	1,449
Balance	-1,037	-337	663	-303	-1,014	-988	-524	525
All other countries								
Receipts	219	591	987	342	2,139	296	706	1,200
Payments	962	844	1,055	793	3,654	1,086	903	1,093
Balance	-743	-253	-68	-451	-1,515	-790	-197	107
Total all countries								
Receipts	693	1,640	2,931	1,035	6,299	823	1,750	3,174
Payments	2,473	2,230	2,336	1,789	8,828	2,601	2,471	2,542
Balance	-1,780	-590	595	-754	-2,529	-1,778	-721	632

International Travel Receipts and Payments, Seasonally Adjusted

	1987					1988 ^P		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1987	QI	QII	QIII
(millions of \$)								
United States								
Receipts	1,042	1,049	995	1,075	4,160	1,142	1,051	1,039
Payments	1,252	1,272	1,291	1,360	5,174	1,269	1,436	1,461
Balance	-210	-223	-296	-285	-1,014	-127	-385	-422
All other countries								
Receipts	470	528	575	566	2,139	623	631	673
Payments	881	884	901	988	3,654	978	961	963
Balance	-411	-356	-326	-422	-1,515	-355	-330	-290
Total all countries								
Receipts	1,512	1,577	1,569	1,641	6,299	1,765	1,682	1,712
Payments	2,133	2,156	2,192	2,348	8,828	2,247	2,397	2,424
Balance	-621	-579	-623	-707	-2,529	-482	-715	-712

Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Selected Statistics on Trusteed Pension Funds

1970-1987

Year	Assets (b.v.)		Assets (m.v.)		Income		Expenditures	
	Annual Increase		Annual Increase		Annual Increase		Annual Increase	
	\$000,000	%	\$000,000	%	\$000,000	%	\$000,000	%
1970	11,059		10,574		1,625		629	
1971	12,461	12.7	12,574	18.9	1,946	19.8	750	19.2
1972	14,050	12.8	15,098	20.1	2,340	20.2	803	7.1
1973	16,171	15.1	16,303	8.0	2,780	18.8	957	19.2
1974	18,284	13.1	16,352	0.3	3,361	20.9	1,170	22.3
1975	21,210	16.0	19,841	21.3	4,110	22.3	1,290	10.3
1976	25,234	19.0	24,716	24.6	5,104	24.2	1,454	12.7
1977	29,737	17.8	29,538	19.5	6,105	19.6	1,685	15.9
1978	35,517	19.4	36,203	22.6	7,571	24.0	1,951	15.8
1979	43,203	21.6	44,113	21.8	9,223	21.8	2,148	10.1
1980	51,685	19.6	53,958	22.3	10,983	19.1	2,495	16.2
1981	61,514	19.0	58,889	9.1	12,358	12.5	2,972	19.1
1982	71,925	16.9	75,625	28.4	13,701	10.9	3,778	27.1
1983	84,801	17.9	92,336	22.1	15,842	15.6	4,043	7.0
1984	96,311	13.6	102,732	11.3	16,030	1.2	5,171	27.9
1985	110,381	14.6	125,306	22.0	19,609	22.3	6,045	16.9
1986	127,336	15.4	142,850	14.0	22,352	14.0	6,689	10.7
1987	143,562	12.7	149,860	4.9	23,447	4.9	7,782	16.3

(b.v.): book value

(m.v.): market value

Data Availability Announcements

Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant decrease from September 1987. The exceptions were durum wheat and oats which increased slightly. Deliveries for September 1987 and September 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1987
● Wheat (excluding durum)	1,745.1	2,415.9
● Durum wheat	242.2	241.8
● Total wheat	1,987.3	2,657.7
● Oats	86.6	28.6
● Barley	340.0	464.6
● Rye	19.9	33.3
● Flaxseed	55.3	68.7
● Canola	437.0	505.8
● Total	2,926.1	3,758.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Deliveries of Major Grains

August 1988

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant increase over August 1987. The most significant factor in this increase was the drought, which affected the major grain-growing areas during the summer. This subsequently increased grain prices and provided prairie farmers with a greater economic incentive to deliver their grain. Deliveries for August 1987 and August 1988 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1987
● Wheat (excluding durum)	1,387.2	82.7
● Durum wheat	334.2	6.2
● Total wheat	1,721.4	88.9
● Oats	46.7	8.9
● Barley	291.9	71.0
● Rye	29.4	26.7
● Flaxseed	24.2	20.7
● Canola	158.6	65.0
● Total	2,272.2	281.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The August 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1988. Catalogue number 32-001**
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1988. Catalogue number 46-002**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1988. Catalogue number 72-002**
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 22, 1988

Major Releases

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 1988	2
• Shipments, inventories and unfilled orders all hit new highs in September 1988. But despite recent increases in shipments, the inventories to shipments ratio is up slightly from record lows at the turn of the year.	
Building Permits, September 1988	5
• The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada rose 3.4% from August to reach \$2.8 billion.	
Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1988	7
• Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased by 0.7% from the preceding month's level.	
Non-residential Construction Output Price Index, Third Quarter 1988	9
• Prices of non-residential construction across Canada advanced 1.7% from the second quarter level.	

Data Availability Announcements

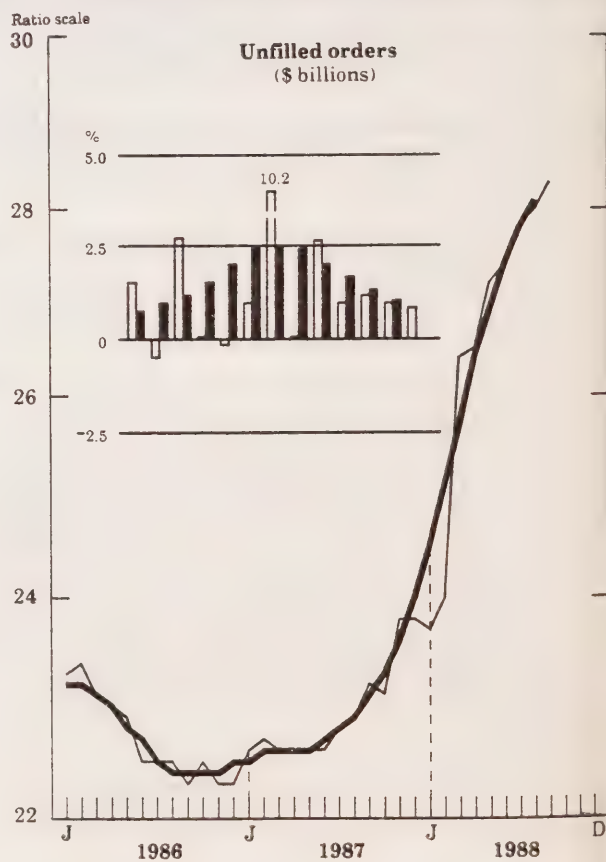
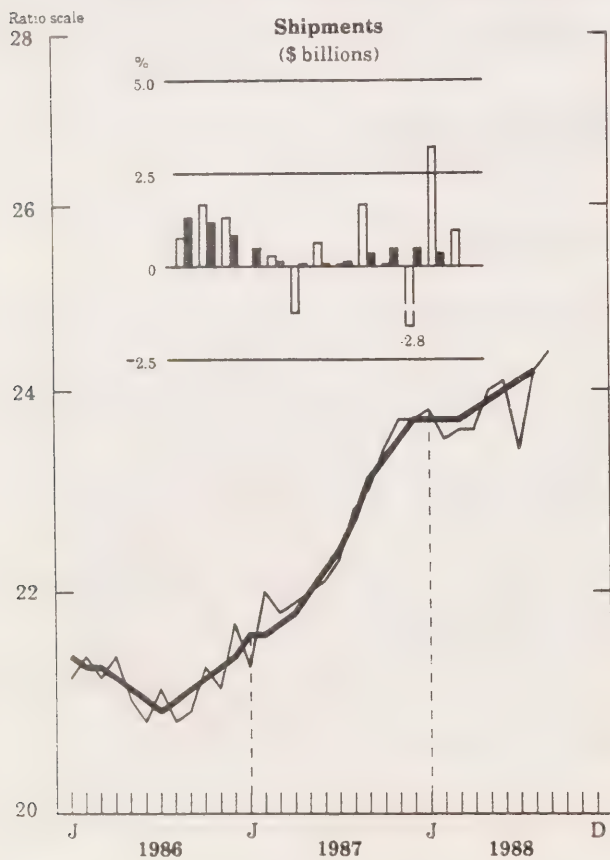
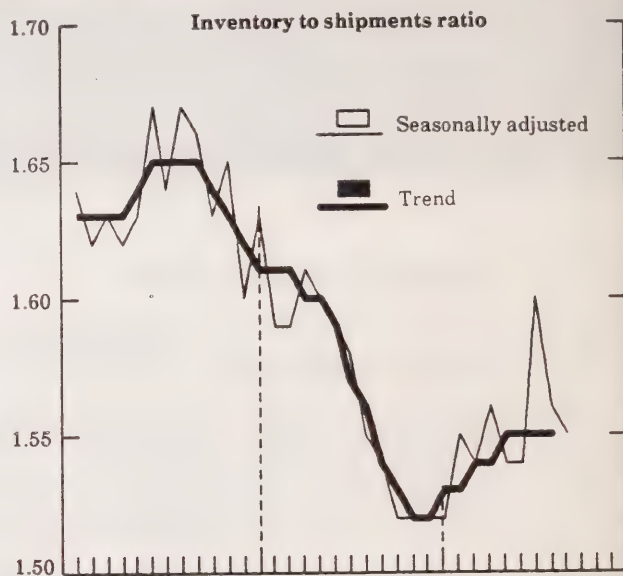
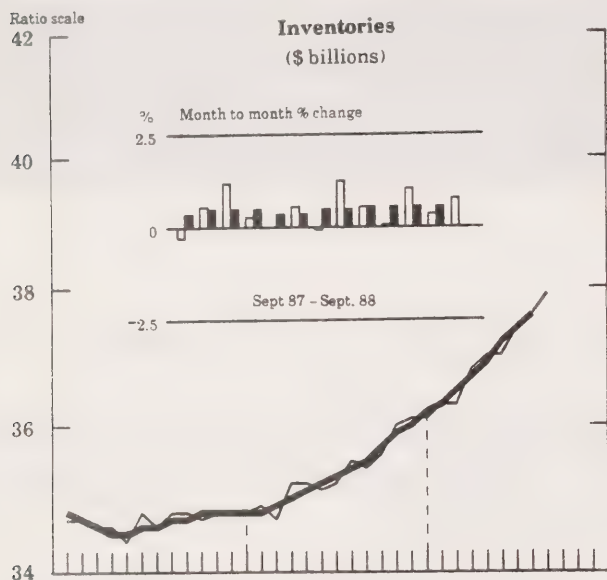
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Major Releases

Manufacturers' Inventories Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1988



Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

September 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments, inventories and unfilled orders all hit new highs in September 1988. But despite recent increases in shipments, the inventories to shipments ratio is up slightly from record lows at the turn of the year.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' September 1988 **shipments** increased 1.0% to \$24.4 billion, thus reaching a new high for a second consecutive month. With substantial increases in the last two months outweighing a drop in July, the short term trend has grown at close to 0.5% a month over the last four months; this contrasts with weaker growth at the beginning of the year. Transportation equipment, food, and chemical products industries were the major contributors to the September increase.
- September **inventories** of \$37.9 billion increased 0.8% from August, thus continuing to post new highs. The trend has also been increasing slightly faster in the last few months. Chemical products and primary metal industries were the major contributors to the September increase.
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** for September at 1.55:1 showed a slight decrease from the August level of 1.56:1. Despite the increases for shipments in August and September, the ratio remains higher than the low of 1.52:1 recorded from October 1987 to January 1988.
- **Unfilled orders** increased 0.9% in September to a level of \$28.3 billion. This is the second time in as many months that unfilled orders have surpassed the \$28 billion level. Increases have averaged 1.0% a month in the last four months.
- Following decreases in June and July, **new orders** increased for a second month in a row to reach \$24.7 billion, up 0.9%.

Trend. A seasonally adjusted series still shows the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend is a measure which depicts the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series. It is calculated by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in September 1988 were estimated at \$25.5 billion, 5.7% higher than the September 1987 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first nine months of 1988 were estimated at \$215.6 billion, 8.3% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1987.

(See table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

Note: Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

The September 1988 issue of Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (31-001, \$16.50/\$165) is available today. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

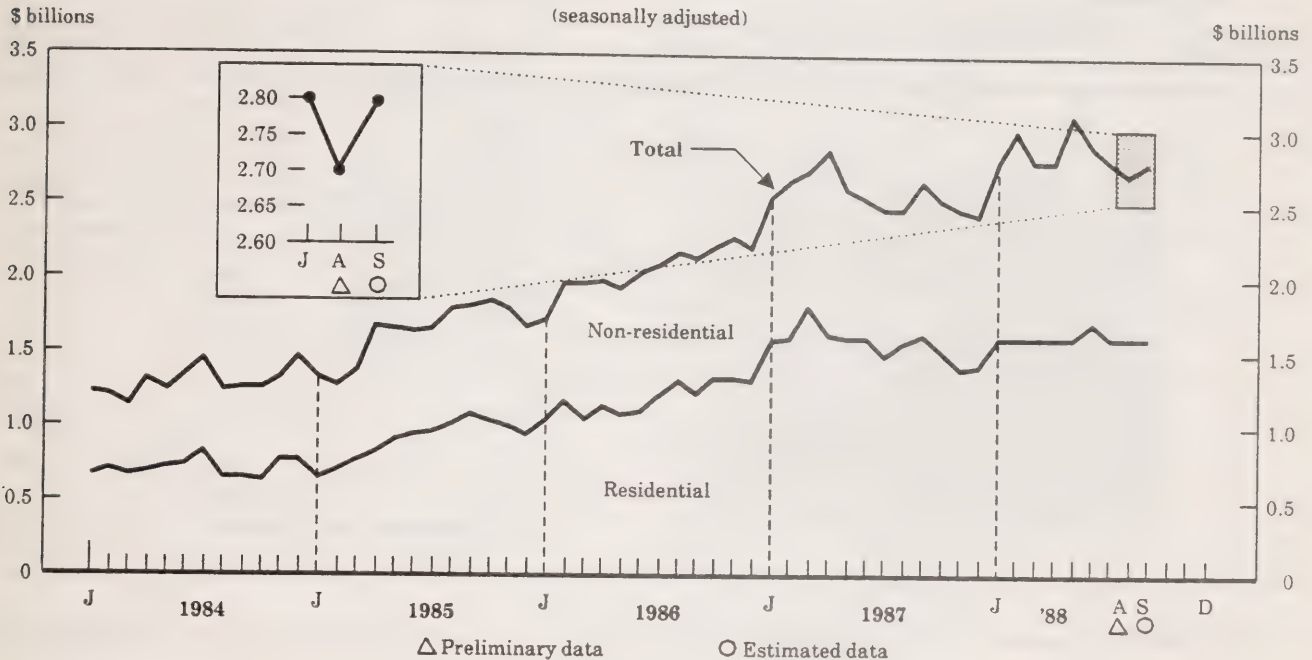
Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(millions of dollars)

	August 1987	Sept. 1987	June 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^r	August 1988 ^r	Sept. 1988 ^p
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation						
Shipments	22,803	22,989	24,051	23,385	24,165	24,396
New Orders	22,882	23,356	24,314	23,719	24,437	24,653
Unfilled Orders	22,879	23,245	27,441	27,776	28,048	28,304
Inventories	35,456	35,366	37,036	37,434	37,600	37,914
Ratio of Inventories to Shipments	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.60	1.56	1.55
Unadjusted						
Shipments	21,858	24,110	25,942	21,272	23,934	25,486
New Orders	22,010	24,362	26,089	21,470	24,277	25,634
Unfilled Orders	23,065	23,318	27,677	27,875	28,219	28,367
Inventories	35,340	35,013	36,984	37,104	37,449	37,506

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits

September 1988

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction filtered index)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in Canada in September increased 3.4% to \$2,794.5 million. This gain was entirely attributable to the non-residential sector which increased 11.4% to \$1,235.8 million; the residential sector declined 2.1% to \$1,558.7 million.

Residential sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits was down 2.1% in September to \$1,558.7 million compared to \$1,592.3 million in August.
- The single-family dwelling sector was responsible for this drop with a 5.4% decline to \$1,097.4 million; the multi-family dwelling sector gained 6.6% to \$461.3 million.

- The Atlantic provinces and Ontario were the only regions ones to register increases in the value of residential permits while all the other regions recorded decreases.

- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 219,700 units in September (116,200 single detached and 103,500 multiple dwellings), a 3.0% drop.

Non-residential sector

- Up 11.4% in September, non-residential building permits climbed to \$1,235.8 million compared to \$1,109.8 million in August.
- All components of the non-residential sector increased in September: the industrial sector showed a strong rise (+32.4%) to \$255.0 million, followed by the institutional sector (+18.8% to \$236.7 million) and the commercial sector (+3.7% to \$744.1 million).

(continued on page 6.)

Chart 2
Dwelling Units Authorized
in Canada

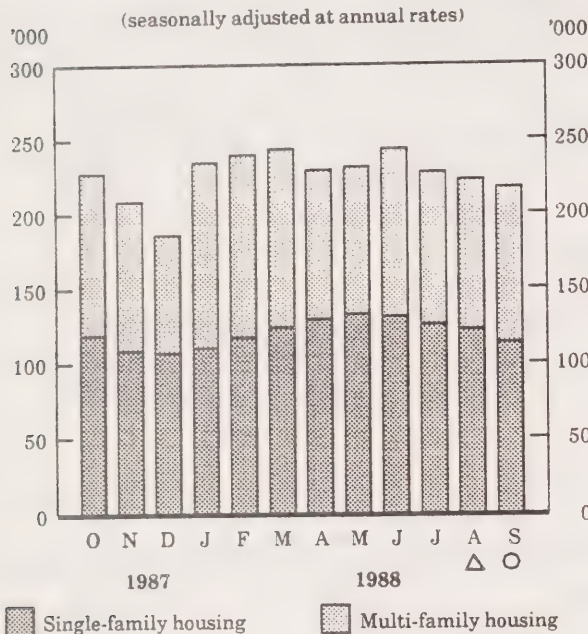
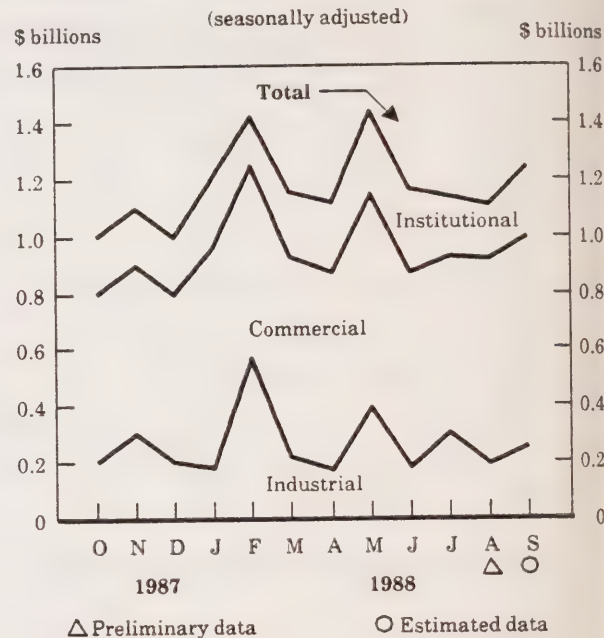


Chart 3
Value of Non-residential Permits Issued
in Canada



- As for the residential sector, the Atlantic region and Ontario were the only regions to register gains in the value of non-residential building permits in September.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects), as reflected by the filtered index of building permits, increased 0.6% in July to 135.2. Although the leading indicator is still positive, a slowdown in the growth has been observed since January due to both the residential and non-residential sectors.
- The filtered index of residential permits gained 0.4% to 151.0 in July and the non-residential filtered index was up 0.8% to 118.7.

Note to Users

The short-term trend as shown by the filtered index is an investment anticipator in the construction sector for the forthcoming months. It is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following stages: deflating (1981=100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) to produce a trend-cycle.

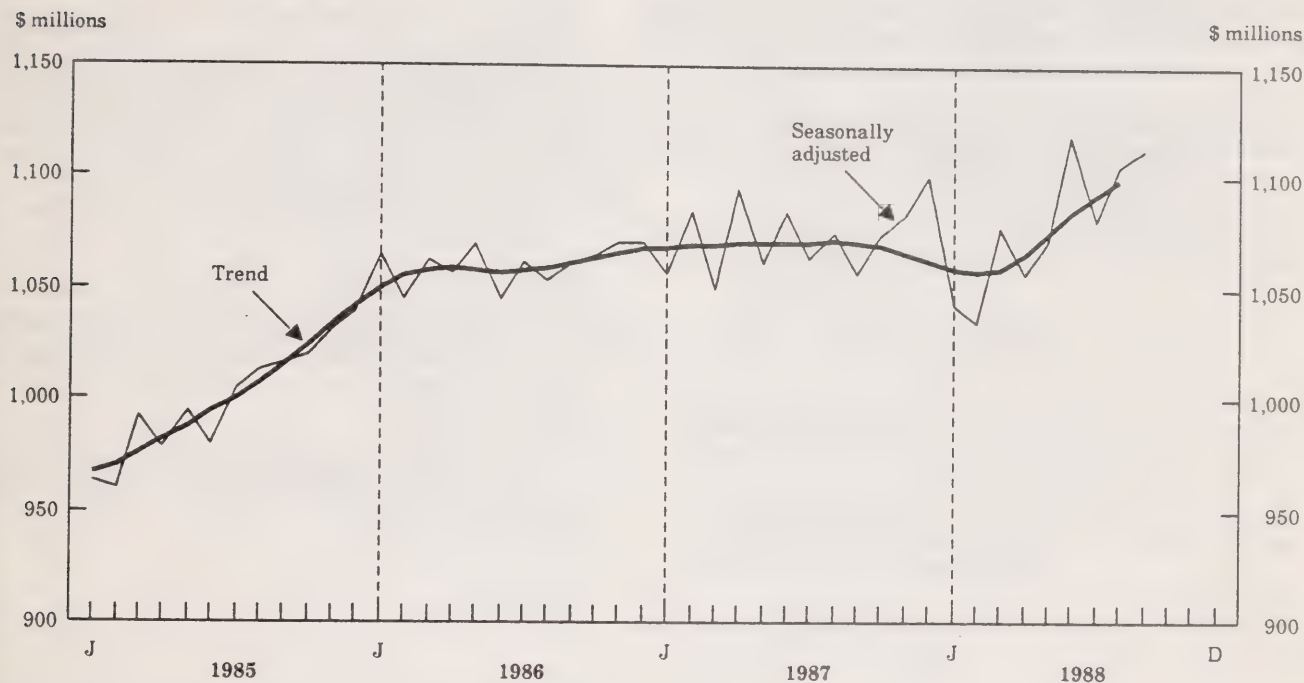
In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The August 1988 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1988



Department Store Sales and Stocks

September 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in September 1988 totalled \$1,113 million, an increase of 0.7% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,105 million.
- The increase in department store sales in September, the second consecutive monthly increase, extended the trend of generally rising sales observed since March 1988. Department store sales advanced by 1.6% in the third quarter compared to an increase of 2.9% in the second and to a decrease of 3.3% in the first quarter.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,714 million at the end of September 1988, an increase of 2.8% over the August 1988 revised value of \$4,585 million. This constitutes the second consecutive monthly increase.
- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.23:1 in September, an increase over the average ratio of 4.14:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,106 million in September 1988, up 7.5% over the revised September 1987 level of \$1,029 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first nine months of 1988 totalled \$8,529 million, an increase of 3.4% (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division) over the corresponding period in 1987.

(Continued on page 8)

- With the exception of Manitoba, which recorded a modest decrease of 0.2% from the corresponding month a year earlier, all provinces reported higher sales. Increases ranged from 13.2% in Newfoundland to 6.5% in British Columbia. Sales rose in nine of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed.
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$4,817 million, an increase of 1.2% over the level reached in September 1987.

Note to users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The September 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of February 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Non-residential Construction Output Price Index

Third Quarter 1988

Highlights

- Prices of non-residential construction across Canada rose 1.7% in the third quarter of 1988, maintaining the fairly uniform pace which has existed over the last 10 quarters. The index at 129.0 (based on 1981 = 100) showed an increase of 7.1% over the same quarter one year ago.
- Non-residential construction prices in Vancouver increased 2.6% from the second quarter. This jump is the largest since the fourth quarter of 1981.
- In Central Canada, the largest quarterly increase was registered by Ottawa at 2.4%, followed by Toronto at 1.8%.

- Prices for electrical work in Montreal showed little or no change, and, in some cases, declines from the previous quarter. This factor contributed greatly to the change for all non-residential construction in Montreal being relatively small at 0.8%.
- On an annual basis, increases ranged from 8.5% in Toronto to 2.4% in Halifax. Calgary registered an increase of 5.4% but there is some concern that the higher prices may be shortlived due to declines in the price of oil in the world market inducing a subsequent fall in demand for construction.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

The third quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction

Third Quarter 1988
(1981 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
Quarterly Indexes								
1987 Q3	122.8	132.9	130.3	144.0	93.7	95.0	110.1	120.5
1987 Q4	123.6	133.7	131.3	145.9	95.0	95.6	111.4	121.8
1988 Q1	124.3	135.5	133.0	149.0	96.4	95.8	113.3	123.9
1988 Q2	125.0	138.0	136.5 ^r	153.4	97.6 ^r	95.9	114.1	126.8
1988 Q3	125.7	139.1	139.8	156.2	98.8	97.4	117.1	129.0
Percentage Change								
Q1'88/Q4'87	0.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	1.7
Q2'88/Q1'88	0.6	1.8	2.6	3.0	1.2 ^r	0.1	0.7	2.3
Q3'88/Q2'88	0.6	0.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.7
Q3'88/Q3'87	2.4	4.7	7.3	8.5	5.4	2.5	6.4	7.1

^r Revised.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending November 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 7.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.8% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending November 7, 1988	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 237 087	220 871 082
% change from previous year	-3.5	4.8
Cars	75,820	3,190,014
% change from previous year	-2.8	2.5
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	279 486	11 647 736
% change from previous year	-6.0	7.0
Cars	9,436	393,591
% change from previous year	-7.2	1.3

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

September 1988

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$71.5 million in September 1988. Operating revenues of \$660.5 million were down \$15.6 million from the September 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 6.7% from September 1987. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 4.0% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 7.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1988 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is to be released the first week of December.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Telephone Statistics

September 1988

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$963.8 million in September 1988, up 3.1% from September 1987.

Operating expenses were \$704.4 million, an increase of 7.9% over September 1987. Net operating revenue was \$259.4 million, a decrease of 8.0% from September 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1988 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled for release the week of December 5. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1988

Highlights

- The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 138.4 in the third quarter of 1988, up 1.2% from the revised second quarter level of 136.8.
- Increases of 1.3% in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component and 1.5% in the buildings component were dampened by more modest increases of 0.7% for field erection (mainly construction labour) and 0.8% for the engineering, design and administration component.
- Within the machinery and equipment component, larger than average increases in the quarter were posted by process machinery at 2.5%, piping, valves and fittings at 1.9% and structural support, paint and insulation at 1.4%. The first two categories reflect the continuing impact of higher prices for equipment and materials containing stainless steel. The third category reflects generally higher prices for other steel construction materials such as fabricated structural shapes and concrete re-bar.
- Comparing the third quarters of 1988 and 1987, the total index rose 5.7%, the highest 12-month rate of change for this index since the first quarter of 1983. For the components, annual rates were 7.4% for buildings, 7.3% for machinery and equipment, 3.3% for engineering, design and administration and 1.5% for field erection. This last component was influenced by a -3.6% movement in the construction machinery and equipment category for which there is a high import content and therefore reflects the impact of a stronger Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar compared to the same quarter in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1988

Highlights

- The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 136.7 in the third quarter of 1988, up 1.0% from the revised second quarter level of 135.4.
- Increases of 1.0% in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component and 1.5% in the buildings component were moderated by more modest increases of 0.7% for construction labour, 0.7% for construction indirects, and 0.8% for engineering, design and administration.
- Within the machinery and equipment component, larger than average increases in the quarter were posted by piping, valves and fittings at 2.2%, process machinery at 1.4% and structural support, paint and insulation at 1.4%. The first two categories reflect the continuing impact of higher prices for equipment and materials containing stainless steel. The third category reflects generally higher prices for other steel construction materials such as fabricated structural shapes and concrete re-bar.
- Comparing the third quarters of 1988 and 1987, the total index rose 4.8%, the highest 12-month rate of change for this index since the fourth quarter of 1982. For components, the annual rates were 7.4% for buildings, 6.0% for machinery and equipment, 3.4% for engineering, design and administration, 2.9% for construction labour, and 1.9% for construction indirects. This last component was influenced by a -3.6% movement in the construction machinery and equipment category for which there is a high import content, and therefore reflects the impact of a stronger Canadian dollar.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Mineral Wool

October 1988

Manufacturers shipped 4 763 477 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1988, up 2.7% from the 4 636 383 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 21.8% from the 3 911 646 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1988 totalled 33 259 574 square metres, a decrease of 6.6% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October 1988 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

August 1988

Total exports of Canada's six major grains were down 18% from August 1987. The most significant change was a 78% decrease in barley exports.

	1988	1987
	(tonnes)	
● Wheat (excluding durum)	1 347.7	1 496.0
● Durum wheat	184.8	60.0
● Total wheat	1 532.5	1 556.0
● Oats	28.0	15.5
● Barley	93.1	418.7
● Rye	10.2	15.0
● Flaxseed	37.5	68.2
● Canola	137.6	160.7
● Total	1 838.9	2 234.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The August 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 1988. Catalogue number 31-001**
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1988. Catalogue number 32-001**
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 23, 1988

Major Release

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, Third Quarter 1988	2
• Price indexes for new machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industries went up by 0.4% from the previous quarter, but year-over-year showed a drop of 0.4%.	

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Release

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1988

- The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1971 = 100, MEPI) reached a preliminary level of 307.3 in the third quarter of 1988, up 0.4% from its revised second quarter level. The domestic price component rose 0.8% in the latest quarter, while the more heavily-weighted imported goods component showed no change.
- For the fifth consecutive quarter, the total index showed a year-over-year decline. Prices for domestically produced machinery and equipment rose 2.9%, but imported goods declined 3.4% under the influence of a strong Canadian dollar which, for the seventh consecutive quarter, gained against the U.S. dollar.

- At the industry division level, the most significant third quarter increase was 0.7% in the manufacturing sector index, influenced mainly by domestic prices which rose 1.5%. On a year-over-year basis, the agriculture industry had the largest rise at 4.5%, the result of increases of 7.3% in domestic prices and 3.4% in imported prices. The largest offsetting decreases on a year-over-year basis occurred in construction (-1.9%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.4%), with lower import prices of 4.2% and 5.0% respectively.

(See table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
(1971 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	3 rd Q. 1988 *	2 nd Q. 1988 *	Percent Change	
				3 rd Q.1988/ 2 nd Q. 1988	3 rd Q.1988/ 3 rd Q. 1987
Machinery and Equipment Price Index:	100.0	307.3	306.1	0.4	-0.4
SIC Divisions:					
1. Agriculture	10.3	305.2	304.5	0.2	4.5
2. Forestry	0.7	304.3	322.9	0.4	-0.6
3. Fishing	0.6	335.9	333.0	0.9	1.8
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.5	352.2	352.2	0.1	-1.4
5. Manufacturing	30.4	339.6	337.3	0.7	-0.9
6. Construction	4.1	289.4	288.3	0.4	-1.9
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.5	296.8	295.6	0.4	-0.8
8. Trade	4.8	280.0	280.2	0.1	-1.0
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	247.9	247.3	0.2	0.2
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	9.4	239.1	238.8	0.1	-1.1
11. Public Administration	6.2	294.3	294.6	-0.1	-1.3

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).

Data Availability Announcements

Chain Store Stocks

September 1988

Highlights

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,740 million at the end of September 1988, an increase of 3.9% over the level reached in September 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 0.97:1 in September 1988, down significantly compared to the ratio of 1.15:1 observed a year earlier but up compared to the average ratio of 0.91:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The September 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information concerning this release contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

September 1988

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 085 500 cubic metres (1,307.6 million board feet) of lumber and ties in September 1988, a decrease of 2.2% from the 3 155 000 cubic metres (1,337.0 million board feet) produced in September 1987.

January to September 1988 production was 27 903 700 cubic metres (11,824.9 million board feet), a decrease of 0.4% from the 28 012 400 cubic metres (11,871.0 million board feet) produced over the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.50/\$65.00) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

September 1988

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1988 are now available. The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, \$4.50/\$45.00) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

September 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for September 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The September 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Product**,
September 1988. Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 24, 1988

Major Release

Wholesale Trade, September 1988	2
• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 5.0% over September 1987.	

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances, October 1988	4
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1988	4
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Third Quarter 1988	5
Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 19, 1988	5
Railway Transport in Canada: Commodity Statistics, 1987	5

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Major Release

Wholesale Trade

September 1988

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for September 1988 were 5.0% above those of September 1987. In the first nine months of 1988, cumulative sales were up 10.1% compared to the corresponding period in 1987.
- In September 1988, all major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over a year earlier, except wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-27.5%) and wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (-2.2%). The three largest trade groups recorded increases over September 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+10.2%), "other wholesalers" (+7.6%) and wholesalers of food (+7.8%).

- Wholesale trade increases between September 1987 and September 1988 were registered in four out of five regions. Quebec had the highest increase at 10.2% while a decrease of 2.5% was recorded in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in September 1988 were 9.5% higher than those reported in September 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of September 1988 stood at 1.36:1, up from 1.30:1 in the corresponding month of 1987.

(see table on page 3)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The September 1988 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for September 1988/1987

Major Trade Groups -Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	August 1988/87 ^r	Sept. 1988/87 ^p	Jan./Sept. 1988/87 ^p	August 1988/87 ^r	Sept. 1988/87 ^p	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988 ^p
Total all trades	12.9	5.0	10.1	11.1	9.5	1.30	1.36
Food	13.5	7.8	5.0	1.1	2.6	0.67	0.64
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	4.9	1.8	2.9	-13.0	-12.4	0.89	0.77
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	13.3	3.9	5.4	11.1	12.8	1.56	1.69
Motor vehicles and accessories	3.6	-2.2	1.4	-1.9	-2.7	1.76	1.75
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-18.1	-27.5	-6.6	-4.6	-4.9	2.43	3.19
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	20.5	10.2	18.2	13.7	12.4	1.35	1.38
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	18.2	9.2	16.5	28.3	25.3	1.40	1.61
Lumber and building materials	7.3	3.3	7.6	26.4	22.7	1.12	1.33
Other wholesalers ²	18.8	7.6	14.8	19.7	15.5	1.32	1.41
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	7.3	5.1	9.7	12.3	11.6	1.28	1.35
Quebec	14.6	10.2	12.6	19.8	14.1	1.25	1.30
Ontario	15.3	6.0	9.6	10.0	9.6	1.29	1.33
Prairie provinces	4.4	-2.5	8.6	6.2	6.9	1.59	1.75
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	14.2	0.8	8.6	4.2	3.5	1.10	1.13

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Data Availability Announcements

Major Appliances

October 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 237,100 units in October 1988, down 6.9% from 254,557 units in September 1988 and down 11.0% from the 266,384 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Year-to-date domestic sales to October 1988 amounted to 2,280,184^r (revised figure) units compared to 1,997,248 units for the same period of 1987, or a 14.2% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The October 1988 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1988

Production of process cheese in October 1988 totalled 6 415 983 kilograms, a decrease of 34.2% (revised figure) from September 1988 but an increase of 18.4% from October 1987. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 64 080 827 kilograms (revised figure), compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 62 909 173 kilograms (revised figure).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 435 095 kilograms, an increase of 13.6% (revised figure) from September 1988 and an increase of 6.8% from October 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 125 319 kilograms (revised figure), compared to the 4 305 923 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The October 1988 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

Third Quarter 1988

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the third quarter of 1988 are now available.

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa (32-025, \$6.25/\$25) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

For further detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 19, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 19, 1988 totalled 330 410 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 327 557 tonnes and up 41.6% from the year-earlier level of 233 325 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 13 126 493 tonnes, an increase of 1.2% from 12 971 811 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Railway Transport in Canada: Commodity Statistics

1987

Highlights

- Revenue freight carried by railways in Canada reached 290.8 million tonnes during 1987, a 4% increase over 1986; receipts from Canadian connections accounted for about 10% of the total.
- Freight received from U.S. rail connections totalled 12.9 million tonnes, down some 4% from 1986; about 27% of this freight tonnage was in transit to other U.S. points.
- British Columbia traffic accounted for one-fifth of all tonnage loaded, while Ontario represented 18% of the total; Quebec and Alberta each registered shares of about 15%.
- Freight unloaded in British Columbia represented almost a third of the total, at 31%; another 27% of the freight was discharged in Ontario while Quebec accounted for 24%.
- The three leading commodities transported were coal (39.1 million tonnes), iron ore and concentrates (36.1 million tonnes) and wheat (27.7 million tonnes). Together, they accounted for slightly more than 39% of the total tonnage carried, up one percentage point from the corresponding share registered in 1986.

Railway Transport in Canada (52-211, \$42.50) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Surface and Marine Transport Section (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Publications Released

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1988.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, August 1988. Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1988. Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1988.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 25, 1988

Major Releases

Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1988	3
• Farm cash receipts were 5% higher than for the same period last year.	
Net Farm Income, 1987	6
• Realized net farm income rose 14% from 1986 to \$4.8 billion.	
Farm Debt Outstanding, December 31, 1987	9
• Farm debt outstanding decreased 1.6% in 1987 to \$22.7 billion.	

(continued on page 2)

System of National Accounts Release Scheduled for November 30

On November 30, the third quarter 1988 estimates for the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, for the Canadian Balance of International Payments and for Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry will be released.

Following the normal practice, third quarter 1988 estimates for the Financial Flow Accounts will be released one week later, during the week of December 5.

1986 Census – 20% Data Profiles

Census Divisions and Subdivisions

Detailed socio-economic data from the 1986 Census are now available in profile form for the provinces and for census divisions and subdivisions. These profiles contain information collected from one in five Canadian households. They can be obtained on computer tapes as well as on diskettes.

Profiles provide a statistical overview of particular geographic areas, touching on a wide selection of census variables but providing a limited amount of detail for each variable. They are designed to yield quick answers to the basic information requirements of the majority of Census data users. Profiles can be used with geographic and cartographic computer files – also available from Statistics Canada – in detailed analyses for such purposes as market research and the planning of community services.

See page 10 of today's *Daily* for information on content and prices.



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1986 Census of Manufactures:	
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Concrete Pipe Industry	12
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13

Regional Reference Centres

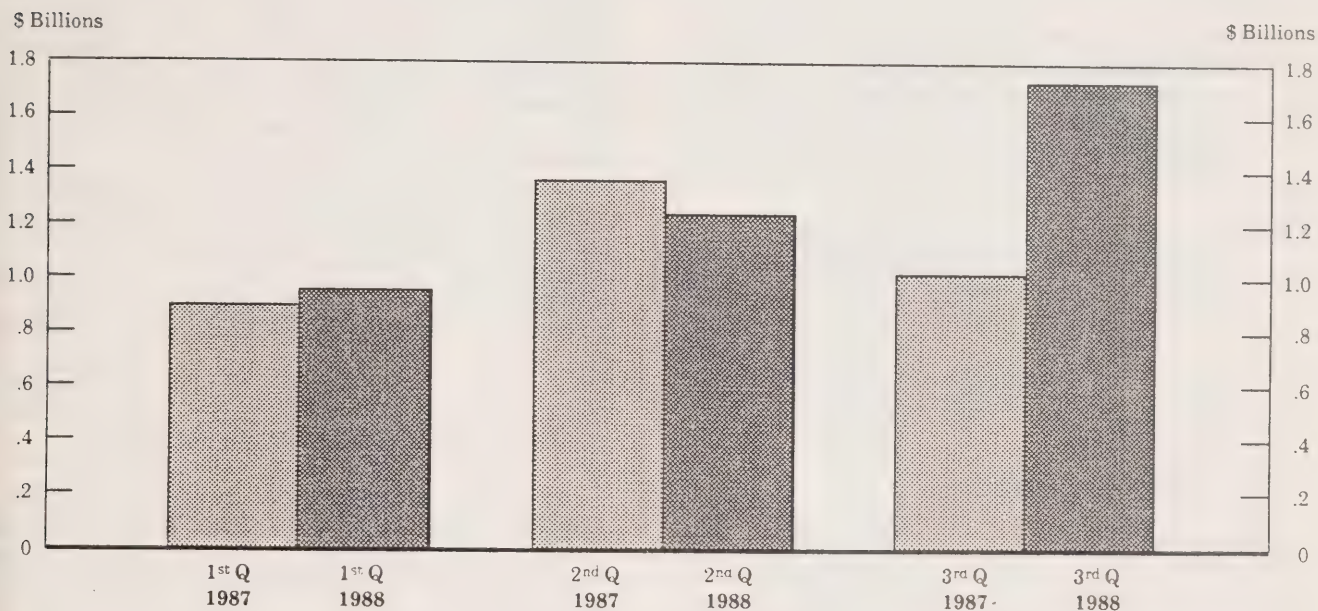
14

Major Release Dates: November 28 - December 2

15

Major Releases

Grain and Oilseed Cash Receipts



Note: Grains and oilseeds include: wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn, soybeans and Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-September 1988

Farm cash receipts for January to September 1988 were \$16.0 billion, up 5% from the revised 1987 level of \$15.2 billion. Improved crop receipts and higher direct program payments were responsible for the increase.

Highlights

Crops

Crops receipts rose 8% in the first nine months of 1988 to \$6.5 billion. Drought in the Prairies, Ontario and the mid-western United States affected grain and oilseed production, and as a result prices for most grains and oilseeds have increased.

- Oilseed receipts increased 41% from the same period in 1987 due to higher prices. Drought in

Ontario, and the mid-western United States contributed to reduced soybean production in 1988. Consequently, oilseed prices have risen sharply since May 1988 and in September were 71% above those a year earlier.

- Corn receipts rose 26% on the strength of a 20% increase in prices.
- Wheat and barley receipts are now slightly above last year's levels after having fallen 33% by June. Prices have increased substantially and are responsible for the increase.
- Canadian Wheat Board payments for the first nine months of 1988 reached \$281 million compared to \$51 million for the same period in 1987. Most of the increase was attributed to an adjustment payment on 1987-88 initial grain prices paid in May.

(continued on page 4)

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts were virtually unchanged at \$7.9 billion as a sharp drop in hog receipts was offset by higher receipts for other livestock.

- Hog receipts declined 16% to \$1.4 billion as a 22% drop in prices more than offset higher marketings. Quarterly hog prices have been trending down since October 1987 in response to higher slaughter levels in both Canada and the United States.
- Dairy product receipts rose 6% to \$2.3 billion. Higher prices and marketings for both fluid and industrial milk were responsible for the increase.
- Cattle and calf receipts increased 6% to \$2.9 billion mainly on the strength of higher marketings.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose 11% to \$2.5 billion. Over 90% of the increase was due to payments made under the 1987 Special Canadian Grains Program, the Agricultural Stabilization Act and provincial stabilization programs.

- Payments made under the 1987 Special Grains Program during the first three quarters of 1988 totalled \$1.1 billion, compared to \$966 million last year.
- Agriculture Stabilization Act payments reached \$206 million on the strength of payments made on corn, potatoes, wheat and various tripartite plans.
- Payments made under provincial stabilization programs rose to \$71 million from \$14 million in 1987.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture Economic Statistics* (21-603). The next issue (supplement 2) will be released in January 1989.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3417-3427.

The January-September 1988 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$10/\$40) is scheduled for release on December 5. See "How to Order Publications". This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system.

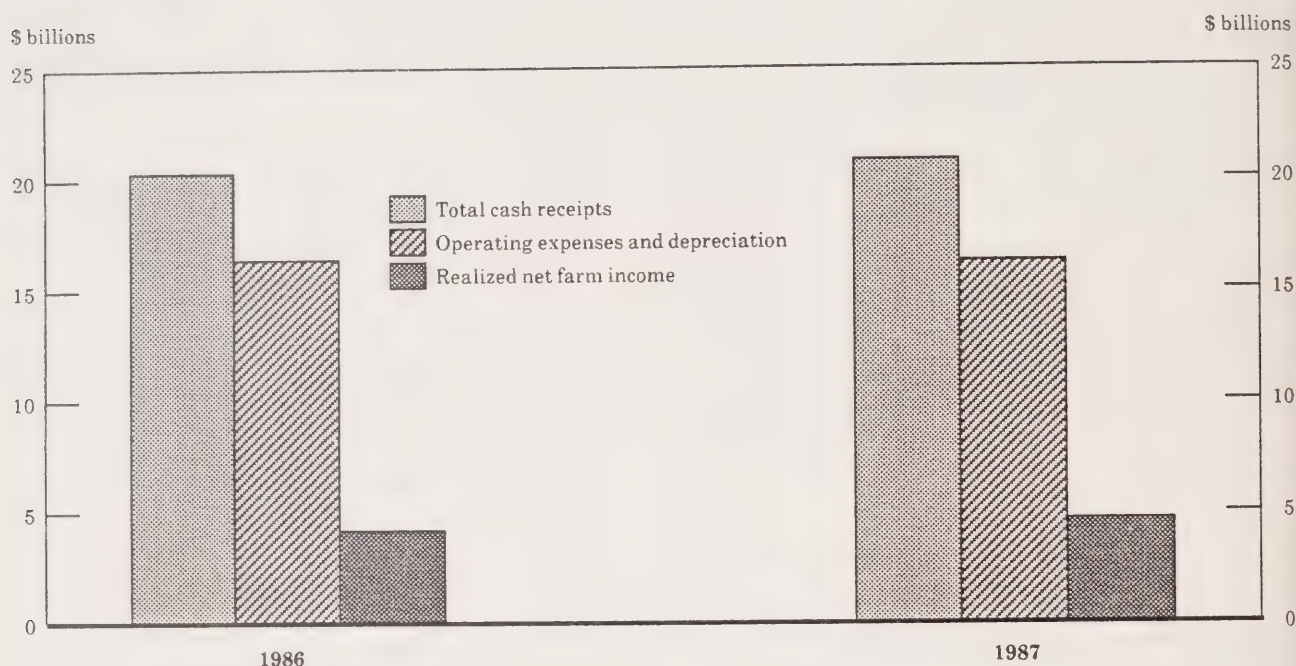
For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Gail-ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-September

	1987	1988	% change 1988/1987
(Millions of Dollars)			
Newfoundland	39.2	40.0	2.2
Prince Edward Island	155.2	142.9	-7.9
Nova Scotia	216.3	213.9	-1.1
New Brunswick	182.1	177.7	-2.4
Quebec	2,328.8	2,416.7	3.8
Ontario	4,017.5	4,191.3	4.3
Manitoba	1,488.9	1,483.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	3,134.6	3,331.7	6.3
Alberta	2,916.2	3,256.0	11.7
British Columbia	751.5	777.5	3.5
Canada	15,230.1	16,031.3	5.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Total Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1986 and 1987



Net Farm Income

1987

Realized net farm income increased 14% in 1987 to reach \$4.8 billion. Higher farm cash receipts combined with lower operating expenses and depreciation charges were responsible for the increase. Total net farm income, which takes into account the value of inventory change, dropped 6% to \$4.5 billion in 1987.

- Farm cash receipts were up 2%, led by higher direct program payments and increased livestock and animal product receipts.
- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges dropped 1%.
- The value of inventory change was -\$279 million, due to lower farm inventories of cereal and oilseed crops.

Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts were up 2% in 1987 and reached \$20.8 billion. The increase was due to higher direct program payments and livestock and animal product receipts. Crop receipts dropped 6% from the previous year.

- Direct program payments made under various programs were up \$927 million from the previous year and reached a record level of \$3.2 billion in 1987. Payments made under the 1986 Special Canadian Grains Program and the Western Grain Stabilization Program were mainly responsible for the increase.
- Livestock and animal product receipts rose 3% to \$10.5 billion. Higher receipts for cattle and calves were responsible for over half of the increase. Dairy receipts rose to \$2.9 billion as a result of higher marketings of fluid and industrial milk. Prices for industrial milk were also up 3%.

(continued on page 7)

- Crop receipts fell for the third consecutive year and stood at \$8.8 billion, \$1 billion below the record set in 1984. The decline was attributable to a drop in cereal and oilseed receipts, crop insurance payments and tobacco receipts. Despite higher marketings, price declines for all major grains resulted in lower cereal and oilseed receipts. Crop insurance payments were lower as crop yields returned to more normal levels. Tobacco receipts dropped 43% to \$259 million reflecting both a smaller crop and a return to the usual marketing pattern.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were \$16.3 billion in 1987, down 1% from 1986.

- Among the expense categories which decreased were farm rent, feed, interest, fertilizer, and depreciation. Lower prices for most grain crops led to a 14% drop in farm land rent expenses and also contributed to lower feed expenses. Fertilizer expenditures declined 6%.
- Among the expense categories which increased were livestock purchases, wages and machinery operating expenses. Livestock purchase expenses were up 28% in 1987 as a result of both increased interprovincial sales and higher prices for cattle and calves. An increase in machinery repair expenses led to a 2% increase in machinery operating expenses. Expenditures on wages increased by 3% for the year.

Value of Inventory Change

The value of inventory change was -\$279 million in 1987 compared to +\$600 million in the previous year. Increases in the number of livestock on farms did not offset the decline in crop inventories.

- The value of inventory change for crops was -\$452 million as stocks on farms were reduced for most cereal and oilseed crops. A smaller grain crop combined with higher marketings resulted in lower year-end farm stocks. Wheat was primarily responsible for the lower value of inventory change in 1987.

- The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was positive for the first time in six years at \$132 million. An 8% increase in hog numbers contributed +\$69 million to the value of inventory change for livestock and poultry. The other major contributor was poultry, adding +\$23 million to this total.

Note to Users

Farm operating expenses for 1986 and 1987 have been revised to align with the results of the 1986 Census of Agriculture. The impact of the revision on total operating expenses is about 4%. The major expense items which were most affected were wages, 16%, and feed, 7%. Farm net income estimates for 1986 and 1987 were also affected as a result of these changes.

Users should note that there are breaks in the expenses and net income series between 1985 and 1986. Comparisons between the two years will not be valid until revised estimates for earlier years are released in the spring of 1989. In the interim, users wishing to make historical comparisons should contact the Expenses Unit, Agriculture Division, for technical advice on linking the current and historical series.

Realized net farm income is equal to farm cash receipts (including supplementary payments), plus income-in-kind, less operating expenses and depreciation charges. A 1% change in either cash receipts or expenses results in a 4% to 5% change in realized net farm income.

(see table on page 8)

Revised estimates for 1987 and 1986 are available on CANSIM: matrices 155, 159, 162-172, 208-217, 220, 225, 229-235, 238, 244 and 263-272.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603, series 88-002, \$10/\$60) is scheduled for release in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Mark Elward (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

1987 and 1986

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
(Millions of dollars)											
1987											
Farm cash receipts	52.7	210.1	292.3	246.2	3,185.3	5,361.7	1,918.0	3,827.8	3,694.0	1,060.1	19,848.2
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.3	6.6	3.5	59.3	59.5	19.8	38.9	33.9	19.1	243.6
Supplementary payments	0.0	3.8	1.1	0.9	32.4	110.7	155.8	414.8	274.9	5.6	999.9
Realized gross income	53.3	216.3	300.0	250.6	3,276.9	5,531.9	2,093.5	4,281.5	4,002.8	1,084.7	21,091.7
Expenses and depreciation charges	39.7	161.1	216.6	190.3	2,397.0	4,182.1	1,611.9	3,310.6	3,267.6	911.9	16,288.7
Realized net income	13.6	55.2	83.4	60.3	879.9	1,349.8	481.6	970.9	735.2	172.9	4,803.0
Value of inventory change	1.3	-5.6	-3.2	9.6	-3.1	-18.4	-94.7	-151.1	-21.7	8.1	-279.0
Total gross income	54.6	210.7	296.8	260.3	3,273.8	5,513.5	1,998.8	4,130.4	3,981.1	1,092.8	20,812.7
Total net income	14.8	49.7	80.2	70.0	876.8	1,331.4	386.9	819.8	713.5	181.0	4,524.0
1986											
Farm cash receipts	46.3	182.7	266.5	222.9	3,204.0	5,448.9	2,076.0	4,010.9	3,570.1	1,060.4	20,088.8
Income-in-kind	0.6	2.4	6.3	3.5	62.1	62.9	18.8	42.4	33.8	19.3	252.2
Supplementary payments	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	6.0	129.6	223.7	8.3	374.3
Realized gross income	46.9	190.8	272.8	226.4	3,266.2	5,512.6	2,100.9	4,183.0	3,827.7	1,088.0	20,715.2
Expenses and depreciation charges	38.9	160.2	215.3	185.0	2,337.1	4,274.4	1,646.6	3,415.9	3,297.8	913.4	16,484.6
Realized net income	8.0	30.6	57.6	41.4	929.0	1,238.2	454.3	767.0	529.9	174.6	4,230.6
Value of inventory change	0.3	-4.4	-1.7	-16.2	-31.2	-327.1	-97.3	594.1	474.1	9.7	600.3
Total gross income	47.3	186.4	271.1	210.2	3,234.9	5,185.5	2,003.6	4,777.1	4,301.8	1,097.6	21,315.5
Total net income	8.3	26.3	55.8	25.1	897.8	911.1	357.1	1,361.2	1,004.0	184.2	4,830.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1987

Debt owed by Canadian farmers totalled \$22.7 billion at December 31, 1987, down 1.6% from the previous year. Although the decline was modest, it represents the first year in which farm debt has declined since the inception of the series in 1971. The fall in debt coincided with a 14% increase in realized net income, which reached a level of \$4.8 billion in 1987.

Other highlights include:

- Despite the decrease seen in 1987, farm debt remains 43% higher than in 1980. During the same period, the value of farm capital fell by 11% to \$104 billion.

- Chartered banks continued to hold the largest share of farm debt even though debt outstanding to banks fell by 4% in 1987.
- Both mortgage and non-mortgage debt declined in 1987.

These estimates are available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics -Supplement II (21-603, series 88-002, \$10/\$60) is scheduled for release in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Mark Elward, Agriculture Division (613-951-2445).

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31, Classified by Lender

	1980	1986	1987	% change 1987/1986
	(\$ millions)			
Chartered Banks	7,199	9,018	8,680	-3.7%
Federal Government Agencies	3,446	4,645	4,552	-2.0%
Provincial Government Agencies	1,361	3,883	3,865	-0.5%
Credit Unions	1,422	2,505	2,537	1.3%
Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies	111	95	95	0.0%
Private Individuals and Others	2,338	2,950	2,986	1.2%
Total	15,877	23,096	22,715	-1.6%

Data Availability Announcements

1986 Census – 20% Data Profiles

Census profiles are now available for the provinces and for census divisions and subdivisions.

These profiles contain data extracted from the long questionnaire completed by a 20% sample of households. They complement the basic demographic data collected from all Canadian households which were released in December 1987.

Prices for tape output of these profiles range from \$520 for the Yukon to \$3,505 for all of Canada; prices for diskette output range from \$240 for the Yukon to \$4,895 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for special groupings of selected divisions and subdivisions can be provided upon request.

Content of Profiles

- Population 1986 (2)
- Home language (11)
- Official language (4)
- Ethnic origin (10)
- Citizenship (2)
- Place of birth (10)
- Period of immigration (6)
- Age at immigration (3)
- Mobility status (9)
- Highest level of schooling (9)
- Major field of study and sex (24)
- Labour force activity and sex (21)
- Industry divisions (11)
- Occupation major groups and sex (28)
- Class of worker and sex (6)
- Dwelling characteristics (13)
- Household characteristics (8)
- Individual income and sex (30)
- Composition of individual income (4)
- Employment income by sex and work activity (12)
- Family income (14)
- Incidence of low income (9)
- Household income (14)

The figures between parentheses indicate the number of categories for each characteristic.

For further information, please contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 14) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.7% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 0.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1988	Year to date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	4 816 613	225 687 695
% change from previous year	-7.7	4.5
Cars	70,008	3,260,022
% change from previous year	-8.3	2.3
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	265 729	11 913 465
% change from previous year	0.9	6.9
Cars	9,107	402,698
% change from previous year	0.5	1.3

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

October 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.1 million tonnes in October 1988, a decrease of 5.3% from the October 1987 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date increased 5.2% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections rose 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1988 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) is to be released the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

October 1988

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 185 091 thousand square metres in October 1988, a decrease of 2.6% from the 189 966 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1988 domestic shipments totalled 1 907 787 thousand square metres, up 3.4% from the 1 845 030 thousand square metres for the same period in 1987.

The October 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Construction and Mining Machinery and Material Handling Equipment Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the construction and mining machinery and material handling equipment industry (SIC 3192) totalled \$2,728.9 million, up 7.9% from \$2,528.9 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5544.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-250B 3192, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other motor vehicle accessories, parts and assemblies industry (SIC 3259) totalled \$3,246.5 million, down 3.0% from \$3,348.4 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5562.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (42-251B 3259, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Concrete Pipe Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled \$211.2 million, up 11.1% from \$190.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6852.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3541, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Paper and Allied Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for paper and allied product industries (major group 27) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 36-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Other Manufactured Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other manufactured products industry (SIC 3999) totalled \$933.1 million, up 12.1% from \$832.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6897.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (47-250B 3999, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Statistics Canada Catalogue Supplement, 1988.**
Catalogue number 11-204E

✓ **Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries – Other Commercial Printing Industries, 1986**
Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 36-251B 2819
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries – Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry, 1986**
Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 36-251B 2821
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products – Major Appliance Industry (Electric and Non- electric), 1986**
Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3321
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Lighting Fixture Industry, 1986**
Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3331
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries, 1986**
Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3379
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
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Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

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Statistics Canada
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Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
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Local calls: 951-8116
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Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

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Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0
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residents.

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6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4
Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6
Local calls: 780-5405
Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

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2nd Floor
Hys Centre
11010 – 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5
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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
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Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Room 245
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Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3C1
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Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

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Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Major Release Dates: November 28 – December 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
November		
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1988
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1988
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Third Quarter 1988
30	Canadian Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1988
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1988
30	Security Transactions with Non-residents	September 1988
30	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1988
30	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1988
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1988
30	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1988
 December		
2	Labour Force Survey	November 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 28, 1988

Major Releases

Television Viewing in Canada, Fall 1987

3

- Canadians spend an average of 23.7 hours per week watching television. Canadian programs make up 62% of francophone viewing and 26% of anglophone viewing.

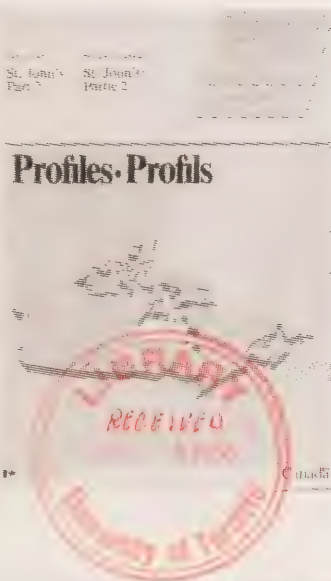
Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1988

5

- Average weekly earnings were estimated at \$468.28 – up 4.7% from a year earlier.

(continued on page 2)

Profiles – Census Tracts – St. John's: Part 2 1986 Census



Part 2 of the statistical profile of census tracts in the census metropolitan area of St. John's is now available. Census tracts are small urban areas having a population of approximately 4,000 persons. In addition to showing data for census tracts, the profile contains data for each municipality or census subdivision within the census metropolitan area.

The profile released today provides social, cultural, labour and 1985 income characteristics along with additional information on households and dwellings. Included are population counts by language, ethnicity, immigration, citizenship, mobility, schooling, industry, occupation and income. The data were collected from a 20% sample of households.

Data for 36 other large urban centres in Canada will become available over the next few months.

Part 1 of the statistical profiles are already available as separate publications (95-101 to 95-173 – odd numbers only). These present basic demographic, housing and family characteristics collected from all households in Canada.

For a copy of *Profiles – Census Tracts – St. John's: Part 2* (95-150, \$25), now available, or for more information on Census products, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Third Quarter 1988	9
Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1988	9

Publications Released

Regional Reference Centres

Major Releases

Television Viewing in Canada

Fall 1987

Canadians spent an average of 23.7 hours per week watching television in the fall of 1987, a level slightly lower than in the immediately preceding years.

Since 1980, viewing time has remained relatively stable despite significant increases in the number and variety of viewing options available. Average viewing time has been close to 24 hours per week throughout 1980-87.

Other highlights from *Television Viewing in Canada*, now available, include:

- Residents of Newfoundland watched the most television (27.7 hours) while residents of British Columbia watched the least (22.2 hours).
- Teenagers watched 19 hours of television a week.

- Adult women watched the most television (27 hours per week), averaging nearly five hours per week more than adult men.
- Comedy and drama programs made up over 46% of total viewing.
- Canadian programs accounted for 62% of francophone viewing and 26% of anglophone viewing.

Television Viewing in Canada (87-208, \$24) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ian McDiarmid (613-951-1561) or Anthony Young (613-951-1573), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

(continued on next page)

Average Hours Per Week Of Television Viewing, By Province, And Age/Sex Groups

Fall 1987

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec			Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	Language												
	Eng.			Fre.			Total						
Total Population:	23.7	27.7	22.7	26.0	27.0	23.8	25.8	25.8	22.6	23.2	22.5	21.8	22.2
Men:													
18 +	22.2	24.9	21.6	23.8	23.4	22.6	23.7	23.8	21.3	22.1	21.8	21.1	21.6
18 - 24	17.2	24.5	17.8	19.8	20.1	15.5	19.1	18.8	15.6	18.9	17.0	17.4	14.8
25 - 34	20.2	24.5	20.9	22.5	21.0	20.9	20.7	20.8	19.3	21.6	19.3	19.8	20.1
35 - 49	19.6	22.1	20.0	21.2	21.0	18.6	21.5	21.1	18.6	18.7	19.2	19.4	18.8
50 - 59	24.2	23.1	20.9	25.0	23.8	27.3	25.7	26.1	23.9	22.2	24.5	22.8	22.7
60 +	31.7	32.2	28.2	32.4	33.0	30.4	37.6	35.8	30.5	28.9	29.7	29.2	31.0
Women:													
18 +	26.8	30.9	25.2	29.1	31.7	27.3	29.7	29.8	25.2	25.7	25.2	24.6	25.0
18 - 24	20.5	26.5	20.2	25.1	25.6	19.7	22.0	21.9	18.2	21.2	21.9	22.0	18.6
25 - 34	24.7	29.9	25.2	28.1	29.7	25.7	27.5	27.3	23.0	23.0	23.4	22.5	23.5
35 - 49	23.4	27.7	22.5	27.2	26.6	25.4	27.6	27.2	21.4	22.2	21.7	21.3	21.0
50 - 59	29.2	31.9	28.4	31.9	37.2	29.3	34.5	34.1	27.8	25.1	23.6	26.0	24.6
60 +	35.5	40.4	29.9	33.4	41.1	32.7	39.6	38.8	34.2	34.4	32.5	34.6	34.0
Teens:													
12 - 17	19.2	26.0	18.8	23.6	23.4	17.2	20.5	20.2	18.0	21.6	18.0	17.7	17.3
Children:													
2 - 11	21.4	28.2	21.7	25.0	25.4	19.4	23.2	22.6	21.1	20.5	20.4	19.4	18.6

Note: Only at-home viewing is included. For Quebec the language classification is based on the language spoken at home. The total column includes those respondents who did not reply to this question or who indicated a language other than english or french.

Percentage Distribution of Television Viewing Time, by Origin and Type of Program and Origin of Station, Fall 1987

Canada - All persons 2 years and older

Type of Program	All Television Stations			Foreign Stations		Canadian Stations	
	Canadian Programs	Foreign Programs	All Total	All Programs	Canadian Programs	Foreign Programs	Programs
News and Public Affairs	17.1	2.6	19.7	2.1	17.6	17.1	0.6
Documentary	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1
Instruction:							
Academic	0.9	0.2	1.0	--	1.0	0.9	0.1
Social/Recreational	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.2	1.9	1.4	0.5
Religion	0.4	0.1	0.5	--	0.5	0.4	0.1
Sports	4.9	1.3	6.3	1.0	5.2	4.9	0.3
Variety and Games	6.0	5.7	11.7	2.9	8.8	5.9	2.9
Music and Dance	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Comedy	0.2	13.1	13.3	3.7	9.6	0.2	9.4
Drama	4.2	28.8	33.1	8.1	24.9	4.2	20.7
Other	-	10.1	10.1	4.1	6.0	-	6.0
Total	36.5	63.5	100.0	22.6	77.4	36.3	41.1

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

- Nil.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1988 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$468.28 for September. The increase of \$2.64 (+0.6%) from the previous month is smaller than that usually observed between August and September. Compared to September 1987, average weekly earnings increased by \$20.88 (+4.7%) (not adjusted for inflation).

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,315,000 – an increase of 127,000 (+1.2%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This increase is similar to previous years. Compared to September 1987, industrial aggregate employment grew by 172,000 (+1.7%).

Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between August and September, earnings in forestry and community, business and personal services increased less than usual for this time of year.
- Manufacturing registered a larger than usual increase.
- Transportation, communication and other utilities and trade decreased more than usual.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in manufacturing (+5.6%) was the highest this year.
- Between August and September, earnings in Newfoundland showed no change at a time of year when an increase is usually observed.
- Prince Edward Island and Manitoba recorded decreases instead of the usual increases.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

- New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia increased less than usual between August and September.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in Quebec (+4.4%) was the smallest in the last 12 months.

Employment

- Between August and September, estimated employment in manufacturing decreased more than usual.
- Construction was virtually unchanged at a time of year when an increase is usually observed.
- Manufacturing (-0.8%) registered its lowest year-to-year rate of change since January 1985. Finance, insurance and real estate (+6.5%) had its highest year-to-year percentage growth since the beginning of the survey in 1983.
- Between August and September, estimated employment in Newfoundland decreased more than usual.
- Saskatchewan had a smaller than usual increase for this time of year.
- Newfoundland (-0.1%) recorded its lowest year-to-year rate of change since December 1986.
- Quebec (+1.0%) and Saskatchewan (-1.1%) had their lowest year-to-year rate of change since May 1987.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.4 in September.
- Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour were estimated at 39.3 in the goods-producing industries and 28.5 in the service-producing industries.

(continued on page 6)

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.67 in September. Earnings were \$13.69 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.13 in the service-producing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The September 1988 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Sept. 1988
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 SIC)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Sept. 1988 ^p	August 1988 ^r	July 1988	Sept. 1988 ^p	August 1988 ^r	July 1988
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	73.0	71.5	72.0	570.34	564.56	562.21
Mines, quarries and oil wells	160.8	162.0	162.4	771.92	751.58	752.47
Manufacturing	1,940.6	1,957.7	1,953.3	552.22	539.83	535.55
Durables	952.9	958.6	961.9	587.12	571.64	563.91
Non-durables	987.7	999.1	991.4	518.54	509.30	508.03
Construction	560.3	560.5	557.6	576.04	564.57	556.87
Building	465.3	465.3	462.7	550.29	540.03	533.84
Industrial and heavy	95.0	95.2	94.9	702.20	684.46	669.13
Goods-producing industries	2,734.8	2,751.8	2,745.4	570.50	557.98	553.41
Transportation, communication and other utilities	831.1	813.8	812.6	594.84	601.50	601.37
Transportation	481.8	465.5	458.7	555.07	567.90	569.62
Storage	14.6	14.4	14.8	533.41	532.39	535.08
Communication	211.0	207.6	213.0	599.68	601.90	600.00
Electric power, gas and water utilities	123.7	126.3	126.1	748.72	732.48	727.01
Trade	1,864.0	1,852.4	1,839.7	339.64	342.76	342.02
Wholesale	556.6	558.6	556.8	477.28	470.15	469.28
Retail	1,307.4	1,293.8	1,282.9	281.05	287.77	286.79
Finance, insurance and real estate	652.1	656.3	652.0	519.01	533.42	524.34
Community, business and personal services	3,545.8	3,411.7	3,435.3	393.43	387.73	388.75
Public administration	686.7	701.4	702.4	595.47	585.82	585.02
Service-producing industries	7,579.7	7,435.6	7,441.9	431.39	431.47	430.82
Industrial aggregate	10,314	10,187.4	10,187.3	468.28	465.64	463.86
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	146.6	151.1	154.3	442.35	442.35	446.11
Prince Edward Island	38.5	39.5	39.3	378.83	379.99	378.92
Nova Scotia	295.2	293.3	294.1	423.15	421.87	420.52
New Brunswick	228.6	229.2	227.1	422.62	422.36	422.10
Quebec	2,573.4	2,570.5	2,549.2	455.84	453.68	453.00
Ontario	4,232.6	4,162.9	4,167.0	489.00	486.97	484.90
Manitoba	396.9	389.6	390.0	429.21	430.50	430.56
Saskatchewan	301.2	294.6	297.9	416.14	409.28	406.17
Alberta	962.5	950.0	956.2	465.01	464.45	463.14
British Columbia	1,107.5	1,074.6	1,080.1	472.61	464.31	459.04
Yukon	10.7	11.3	11.2	567.40	550.96	553.00
Northwest Territories	20.3	20.8	20.0	650.79	644.26	623.47
Canada	10,314.5	10,187.4	10,187.3	468.28	465.64	463.86

Preliminary estimates.

Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

Sept. 1988

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 SIC)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Sept. 1988 ^p	August 1988 ^r	July 1988	Sept. 1988 ^p	August 1988 ^r	July 1988
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	38.1	38.7	39.0	16.34	15.97	16.29
Mines, quarries and oil wells	41.6	40.0	40.2	16.85	16.68	16.85
Manufacturing	39.1	38.6	38.2	13.00	12.80	12.76
Durables	40.1	39.5	38.9	13.72	13.49	13.40
Non-durables	38.0	37.6	37.3	12.17	12.02	12.03
Construction	39.8	39.6	39.1	14.99	14.65	14.47
Building	38.4	38.4	38.1	14.74	14.42	14.23
Industrial and heavy	45.9	45.3	44.2	15.94	15.58	15.45
Goods-producing industries	39.3	38.9	38.5	13.69	13.46	13.40
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.7	38.9	39.1	14.39	14.28	14.22
Transportation	38.3	38.6	38.7	13.66	13.59	13.52
Storage	38.8	38.2	38.9	12.76	12.77	12.85
Communication	37.7	37.4	38.4	14.91	14.92	14.80
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.2	41.1	40.9	16.94	16.56	16.52
Trade	28.4	29.2	29.2	8.77	8.74	8.67
Wholesale	35.9	36.0	36.1	10.44	10.18	10.09
Retail	26.7	27.7	27.7	8.28	8.33	8.26
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.9	28.1	28.2	9.96	9.66	9.63
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.5	29.5	29.5	10.13	9.96	9.89
Industrial aggregate	32.4	32.8	32.7	11.67	11.43	11.36
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.7	36.4	37.1	9.84	9.74	9.80
Prince Edward Island	33.8	34.8	34.2	7.88	7.60	7.69
Nova Scotia	33.5	34.0	34.0	10.12	9.86	9.83
New Brunswick	34.8	35.1	35.3	9.92	9.84	9.77
Quebec	32.9	33.4	33.4	11.42	11.28	11.21
Ontario	32.7	33.2	33.1	12.01	11.73	11.62
Manitoba	31.4	31.9	31.8	10.61	10.51	10.42
Saskatchewan	29.4	29.6	29.4	10.51	10.30	10.28
Alberta	31.2	31.6	31.4	11.22	10.93	10.99
British Columbia	30.8	31.1	30.7	13.02	12.75	12.69
Yukon	33.2	34.6	34.2	13.70	12.91	13.08
Northwest Territories	35.1	34.7	36.2	16.15	15.50	14.51
Canada	32.4	32.8	32.7	11.67	11.43	11.36

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

^{...} Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Shipments of Office Furniture Products Third Quarter 1988

For the quarter ending September 30, 1988, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$166.4 million, an increase of 4.7% compared to \$158.9 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Cumulative shipments for 1988 amounted to \$540.6 million, an increase of 10.2% from \$490.5 million for 1987.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1987 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.25/\$25) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics September 1988

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 612 kilotonnes in September 1988, up 2.4% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 52 251 kilotonnes, up 19.6%.

Exports in September jumped 28.5% from September 1987 to 2 814 kilotonnes while imports rose 18.0% to 2 191 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 24 178 kilotonnes, 24.1% above last year's level.

Coke production increased to 374 kilotonnes, 0.3% over September 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Publications Released

- ✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Food Industries – Tea and Coffee Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 32-250B 1091
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Clothing Industries – Foundation Garment Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 34-252B 2496
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3029
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries – Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3253
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries, Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3332
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3333
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Record Player, Radio and Television Receiver Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3341
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Telecommunication Equipment Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3351
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Electronic Parts and Components Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 43-250B 3352
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3359
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3361
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Office, Store and Business Machine Industries (Electronic and Other)**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3368
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Electrical Transformer Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3371
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3372
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Battery Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3391
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Non-current Carrying Wiring Devices Industry**, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 43-250B 3392
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Culture Statistics: Television Viewing in Canada**, 1987. Catalogue number 87-208
(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts, St. John's: Part 2**, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-150
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Local calls: 753-3200
If outside the local calling area, please
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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 29, 1988

Major Releases

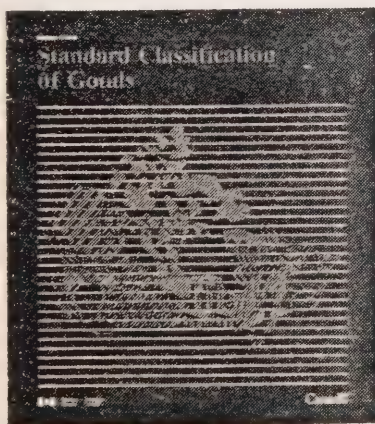
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, October 1988	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.2% from September 1988. 	
Crude Oil and Natural Gas, August 1988	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports of crude oil decreased for the first time since June 1987, dropping 14.7% from August 1987. 	

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing, October 1988	5
Processed Strawberries, 1988	5

Publications Released	6
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Standard Classification of Goods 1988



The *Standard Classification of Goods (SCG)* is the new official Statistics Canada standard for collecting statistics about goods. It replaces the *Standard Commodity Classification*, which was first published in 1959.

The SCG is based upon an international standard, the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). In its maximum detail, the SCG consists of 14,500 descriptions, identified by an eight-digit coding system.

The SCG separately identifies the classes used to collect 1988 statistics for imports, exports, and production. Included in the publication are background information, interpretive notes, and links to classifications used for 1987 data.

Standard Classification of Goods (12-580E, \$81) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Frank Pope (613-951-3461), Standards Division.

Major Releases

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products in October totalled 6.7 million cubic metres (m³), down 2.2% from September. Despite the monthly decrease, sales for the first 10 months of this year are now 1.9% above those for the same period last year.
- Three of the four main products contributed to the October decline. Motor gasoline (-1.6%) and diesel fuel sales (-2.9%) both registered a second decline in as many months while light fuel sales were down 6.2% from September. These decreases were only partially offset by a gain of 14.9% in sales of heavy fuel oil.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.2% from October 1987, recording a volume of 7.0 million m³ sold. Only one of the main products contributed to the October decrease. Diesel fuel sales declined by 3.6% from last October. This decrease was almost completely offset by gains for motor gasoline (+0.3%), light fuel oil (+2.0%) and heavy fuel oil (+6.0%). Sales for the remaining 13 products, which as a group account for less than 25% of all product volume sales, were down 8.5% from October 1987.

- Despite the October decrease, total product sales for the first 10 months of this year were 2.4% ahead of those for the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel oil sales climbed 8.9% while sales of diesel and light fuel oils have risen 5.8% and 5.4% respectively. Motor gasoline sales were up 1.6%.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1988 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988 ^r	Oct. 1988 ^p	Oct. '88/ Sept. '88
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 593.8	7 107.7	6 812.6	6 661.1	-2.2
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 638.3	2 912.6	2 791.7	2 746.3	-1.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 337.8	1 434.5	1 362.0	1 322.5	-2.9
Light Fuel Oil	583.9	503.7	556.7	522.1	-6.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	795.3	613.8	554.0	636.3	14.9
	Oct. 1988 ^p	Oct. 1987	Total Jan.-Oct. 1988	Total Jan.-Oct. 1987	Cum. '88/ Cum. '87
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Not adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	6 960.6	7 115.9	67 870.9	66 284.1	2.4
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 823.2	2 815.2	28 088.0	27 645.9	1.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 490.9	1 547.3	13 868.5	13 112.1	5.8
Light Fuel Oil	431.2	422.7	5 015.5	4 759.4	5.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	608.7	574.3	6 038.6	5 543.1	8.9

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1988

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in August 1988 amounted to 8.6 million cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% over August 1987.
- Crude oil exports continued to show growth by posting an eighth consecutive gain, up 13.8% over the same period last year. Imports decreased by 14.7% from August 1987; however, despite the monthly decline, year-to-date imports were 17.9% above those for the first eight months of last year. Refinery receipts recorded a loss of 2.2% from August 1987.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 6.8 billion cubic metres, registered an 18.3% increase over August 1987. Similarly, exports rose 24.4% over the same month last year. Sales of natural gas in Canada, which include direct sales, posted a slight gain of 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The August 1988 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	Aug. 1988	% Change from Aug. 1987	Jan.- Aug. 1988	% Change from Jan.- Aug. 1987
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 622.8	1.9	66 229.7	5.9
Exports	3 468.6	13.8	27 938.7	16.3
Imports	1 998.7	-14.7	17 362.5	17.9
Refinery receipts	7 404.8	-2.2	57 122.9	6.7
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	6 760.5	18.3	59 157.5	20.4
Exports	2 627.5	24.4	23 508.7	39.1
Canadian sales	2 620.7	0.2	34 263.8	8.4

Data Availability Announcements

Asphalt Roofing

October 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 052 086 bundles in October 1988, a decrease of 8.5% from the 3 335 601 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1988 shipments totalled 33 550 814 bundles, down 3.7% from the 34 850 950 bundles shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The October 1988 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Processed Strawberries

1988

Data on processed strawberries for 1988 are now available.

Processed Strawberries (32-023, Vol. 17, No. 3, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Standard Classification of Goods, 1988.**
Catalogue number 12-580E
(Canada: \$81; Other Countries: \$104).
- ✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 1988.** Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).
- Oils and Fats, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Rubber and Plastic Products Industries – Rubber Hose and Belting Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 33-250B 1521
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Primary Textile Industries – Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 34-250B 1811
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Furniture and Fixture Industries – Wooden Household Furniture Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 35-250B 2611
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Paper and Allied Products Industries – Other Converted Paper Products Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 36-250B 2799
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery) – Agricultural Implement Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 42-250B 3111
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery) – Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 42-250B 3121
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries – Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 42-251B 3255
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), October 1988.** Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Electrical and Electronic Products Industries – Other Electrical Products Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 43-250B 3399
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries – Refined Petroleum Products Industry (Except Lubricating Oil and Grease), 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 45-250B 3611
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries – Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 45-250B 3699
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Paint and Varnish Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.** Catalogue number 46-250B 3751
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Other Chemical Products Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 46-250B 3799
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – North Bay: Part 2, 1986 Census of Canada.** Catalogue number 95-132
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 30, 1988

Major Releases

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1988	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy expanded 0.7% in the third quarter, a pace somewhat below that of the second quarter. 	
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, September 1988	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real GDP advanced 0.2% from August 1988. 	
Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1988	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada posted a current account deficit of \$2.0 billion, down from \$2.4 billion the previous quarter. 	
Security Transactions with Non-residents, September 1988	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong at \$774 million, over \$200 million more than in the previous month. 	
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1988	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted operating profits declined 4.3% following last quarter's 7.1% increase and a 4.5% decline in the first quarter of 1988. 	
Industrial Product Price Index, October 1988	19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IPPI was down 0.1% from September but rose 3.1% on a year-over-year basis. 	
Raw Materials Price Index, October 1988	21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RMPI declined 1.8% from September, largely as a result of a sharp drop in crude petroleum prices. 	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1988	22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits paid during the first three quarters of 1988 totalled \$8,287 million, up 2.0% from the same period last year. 	

(continued on next page)



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Data Availability Announcements

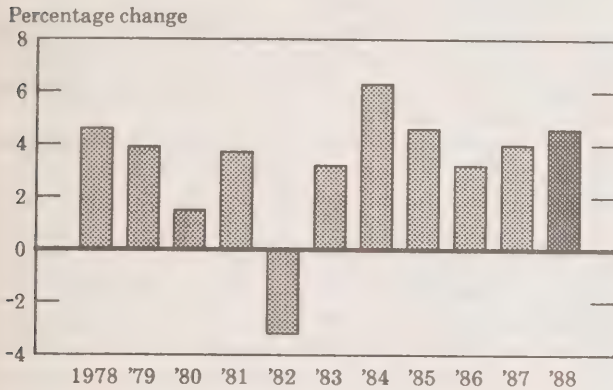
Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, September 1988	25
Exports of Major Grains, September 1988	25
Structural Steel Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1988	25

Publications Released

Major Release Dates: December 1988	27
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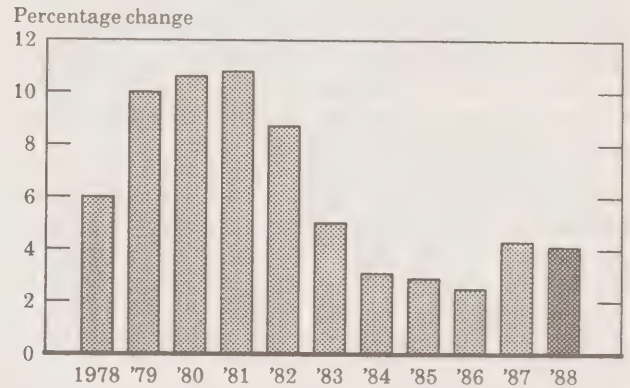
Major Releases

Chart - 1
Real GDP Growth*



* Annual growth rates except for 1988 where the growth is measured between the first three quarters of 1987 and the first three quarters of 1988.

Chart - 2
GDP Implicit Price Index*



* Annual growth rates except for 1988 where the growth is measured between the first three quarters of 1987 and the first three quarters of 1988.

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1988

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.9% in the third quarter to a level of \$602.1 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. GDP in 1981 prices rose 0.7% and the GDP implicit price index increased 1.3%. In the first three quarters of the year taken together, total output was 4.6% higher than in the corresponding period in 1987 and prices were 4.1% higher (see charts 1 and 2).

All major components of domestic demand advanced in the third quarter, while external demand dropped sharply. Consumer spending grew 1.1% in volume terms. The business sector sustained the strong upsurge in plant and equipment investment underway since early 1987 with a further 1.5% increase. Residential investment activity rose 1.2% after a slight decline in late 1987 and early 1988. However real exports fell 2.6%.

Components of Demand

Consumer spending growth picked up in the second and third quarters of 1988 after stalling in the first quarter. The durable goods category led the rebound with volume increases of 1.8% in the second quarter and 1.9% in the third. Personal income tax rate reductions taking effect on July 1 and lower import prices provided some stimulus to demand. Higher purchases of new and used motor vehicles and home entertainment equipment led the third quarter increase in durable goods spending. Consumer outlays grew more moderately in the semi-durable and non-durable goods categories, with clothing and footwear sales continuing to recover following a sharp first quarter decline. In the services category, real expenditure continued to increase steadily. Expenditures on restaurants and hotels have increased notably in 1988, reflecting higher travel expenditures both by Canadians and by non-residents travelling in Canada.

(continued on next page)

New residential construction activity rose 3.2% in the third quarter, after declines in the previous three quarters. The increase was mostly accounted for by single dwelling construction in Ontario and a pickup in construction of all types of units in the western provinces. The housing resale market weakened somewhat in the third quarter, although real transfer costs remained 13.0% above their year-earlier level. Constant dollar spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings was essentially unchanged in the quarter.

Business spending on plant and equipment continued to be very strong in the quarter. Real investment outlays grew 1.5% in the third quarter alone and 28.0% over the past six quarters. Machinery and equipment outlays were up 1.3%, the seventeenth consecutive substantial quarterly increase. Non-residential construction investment grew 1.8%.

The rate of business non-farm inventory investment moderated in the third quarter. Manufacturing, wholesale trade and gold inventories all

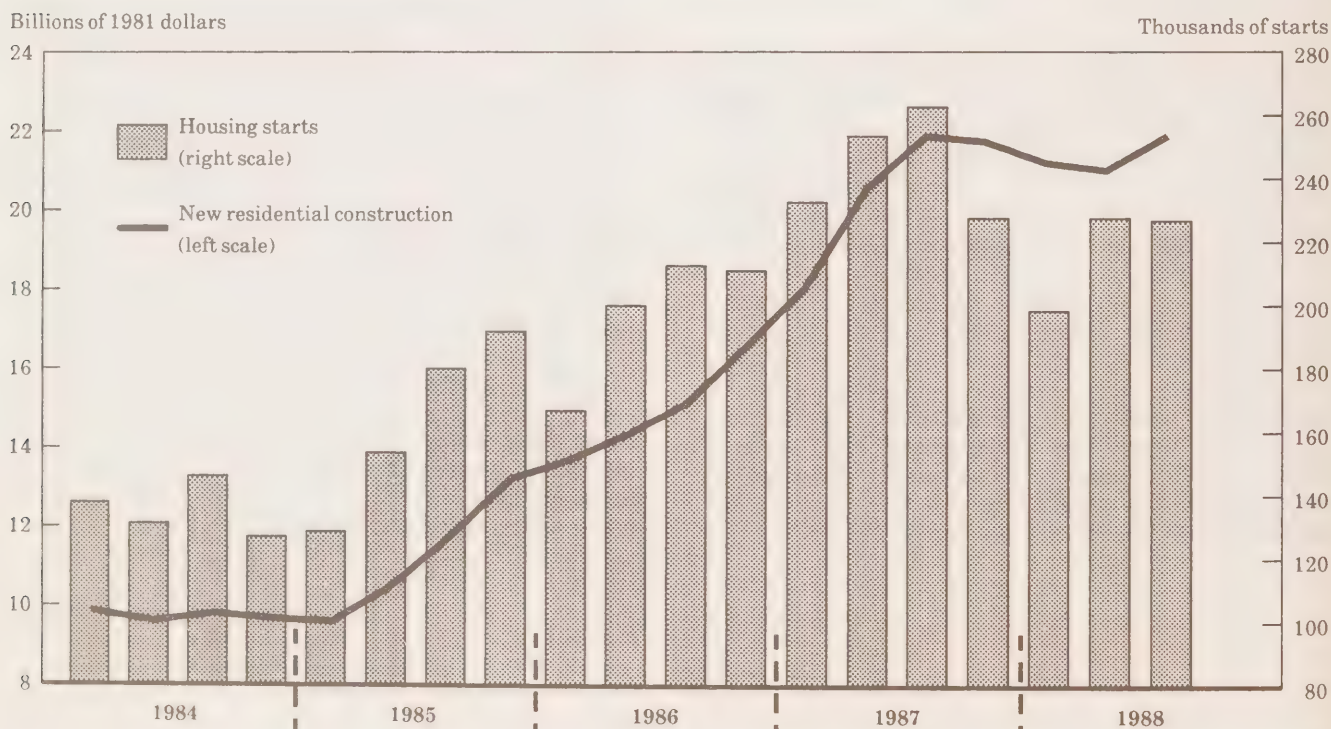
contributed to the decline in the rate of stock-building, while retail trade inventories built up more rapidly. Within manufacturing, durable goods industries increased their inventories as the unfilled orders backlog rose, but non-durable industries reduced their stock levels.

A large farm inventory liquidation in the first half of the year gave way to a much smaller reduction in the third quarter. Lower wheat exports were the major factor.

Real merchandise exports dropped 3.1% in the quarter while service exports grew 2.7%. The decline in the merchandise category was widespread, with the most substantial decreases in grains, crude and refined petroleum, lumber, chemicals, industrial machinery and automobile parts. One important underlying factor has been the ongoing appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar, totalling 15% since early 1986.

(continued on next page)

Chart - 3
Residential Construction Indicators



The volume of merchandise imports fell in the third quarter by 2.5%. Notable drops occurred in imports of auto parts, crude petroleum, office machines, communication equipment and aircraft. Service imports increased 2.2% in volume terms.

Government current expenditure on goods and services rose 0.3% and government spending on fixed capital grew 0.9% in the third quarter, both measured in 1981 prices.

Implicit Price Indexes

The GDP implicit price index rose 1.3% in the third quarter, following a 0.8% increase in the second quarter. A large increase in export prices accounted for much of the pickup. Prices for exports of grains, coal, aluminum, zinc and woodpulp all increased. Consumer goods prices inflated 0.9% in the third quarter, a slight drop from the second quarter rate. Prices for consumer services also rose less rapidly. The Canadian dollar appreciated a further 0.8% vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar in the third quarter and was up 8.4% on a year-over-year basis. This continuing appreciation has had a moderating effect on domestic demand prices in Canada. The 0.2% drop in the implicit price index for imports of goods and services in the third quarter was the ninth such decrease in the past 10 quarters. Reflecting this dampening influence, the implicit price index for final domestic demand was up only 2.9% on a year-over-year basis in the third quarter.

Output by Industry

On an industry basis, about two-thirds of the third quarter gain originated among services-producing industries. The 0.9% output gain in these industries followed increases of 1.1% in both the first and the second quarters. Goods-producing industries advanced 0.6% in the third quarter compared to 0.9% in the second and a decline of 0.1% in the first quarter.

Among the industries which contributed substantially to the third quarter increase were finance, insurance and real estate services, construction and manufacturing industries. Other more moderate gains were recorded in retail trade, mining and community, business and personal services. Output declines were recorded in agriculture and forestry operations.

Virtually all the growth in manufacturing was accounted for by increased output of office, store and business machines, which grew at a robust pace of more than 10% per quarter in 1988. This jump was led mostly by production of computer-related products and components. The increase of 2.1% in total construction followed two quarters with virtually no growth.

Components of Income

After increasing 2.2% and 1.6% in the first and second quarters, wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 1.3% in the third quarter. Average labour income per employee continued to grow steadily at the 1.1% quarterly rate observed in the first two quarters of the year. The weakening growth pattern in total labour income was a reflection of the trend in paid-worker employment, which rose 1.1% in the first quarter, 0.5% in the second and 0.2% in the third.

Corporation profits before taxes increased 3.9% in the third quarter. Industrial corporations experienced lower profits but these were offset by strong profit increases in construction and finance.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income increased marginally in the third quarter, as it was restrained by lower government investment income. Farm income, seasonally adjusted, was lower than in the first half of the year when strong wheat exports and government subsidies gave it a boost.

Personal income grew 1.8% in the third quarter. Income taxes declined 0.2%, resulting in a 2.4% increase in personal disposable income. As consumer expenditure rose only 1.9% in current dollar terms, the personal saving rate edged up to 8.4% from 8.0% in the second quarter.

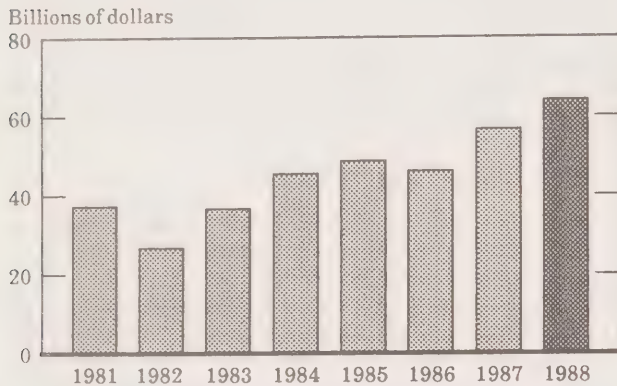
(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6641-6642, 6701-6740 and 6826-6827.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$17.25 per quarter or \$69 for an annual subscription) will be available in December. A computer printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription.

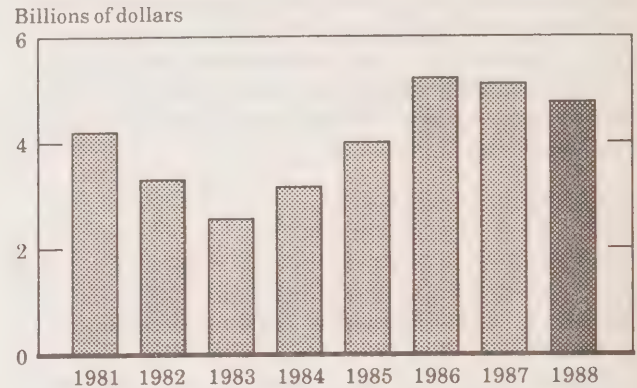
For more detailed information on this release, contact Michel Pascal (613-951-3797) or Karen Wilson (613-951-9155), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Chart - 4
Corporation Profits Before Taxes*



* Annual totals except for 1988 where the average of the first three quarters, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, is shown.

Chart - 5
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production*



* Annual totals except for 1988 where the average of the first three quarters, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, is shown.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1987		1988			II '88/ I '88	III '88/ II '88
	III	IV	I	II	III		
	(\$ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	298,316	303,360	309,912	314,980	318,992	1.6	1.3
Corporation profits before taxes ²	59,020	61,520	62,032	63,964	66,432	3.1	3.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income ²	40,932	43,772	43,004	44,728	44,932	4.0	0.5
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,024	5,268	5,904	6,024	5,532	2.0	-8.2
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	32,344	33,116	33,276	33,356	33,900	0.2	1.6
Inventory valuation adjustment	-4,296	-3,712	-1,748	-3,344	-2,152	-1,596 ³	1,192 ³
Net domestic income at factor cost	429,340	443,324	452,380	459,708	467,636	1.6	1.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	61,520	60,664	60,668	63,960	65,888	5.4	3.0
Capital consumption allowances	63,800	65,756	67,424	68,412	69,596	1.5	1.7
Statistical discrepancy	304	744	-136	-1,424	-992		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	554,964	570,488	580,336	590,656	602,128	1.8	1.9

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.

³ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

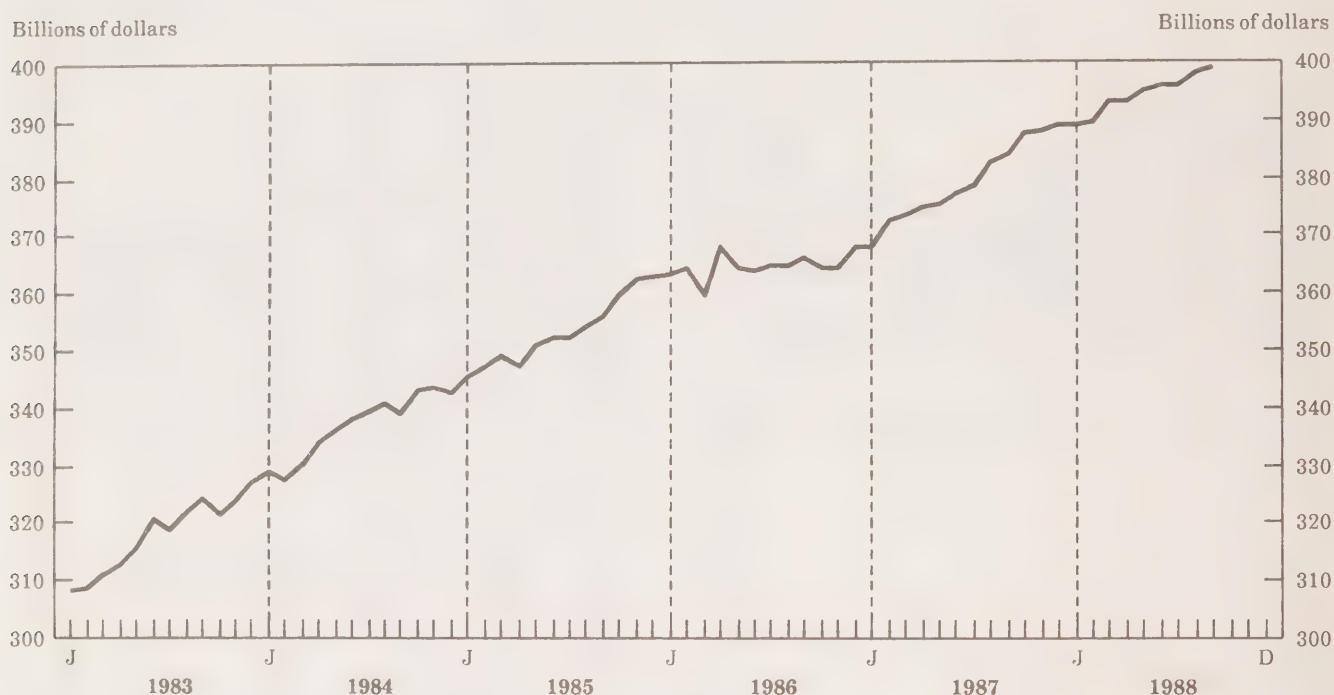
		1987			1988		II '88/ I '88	III '88/ II '88
	III	IV	I	II	III			
								% Change
		At current prices (\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	326,424	334,248	336,840	343,636	350,224	2.0	1.9	
Durable goods	50,416	51,948	52,232	53,560	55,092	2.5	2.9	
Semi-durable goods	34,160	35,112	34,672	35,524	36,300	2.5	2.2	
Non-durable goods	90,336	92,252	92,636	93,832	95,632	1.3	1.9	
Services	151,512	154,936	157,300	160,720	163,200	2.2	1.5	
Government current expenditure on goods and services	106,632	108,788	111,472	112,048	113,444	0.5	1.2	
Government investment in fixed capital	12,896	13,048	13,132	13,708	14,008	4.4	2.2	
Government investment in inventories	-200	80	188	-92	-64	-280 ¹	28 ¹	
Business investment in fixed capital	104,160	108,744	111,260	114,592	117,320	3.0	2.4	
Residential	40,412	40,740	41,540	42,032	43,120	1.2	2.6	
Plant and equipment	63,748	68,004	69,720	72,560	74,200	4.1	2.3	
Business investment in inventories	812	5,380	3,088	1,852	1,164	-1,236 ¹	-688 ¹	
Exports of goods and services ²	143,604	151,812	154,992	157,984	156,424	1.9	-1.0	
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	139,060	150,872	150,768	154,496	151,380	2.5	-2.0	
Statistical discrepancy	-304	-740	132	1,424	988			
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	554,964	570,488	580,336	590,656	602,128	1.8	1.9	
Final Domestic Demand	550,112	564,828	572,704	583,984	594,996	2.0	1.9	
		At 1981 prices (\$ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	239,536	243,368	243,208	245,688	248,388	1.0	1.1	
Durable goods	41,604	42,376	42,288	43,032	43,836	1.8	1.9	
Semi-durable goods	26,324	26,780	26,064	26,348	26,680	1.1	1.3	
Non-durable goods	63,392	64,284	64,344	64,468	65,088	0.2	1.0	
Services	108,216	109,928	110,512	111,840	112,784	1.2	0.8	
Government current expenditure on goods and services	76,240	76,864	77,896	78,272	78,532	0.5	0.3	
Government investment in fixed capital	10,596	10,784	10,836	11,192	11,292	3.3	0.9	
Government investment in inventories	-152	60	140	-68	-48	-208 ¹	20 ¹	
Business investment in fixed capital	88,420	91,804	93,988	96,208	97,560	2.4	1.4	
Residential	30,188	29,864	29,864	29,784	30,140	-0.3	1.2	
Plant and equipment	58,232	61,940	64,124	66,424	67,420	3.6	1.5	
Business investment in inventories	944	4,092	36	236	404	200 ¹	168 ¹	
Exports of goods and services ²	138,112	144,212	149,772	153,840	149,764	2.7	-2.6	
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	126,572	136,920	139,424	145,524	142,828	4.4	-1.9	
Statistical discrepancy	-228	-556	100	1,064	728			
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	426,896	433,708	436,552	440,908	443,792	1.0	0.7	
Final Domestic Demand	414,792	422,820	425,928	431,360	435,772	1.3	1.0	
		Implicit Price Indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	136.3	137.3	138.5	139.9	141.0	1.0	0.8	
Durable goods	121.2	122.6	123.5	124.5	125.7	0.8	1.0	
Semi-durable goods	129.8	131.1	133.0	134.8	136.1	1.4	1.0	
Non-durable goods	142.5	143.5	144.0	145.5	146.9	1.0	1.0	
Services	140.0	140.9	142.3	143.7	144.7	1.0	0.7	
Government current expenditure on goods and services	139.9	141.5	143.1	143.2	144.5	0.1	0.9	
Government investment in fixed capital	121.7	121.0	121.2	122.5	124.1	1.1	1.3	
Business investment in fixed capital	117.8	118.5	118.4	119.1	120.3	0.6	1.0	
Residential	133.9	136.4	139.1	141.1	143.1	1.4	1.4	
Plant and equipment	109.5	109.8	108.7	109.2	110.1	0.5	0.8	
Exports of goods and services ²	104.0	105.3	103.5	102.7	104.4	-0.8	1.7	
Deduct: Imports of goods and services ³	109.9	110.2	108.1	106.2	106.0	-1.8	-0.2	
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	130.0	131.5	132.9	134.0	135.7	0.8	1.3	
Final Domestic Demand	132.6	133.6	134.5	135.4	136.5	0.7	0.8	

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

² Excludes investment income received from non-residents.

³ Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
September 1988

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, advanced 0.2% in September following a 0.6% gain in August and no growth in July. In September, goods-producing industries increased 0.3%; services-producing industries rose 0.2%.

The average monthly growth rate for the first nine months of 1988 was 0.3%. In comparison, the average monthly growth rate for the whole year 1987 was 0.5%.

Goods-producing Industries

Most of the gain among goods-producing industries originated in construction, and to a lesser extent in manufacturing, agriculture and fishing. Output declines were recorded in public utilities, mining and forestry.

- Output in the construction industry was up 2.4%, mainly due to a gain of 8.5% in non-residential building construction. Increased activity in both industrial and commercial building projects in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec accounted for most of the output gain.

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- Residential building construction advanced 1.1% in September following a 3.8% increase in August. Most of the advance in residential construction was due to increased construction of single dwellings.
- Manufacturing output rose 0.3% in September following a large 1.9% advance in August and a decline of 1.3% in July. Manufacturers of electrical products, transportation equipment, food products and chemicals accounted for much of the growth among manufacturing industries. Substantial decreases were reported by primary metals and printing and publishing industries.
- Output of other utility industries fell 1.9%, the result of lower electric power generation and natural gas distribution.
- Mining industries declined 0.8% in September due to production cutbacks in other metal mines, iron ore mines and coal mines.
- A decrease in forestry industries resulted mainly from a drop in logging activity in the province of British Columbia.

Services-producing Industries

Output of services-producing industries advanced 0.2% this month, marking the fifth consecutive monthly increase. The main contributing industries to the September growth were retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate industries. Output in community, business and personal service industries declined.

- Retail trade rose 1.1% with about half of the gain stemming from increased sales by new motor vehicle dealers. Elsewhere, increased sales were reported by retailers of food, clothing and furniture and household appliances.
- Output of the finance, insurance and real estate industries grew 0.4% in September.
- The decline in community, business and personal services was mainly due to a drop in services to business management.

Users should note that GDP has been revised back to January 1988 in order to incorporate revisions in agriculture and construction.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The September 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in December.

For more detailed information, on this release contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

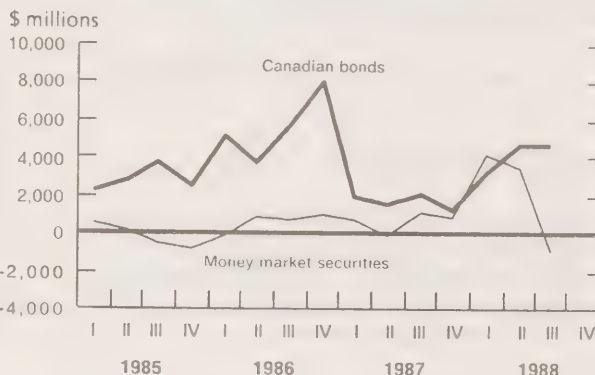
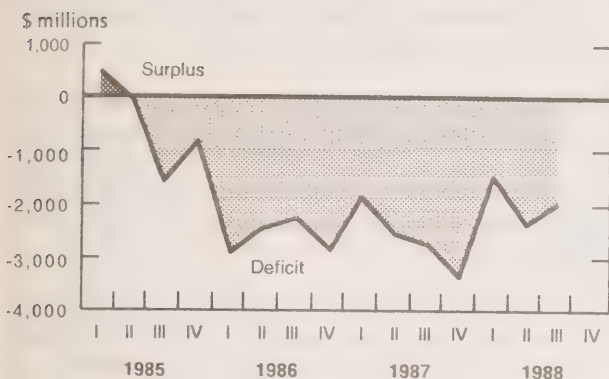
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1987	1988			
	September	June	July	August	September
Total Economy	384,165.0	395,857.6	395,810.2	398,213.2	399,191.4
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,352.6	10,201.5	10,054.3	9,980.7	10,030.2
Fishing and trapping industries	666.2	690.7	681.4	620.6	667.4
Logging and forestry industry	2,983.8	2,918.3	2,818.9	2,741.2	2,621.2
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,740.3	23,597.2	24,346.4	23,993.1	23,807.8
Manufacturing industries	75,075.0	78,550.9	77,505.3	78,976.8	79,208.1
Construction industries	26,713.3	27,333.6	27,446.4	27,842.4	28,524.0
Transportation and storage industries	17,558.7	18,393.6	18,517.2	18,698.4	18,667.2
Communication industries	11,314.5	12,013.2	12,064.8	12,092.4	12,148.8
Other utility industries	11,071.0	11,455.2	11,470.8	11,534.4	11,317.2
Wholesale trade industries	21,885.4	22,686.0	22,297.2	22,657.2	22,628.4
Retail trade industries	24,873.5	25,525.1	25,683.8	25,651.3	25,941.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	55,637.8	58,124.4	58,407.6	58,732.8	58,993.2
Community, business and personal services	38,750.1	40,074.4	40,162.5	40,320.3	40,228.1
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	56.5	50.5	51.7	60.1	62.5
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	270.1	300.1	307.3	306.1	309.7
Transportation industries	1,478.7	1,548.0	1,543.2	1,549.2	1,566.0
Communication industries	46.8	48.0	49.2	46.8	48.0
Water systems industry	550.5	564.0	561.6	560.4	565.2
Insurance and other finance industry	389.8	406.8	408.0	409.2	414.0
Government service ind.	23,627.5	23,820.0	23,832.0	23,791.2	23,802.0
Community and personal services	37,067.7	37,500.9	37,545.4	37,593.4	37,586.1
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	320,622.2	331,564.1	331,456.6	333,841.6	334,782.7
- goods	150,602.2	154,747.4	154,323.5	155,689.2	156,175.9
- services	170,020.0	176,816.7	177,133.1	178,152.4	178,606.8
Non-business sector	63,542.8	64,293.5	64,353.6	64,371.6	64,408.7
- goods	662.2	669.7	668.5	675.7	682.9
- services	62,880.6	63,623.8	63,685.1	63,695.9	63,725.8
Goods-producing ind.	151,264.4	155,417.1	154,992.0	156,364.9	156,858.8
Services-producing ind.	232,900.6	240,440.5	240,818.2	241,848.3	242,332.6
Industrial production	109,548.5	114,273.0	113,991.0	115,180.0	115,016.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,718.1	33,360.0	33,400.4	33,334.1	33,375.3
Durable manufacturing industries	42,356.9	45,190.9	44,104.9	45,642.7	45,832.8

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Securities (net flow)



Canadian Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1988

Highlights

The current account deficit, seasonally adjusted, decreased by a moderate amount in the third quarter as a result of an increase in the merchandise trade surplus. Both merchandise imports and exports fell, with imports decreasing more than exports. The decline in imports was widespread, notably among manufactured products; energy and automotive products led the decline in the value of exports. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions was unchanged; dividend payments dropped, whereas official contributions increased.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents continued to invest heavily in Canadian bonds. They redeemed, however, some of their Government of Canada bills and other Canadian money market instruments, following record investments in the previous two quarters. Among assets, Canadian residents other than banks increased significantly their deposits in the United States. This was somewhat offset by a decline in official international reserve assets which had climbed to record levels in the first half of the year. Underlying these movements, the Canadian dollar reached a peak against the United States dollar in mid-summer, but then declined over the balance of the quarter.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of \$2.0 billion, down from the \$2.4 billion deficit of the previous quarter. This reflected an increase of \$454 million in the merchandise trade surplus to \$3.0 billion. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions remained unchanged at \$5.0 billion.
- A marked decline of \$905 million (2.8%) in merchandise imports, the first notable decline since the second quarter 1986. The decline was widespread: auto parts, machinery and equipment and various industrial materials.
- A decrease of \$451 million (1.3%) in merchandise exports. As with imports, this constituted the most significant decline since the second quarter 1986. Decreases were recorded mainly in exports of petroleum and products, auto parts and lumber.
- A deficit of \$4.1 billion on investment income, compared to \$4.4 billion in the previous quarter. Most in the decline stemmed from dividend payments.

(continued on next page)

- A surplus of \$933 million on unilateral transfers, down from the record \$1.1 billion of the previous quarter. The receipt of immigrants' funds continued to be strong; among payments, official contributions increased.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of \$608 million, down from the \$1.2 billion of the third quarter 1987. This decline stemmed from non-merchandise transactions, notably higher receipts of dividends and immigrants' funds.
- Among financial liabilities, a net inflow of \$4.7 billion in Canadian bonds, similar to the net inflow of the previous quarter. The net inflow was again widely distributed geographically. The net investment from Japan dropped by more than \$1 billion but the gross value of the trading activity (sales and purchases) with Japan remained strong.
- A net outflow of \$936 million from transactions in the Canadian money market, compared to a net inflow of \$3.4 billion in the previous quarter. This followed a narrowing of the short-term interest rate differential between Canada and the United States.
- A net inflow of \$842 million from foreign direct investment in Canada, bringing the net inflow for the year to date to over \$4.4 billion.
- A net inflow of \$4.8 billion from the foreign currency transactions of the Canadian banks, following a net outflow of \$3.2 billion. The net inflow in the current quarter originated largely from intercompany operations.
- Among financial assets, a net outflow of \$757 million in Canadian direct investment abroad, down from \$3.0 billion in the previous quarter. This decline was partly attributable to the sale of several interests in the United Kingdom which resulted in a significant net inflow.
- A net outflow of \$2.8 billion from an increase in non-bank holdings of foreign funds abroad, in contrast to a net inflow of \$1.4 billion in the previous quarter. These funds were largely channelled to the United States and the United Kingdom.
- A net inflow of \$1.8 billion from a decrease in official international reserves, following an increase of \$4.5 billion in the previous quarter.
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net debit of \$3.8 billion.
- A further strengthening of the Canadian dollar in July to a high of 83.73 U.S. cents. The Canadian dollar then declined to close the quarter at 82.18 U.S. cents, slightly below the close of the previous quarter.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353-2355.

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1988 (67-001P, \$9.25/\$10.25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

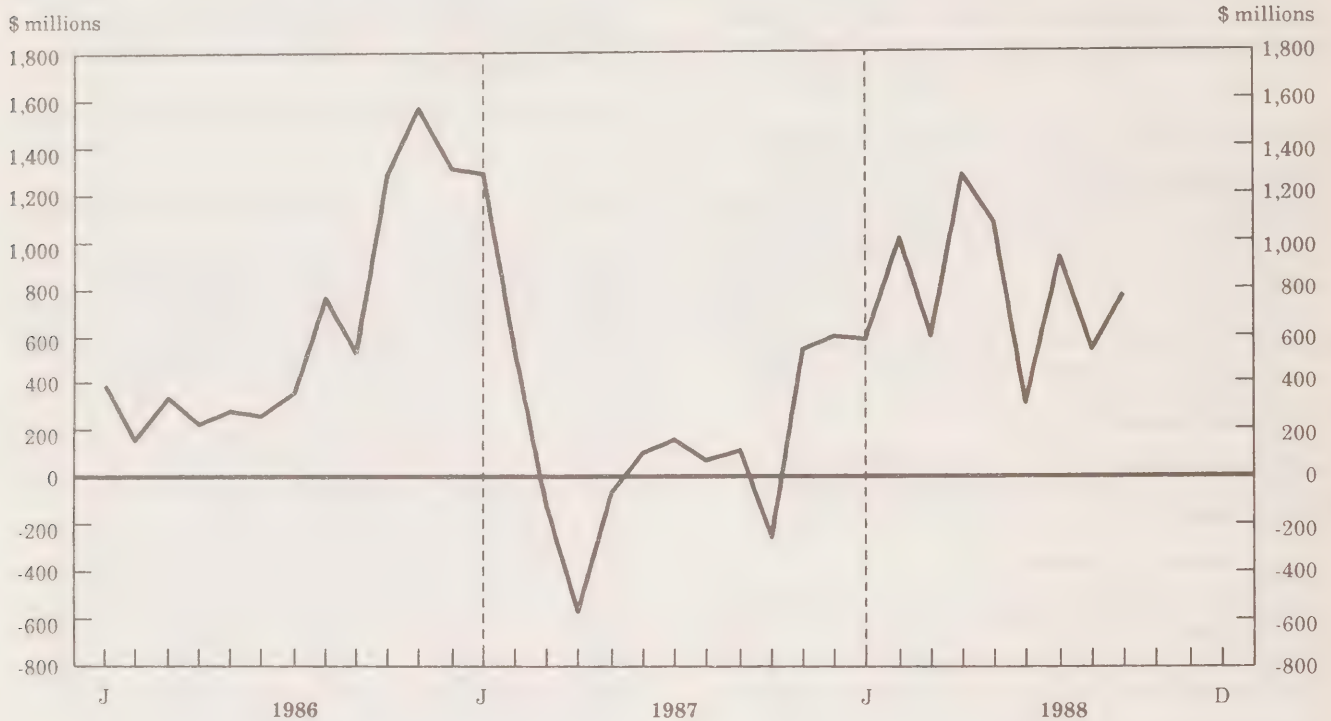
The Canadian Balance of International Payments - Summary

	1987		1988			1986	1987
	III	IV	I	II	III		
(millions of dollars)							
Seasonally adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	2,988	2,065	2,397	2,596	3,050	9,811	10,976
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,851	-1,830	-1,340	-1,724	-1,790	-5,231	-7,045
Investment income ¹	-4,503	-4,219	-3,369	-4,396	-4,147	-16,555	-16,606
Transfers	532	627	826	1,136	933	1,479	2,100
Total non-merchandise	-5,772	-5,422	-3,884	-4,985	-5,004	-20,306	-21,552
Total current account	-2,784	-3,357	-1,487	-2,388	-1,954	-10,496	-10,576
Not seasonally adjusted							
Current account balance	-1,206	-3,241	-4,505	-1,294	-608	-10,496	-10,576
Capital account ²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-1,019	-2,452	-2,270	-2,988	-757	-4,525	-6,300
Foreign portfolio securities	422	-1,113	220	-850	-92	-2,176	-1,780
Other claims	-3,174	1,478	-6,985	-4,539	-1,642	-4,215	-4,895
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-3,770	-2,087	-9,035	-8,377	-2,491	-10,916	-12,975
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	769	1,267	2,457	1,150	842	1,550	4,750
Canadian portfolio securities	4,840	-104	2,514	4,590	4,224	24,505	13,423
Other liabilities	901	5,833	5,669	3,504	1,800	-1,313	8,347
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	6,511	6,996	10,640	9,243	6,865	24,741	26,519
Total net capital flow	2,741	4,909	1,605	866	4,374	13,825	13,544
Statistical discrepancy	-1,535	-1,668	2,900	428	-3,766	-3,329	-2,968

¹ Excludes reinvested earnings.

² A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

**Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)**



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

September 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In September, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds remained strong at \$774 million, over \$200 million more than in the previous month. This brought the net investment for the year to date to just over \$7 billion, approaching the record net investment recorded in 1986. The net investment in the current month was widely distributed geographically, with the exception of Japan which reduced its holdings by a small amount.

Non-residents continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks, with the net disinvestment amounting to \$356 million in September. A substantial portion of this disinvestment resulted from a restructuring of a large company in which foreign investors exchanged common shares for debt. The gross value of Canadian stocks traded also continued to decline, amounting to \$2.3 billion, its lowest level this year.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In September, residents acquired \$129 million of outstanding foreign stocks, bringing to more than \$400 million the net amount invested in the last four months. In the current month, the funds were largely directed to Japan. Residents also acquired, on a net basis, \$71 million of foreign bonds, an amount similar to the previous month.

(see table on next page)

The September 1988 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

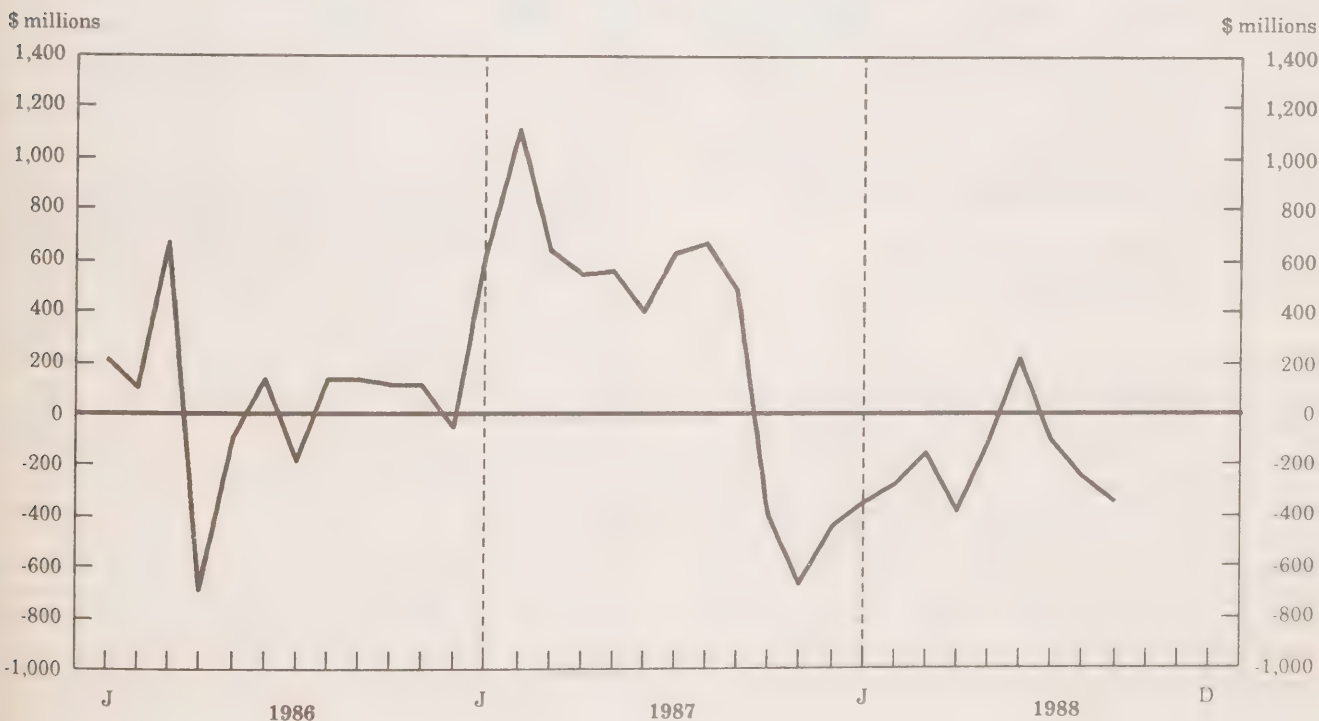
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

September 1988

(\$ millions)

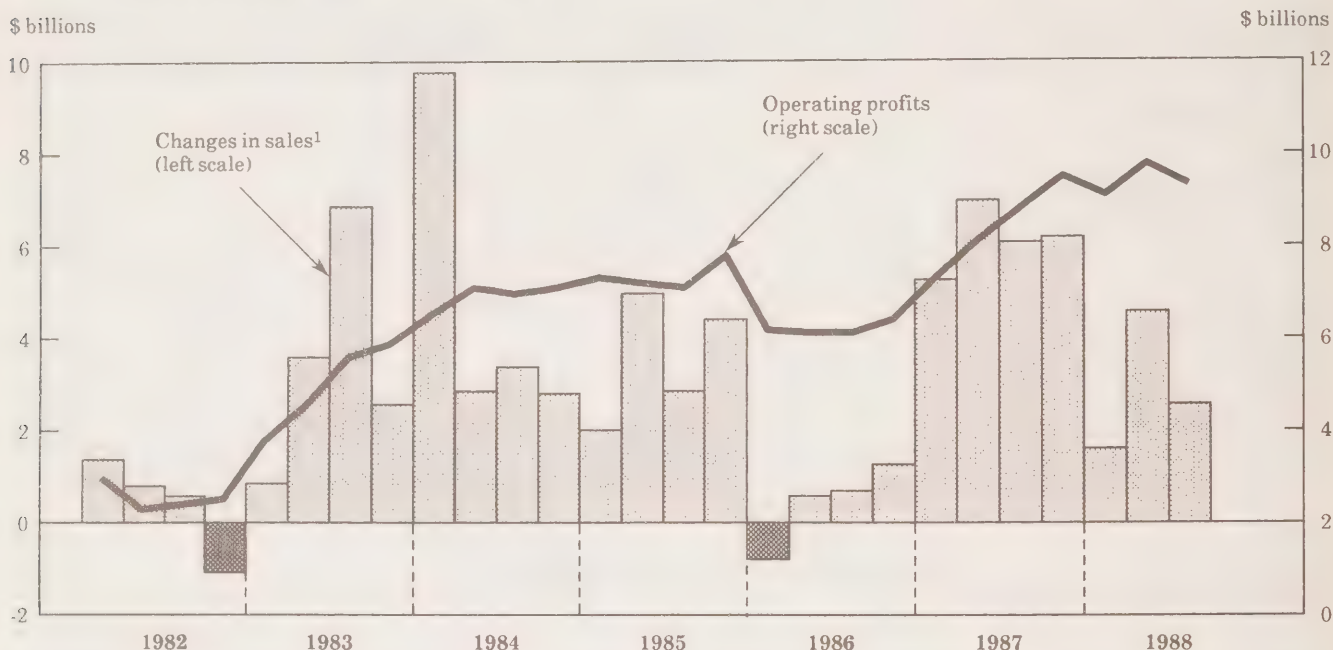
Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,777	3,003	+774
Common and preferred stocks	980	1,336	-356
Total - September 1988	4,757	4,339	+418
Total - August 1988	5,046	4,753	+293
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	2,491	2,562	-71
Common and preferred stocks	1,170	1,299	-129
Total - September 1988	3,661	3,861	-200
Total - August 1988	3,917	4,188	-271

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Industrial Corporations – All Industries

Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (seasonally adjusted)



¹ Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1988 (Preliminary Data)
(All figures are seasonally adjusted)

In the third quarter of 1988, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined \$421 million or 4.3% from the previous quarter to a level of \$9.3 billion. The third quarter decline combined with a 7.1% increase in the second quarter and a 4.5% decline in the first, left third quarter profits slightly below the fourth quarter 1987 level. The quarterly changes recorded so far this year contrasted with strong quarterly increases averaging 10.7% in 1987. Sales of industrial corporations were up 1.2% to \$228.2 billion, compared to a 2.1% increase in the second quarter.

The decline of profits (\$430 million) in the mineral fuels and petroleum and coal industries alone was slightly greater than the profit decline of all industries combined. It represented a 69% profit decrease for these two industries and was largely due to lower selling prices for crude oil. Of the remaining 45 industries, 25 registered declines in operating profits. The most significant were transportation equipment (down \$63 million) and metal mining (down \$57 million). Noteworthy profit growth was restricted to two industries – primary metals (up \$96 million) and electrical products (up \$63 million).

Pre-tax profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) remained virtually unchanged for the third consecutive quarter at \$13.7 billion. Gains on the sale of investments and fixed assets increased in the quarter, offsetting the decline in operating profits.

(continued on next page)

Industry Highlights

Mineral Fuels: operating profits fell dramatically to a \$137 million loss in the third quarter from a \$130 million profit in the second quarter. During the period from 1986 to 1988, quarterly profits have ranged between a loss of \$157 million and a profit of \$504 million, well below the \$1.2 billion quarterly average in 1984-85.

Petroleum and Coal: operating profits declined \$163 million to \$333 million in the third quarter. Depressed prices for crude and refined oil reduced profits to the lowest level in 10 years. In 1987, quarterly profits averaged \$556 million compared to \$407 million for the first three quarters of 1988.

Transportation Equipment: operating profits decreased to \$398 million from \$461 million in the previous quarter. The decline followed three quarters of strong growth from a level of \$118 million in the third quarter of 1987.

Metal Mining: operating profits slipped to \$643 million from the recent high level of \$700 million in the second quarter of 1988. First quarter 1988 operating profits were \$488 million. The profit levels during 1988 compare favourably to a \$179 million quarterly average in 1987. In the 20 quarters from 1982 to 1986, the industry reported losses in all but one quarter. The strong selling prices of most metals had a significant effect on the recent improvement in profits.

Primary Metals: operating profits advanced \$96 million to \$557 million in the third quarter, the second consecutive quarterly increase resulting from strong demand for most primary metals, especially steel. As recently as 1986 quarterly profits averaged only \$149 million.

Electrical Products: operating profits continued to increase, rising to \$253 million in the third quarter from \$157 million and \$190 million in the first two quarters. This is markedly better than the quarterly average of \$182 million which typified the 1986-87 period.

The information covers corporations in Canada except government owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

(see table on next page)

More detailed statistics for the 47 industries groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics (61-003) will be available the fourth week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1988

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1st Quarter 1988	2nd Quarter 1988	3rd Quarter 1988	3rd Quarter 1986	3rd Quarter 1987	3rd Quarter 1988
(Billions of dollars)						
Sales:						
All Industries	221.0	225.6	228.2	193.1	212.8	227.8
Mining	9.1	9.5	9.5	7.0	8.4	9.0
Manufacturing	81.1	82.1	82.4	67.8	73.7	80.4
Other	130.8	134.0	136.3	118.3	130.7	138.4
Operating Profit:						
All Industries	9.1	9.8	9.3	5.9	8.4	9.0
Mining	.6	.9	.6	-.2	.6	.5
Manufacturing	5.0	5.5	5.3	3.1	4.4	5.1
Other	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4
Profit before Taxes:						
All Industries	13.8	13.8	13.7	9.7	12.2	13.5
Mining	1.3	1.5	1.3	.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	6.9	6.7	6.7	4.6	5.7	6.5
Other	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.8
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All Industries	9.0	8.7	8.9	6.4	7.8	8.8
Mining	0.8	0.8	0.9	-	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.6	4.2
Other	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.8

- Nil.

Industrial Product Price Index

October 1988

Preliminary estimates for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) indicate that the IPPI fell 0.1% in October, to a level of 128.4. The monthly movement was largely the result of a 1.5% decrease in the U.S.-Canadian exchange rate. The index is now 3.1% higher than a year earlier. With the petroleum and coal product component excluded, the 12-month change would have been 4.5%.

Highlights

- Autos, trucks and other transportation equipment dropped 0.5% in October. This month includes an estimated increase for domestic automobiles of 3.5%, intended to reflect the effect of the introduction of the 1989 car models. The drop in the exchange rate however, which affects exported automobile models, was more than enough to offset the estimated domestic increase.
- Lumber, sawmill, and other wood products declined 0.9% over the month, predominantly due to the drop in the exchange rate. Some declines, however, were posted for softwood lumber products.
- Meat, fish and dairy products were down 0.2% this month, mainly attributable to declines recorded for meat products, in particular chickens, which offset a slight increase in dairy products.
- Fruit, vegetables and feeds declined 0.1%. The main contributors to the monthly movement were lower prices for refined sugar and oil meal and cake.
- Petroleum and coal products were estimated to have increased 0.4% in October, due for the most part to a rise in liquid petroleum gases.
- Primary metal products showed no change from September. A significant increase in copper and copper alloy prices was almost completely offset by a similar drop in prices for nickel products.
- Other, less significant increases were registered for: tobacco and tobacco products (0.8%), rubber, leather and plastic products (0.3%), electrical and communication products (0.2%) and printing and publishing (0.2%).

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The October 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981=100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ²	% Change	
			Oct. 1988/ Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988/ Oct. 1987
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	100.0	128.4	-0.1	3.1
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	132.6	-0.2	4.5
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.4	-0.1	5.1
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	129.5	0.2	12.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	126.7	-0.2	2.9
Finished goods	38.4	130.1	-0.1	0.4
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	135.6	0.0	2.3
Capital equipment	10.2	132.0	-0.2	0.6
All other finished goods	17.9	126.6	0.0	-0.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.3	-0.2	0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	129.4	-0.1	9.0
Beverages	1.9	148.7	-0.1	4.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	151.1	0.8	5.8
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	131.6	0.3	6.9
Textile products	2.4	118.5	0.1	3.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	125.2	-0.2	2.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	121.6	-0.9	-1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	139.4	0.0	4.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.5	-0.1	8.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	153.0	0.2	7.5
Primary metal products	8.8	136.2	0.0	14.3
Metal fabricated products	5.3	132.8	0.0	4.3
Machinery and equipment	4.8	130.3	0.1	3.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	129.4	-0.5	-2.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	132.3	0.2	4.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	140.2	-0.1	3.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	93.4	0.4	-10.8
Chemicals, chemical products	7.1	133.6	0.1	8.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	136.8	0.0	3.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	97.8	-3.2	-6.7

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 1.8% between September and October 1988 to a preliminary level of 93.7. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose 0.3%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 5.8%, largely due to the estimated 7.3% drop in crude petroleum prices.
- Vegetable products, down 1.6%, primarily as a result of lower prices for oilseeds (-4.4%), unrefined sugar (-4.7%), rubber and analogous gums (-8.5%) and fresh fruits (-6.1%).
- Animals and animal products, down 0.5%, largely in response to lower prices for hogs (-7.2%), furs, hides and skins (-4.8%) and fish (-2.1%), partially offset by higher prices for cattle (3.0%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 3.4% following an 18.1% price increase for copper concentrates; this was partially offset by decreases of 9.9% for nickel concentrates, 6.8% for radio-active concentrates and 3.4% for precious metals.

Year-over-year Change

Between October 1987 and October 1988, the RMPI declined 10.2%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI increased 2.9%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index Oct.1988 ¹	% Change	
			Oct.1988/ Sept.'88	Oct.1988/ Oct.1987
Raw materials total	100	93.7	-1.8	-10.2
Mineral fuels	45	67.8	-5.8	-28.9
Vegetable products	11	95.5	-1.6	12.2
Animal and animal products	20	112.1	-0.5	-6.4
Wood products	8	128.6	0.2	3.0
Ferrous materials	2	110.6	-0.7	0.4
Non-ferrous metals	11	126.6	3.4	14.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	131.6	-0.2	3.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	115.1	0.3	2.9

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

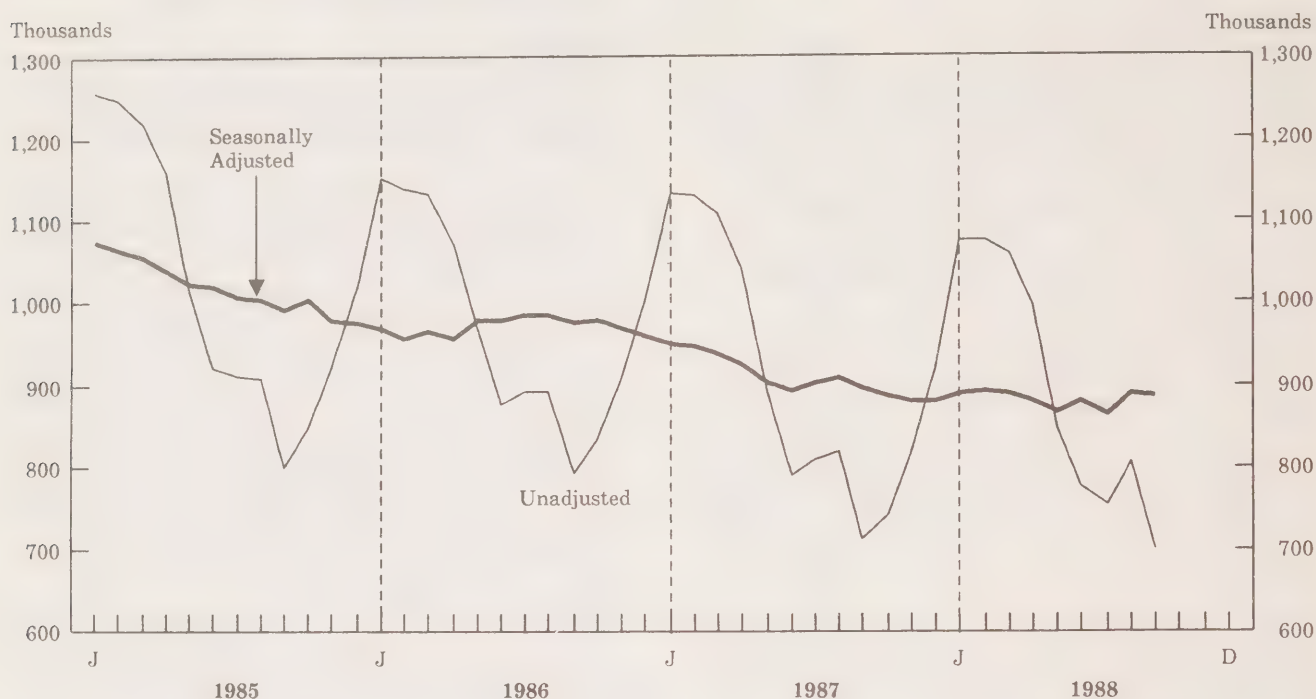
- Mineral fuels, down 28.9%, as a result of the 32.7% drop in crude petroleum prices.
- Animals and animal products, down 6.4%, primarily in response to lower prices for hogs (-27.5%), cattle (-3.9%) and fish (-12.2%) and in spite of higher prices for chickens (14.9%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 14.8%, mainly as a result of higher prices for copper concentrates (43.9%), nickel concentrates (82.4%) and zinc concentrates (52.0%); these increases were partially offset by lower prices for precious metals (-18.8%), radio-active concentrates (-17.5%) and lead concentrates (-14.6%).
- Vegetable products, up 12.2%, due largely to higher prices for cereals (20.5%), oilseeds (40.8%) and unrefined sugar (35.1%), and in spite of lower prices for fresh vegetables (-16.7%) and vegetable textile fibres (-7.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The October 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available at the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics September 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending September 17, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 884,000 – decreasing slightly from the previous month. This is virtually the same level as was observed in October 1987.
- Between August and September 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 5.5% in New Brunswick, 4.6% in Nova Scotia, 2.2% in British Columbia, 2.1% in the Yukon, 1.4% in Quebec and 1.2% in Saskatchewan. The number of beneficiaries increased 5.5% in the Northwest Territories, 3.1% in Newfoundland, and 1.1% in Manitoba. There was little change in the remaining provinces.

- In September 1988, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 5.1% from the preceding month to \$880 million. During the same period, the number of benefit weeks declined 1.0% to 4.5 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In September 1988, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 807,000, a slight decrease (1.6%) from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased by 3.4% to 379,000, while the number of female beneficiaries remained unchanged at 428,000.

(continued on next page)

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during September 1988 totalled \$722 million², down 3.9% from September 1987. This decline is in part attributable to the smaller number of working days in September 1988 as compared to the previous September. Since January 1988, benefit payments amounted to \$8,287 million, up 2.0% from the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from a 6.4% increase in the average weekly benefit to \$201.34, which was partially offset by a 4.1% decrease in the number of benefit weeks to 41.2 million.
- A total of 265,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1988, down 1.1% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1988, the number of claims received totalled 2,242,000 – up slightly (0.8%) from the same period last year.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

Data for the months of July, August and September 1988 will be published in the September 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of December.

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations or further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

					% change from	
	Sept. 1988	August 1988	July 1988	Sept. 1987	August 1988	July 1988
Seasonally adjusted						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	880,000	927,077	860,884	851,633	- 5.1	7.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,449	4,496	4,263	4,473	- 1.0	5.5
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	884 ^p	888 ^p	862 ^r	897 ^r	- 0.4	3.1
					% change from September 1987	
Unadjusted						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	722,190	877,750	685,253	751,161		- 3.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,621	4,418	3,492	3,978		- 9.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	199.43	198.67	196.21	188.85		5.6
Claims received (000)	265	238	280	268		- 1.1
Beneficiaries ¹ (000)						
Total	807 ^p	910 ^p	874 ^r	821 ^r		- 1.6
Regular benefits	699 ^p	805 ^p	764 ^r	712 ^r		- 1.8
January to September					% Change	
1988			1987		1988/1987	
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	8,287,368		8,123,817			2.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	41,161		42,940			- 4.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	201.34		189.19			6.4
Claims received (000)	2,242		2,224			0.8
Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average ¹ (000)	1,029 ^p		1,060 ^r			- 3.0

¹ The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt September 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour and malt showed a significant decrease from September 1987.

	1988 (in thousand tonnes)	1987
• Wheat flour	29.2	66.5
• Malt	6.5	13.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated; refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The September 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release towards the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Exports of Major Grains September 1988

The total exports of Canada's six major grains were down 38% from September 1987. The most significant change was a 91% decrease in barley exports.

	1988	1987
	(in tonnes)	
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 081.4	1 637.0
• Durum wheat	232.5	84.7
• Total wheat	1 313.9	1 721.7

• Oats	17.6	15.9
• Barley	53.4	594.6
• Rye	13.7	31.6
• Flaxseed	23.9	55.1
• Canola	179.8	169.8
• Total	1 602.3	2 588.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The September 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes Third Quarter 1988

Price indexes for the third quarter of 1988 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.4% from the second quarter of 1988 and an increase of 6.9% from one year ago.

Available in CANSIM: matrix 419.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Field Crop Reporting, Series No. 8, Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, November 1988 Estimates. Catalogue number 22-002**
(Canada: \$7.50/\$52; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$58).
Available at 3:00 p.m. today.
- ✓ **The Sugar Situation, October 1988. Catalogue number 32-013**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended September 1988. Catalogue number 32-025**
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood, September 1988. Catalogue number 35-001**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, September 1988. Catalogue number 36-003**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Metal Door and Window Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3031**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Machine Shop Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3081**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Other Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3099**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery) – Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-250B 3191**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery) – Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-250B 3193**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery) – Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-250B 3194**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery) – Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c., 1986 Census of Manufactures, Catalogue number 42-250B 3199**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Transportation Equipment Industries – Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B 3257**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, October 1988. Catalogue number 44-004**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 46-250B 3721**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended September 30, 1988. Catalogue number 47-007**
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- ✓ **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 7, Preliminary Marine Transport Statistics, 1987. Catalogue number 50-002**
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, September 1988. Catalogue number 63-004**
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1988. Catalogue number 67-001P**
(Canada: \$9.25/\$37; Other Countries: \$10.25/\$41).

Major Release Dates: December 1988

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
December		
2	Labour Force Survey	November 1988
5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1988
7	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1988
8	Financial Flows	Third Quarter 1988
8	Help-wanted Index	November 1988
9	New Housing Price Index	October 1988
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1988
9	Farm Product Price Index	October 1988
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1988
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1988
13	Housing Starts	October 1988
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1988
16	Consumer Price Index	November 1988
19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1988
19	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1988
20	Retail Trade	October 1988
20	Survey of Manufacturing Industries	October 1988
21	Building Permits	October 1988
21	Wholesale Trade	October 1988
22	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1988
22	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1988
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1988
23	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1988
23	Major Release Dates	January 1989
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1988

The January 1989 release schedule will be published on December 23, 1988. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases November 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	1987	November 8, 1988
Apples, Processed	1987	November 18, 1988
Appliances, Major	October 1988	November 24, 1988
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	September 1988	November 8, 1988
Asphalt Roofing	September 1988	November 1, 1988
	October 1988	November 29, 1988
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	August 1988	November 18, 1988
Aviation, Canadian Civil	1987	November 8, 1988
Bags, Plastic	Third Quarter 1988	November 18, 1988
Barley Malt, Exports	August 1988	November 18, 1988
	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Batteries, Electric Storage	September 1988	November 3, 1988
Biscuits, Production	Third Quarter 1988	November 1, 1988
Board, Rigid Insulating	September 1988	November 2, 1988
Boxes, Corrugated	October 1988	November 25, 1988
Building Permits	September 1988	November 22, 1988
Bus, Passenger	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1988	November 4, 1988
Cable Television	1987	November 2, 1988
Canadian Economic Observer	November 1988	November 16, 1988
Caterers	September 1988	November 18, 1988
Cement	September 1988	November 1, 1988
Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 20% Data Profiles	1986 Census	November 25, 1988
Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2	1986 Census	November 18, 1988
Census Tracts - St. John's: Part 2, Profile	1986 Census	November 28, 1988



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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Chain Store Stocks	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Cheese, Process	October 1988	November 24, 1988
Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	November 22, 1988
Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	November 22, 1988
Chemicals, Industrial Synthetic Resins	1987	November 7, 1988
Cherries, Processed Sweet/Sour	1988	November 1, 1988
Classification of Goods, Standard	1988	November 29, 1988
Coal Products Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Coal Statistics	September 1988	November 28, 1988
Cocoa	Third Quarter 1988	November 24, 1988
Coffee	Third Quarter 1988	November 24, 1988
Coke Statistics	September 1988	November 28, 1988
Commodity Exports (H.S. Based)	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Composite Leading Indicator	August 1988	November 3, 1988
Concrete Pipe Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 25, 1988
Construction and Mining Machinery and Material Handling Equipment Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 25, 1988
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	September 1988	November 8, 1988
Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	September 1988	November 8, 1988
Construction Output Price Index, Non-residential	Third Quarter 1988	November 22, 1988
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	September 1988	November 7, 1988
Consumer Price Index	October 1988	November 18, 1988
Corporations, Industrial	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Crude Oil	July 1988	November 17, 1988
	August 1988	November 29, 1988
Crushings, Oilseed	September 1988	November 16, 1988
Cutlery Industries, Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Dairy Review	September 1988	November 14, 1988
Department Store Sales and Stocks	September 1988	November 22, 1988
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1988	November 8, 1988
Dimensions - Occupational Trends	1961 to 1986	November 8, 1988
Display Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Divorce, Mortality, Marriage: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions	1985	November 15, 1988
Earnings	September 1988	November 28, 1988
Economic Observer, Canadian	November 1988	November 16, 1988
Education, International Student Participation in Canadian	1987	November 7, 1988
Eggs, Production	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Electric Lamps	October 1988	November 17, 1988
Electrical Products Industries, n.e.c., Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988

Index to Data Releases, November 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Electrical Switchgear, Protective Equipment Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1988	November 28, 1988
Employment, Federal Government	June 1988	November 7, 1988
Employment, Local Government Services	June 1988	November 2, 1988
Equipment Industries n.e.c., Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Equipment Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	November 23, 1988
Export Price Index	September 1988	November 16, 1988
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Farm Cash Receipts	January-September 1988	November 25, 1988
Farm Debt Outstanding	December 31, 1987	November 25, 1988
Farm Income, Net	1987	November 25, 1988
Farm Input Price Index	Third Quarter 1988	November 4, 1988
Farm Product Price Index	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Fats	September 1988	November 15, 1988
Federal Government Employment	June 1988	November 7, 1988
Film, Plastic	Third Quarter 1988	November 18, 1988
Financial Indexes, Selected	October 1988	November 18, 1988
Flour, Wheat (Exports)	August 1988	November 18, 1988
	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Footwear Statistics	September 1988	November 3, 1988
Fruit	1979-1986	November 18, 1988
Fruits, Processed	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Furniture Products, Office (Shipments)	Third Quarter 1988	November 28, 1988
Gas, Natural	July 1988	November 17, 1988
	August 1988	November 29, 1988
Gas, Natural (Sales)	September 1988	November 21, 1988
Goods, Standard Classification	1988	November 29, 1988
Government Employment, Federal	June 1988	November 7, 1988
Government Services Employment, Local	June 1988	November 1, 1988
Grains, Deliveries of Major	July 1988	November 14, 1988
	August 1988	November 21, 1988
	September 1988	November 21, 1988
Grains, Exports of Major	August 1988	November 22, 1988
	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Gross Domestic Product at Factor		
Cost by Industry	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Gypsum Products	September 1988	November 3, 1988
Hardboard	September 1988	November 17, 1988
Hardware and Cutlery Industries, Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Heating Equipment Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Heating Products, Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning	Third Quarter 1988	November 3, 1988
Help-wanted Index	October 1988	November 10, 1988

Index to Data Releases, November 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Heritage Institutions	1986-87	November 8, 1988
Hours	September 1988	November 28, 1988
Household Facilities and Equipment	May 1988	November 4, 1988
Housing Price Index, New	September 1988	November 9, 1988
Housing Starts	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Import Price Index	September 1988	November 16, 1988
Income and Expenditure Accounts, National	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	September 1988	November 7, 1988
Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Industrial Equipment Industries, Other Electrical	1986 Census of Manufactures October 1988	November 4, 1988 November 30, 1988
Industrial Product Price Index		
Industry, Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment	1986 Census of Manufactures September 1988	November 4, 1988 November 16, 1988
Ingots, Steel	Weed Ending October 29, 1988 Week Ending November 4, 1988 Week Ending November 12, 1988 Week Ending November 19, 1988	November 3, 1988 November 10, 1988 November 17, 1988 November 24, 1988
Instant Skim Milk Powder	October 1988	November 24, 1988
Insulating Board, Rigid	September 1988	November 2, 1988
International Student Participation in Canadian Education	1987	November 7, 1988
International Travel Account	Third Quarter 1988	November 21, 1988
Jobs, The Changing Distribution of	1981-86	November 16, 1988
Labour Force Survey	October 1988	November 4, 1988
Labour Income, Estimates	August 1988	November 7, 1988
Lamps, Electric	October 1988	November 17, 1988
Lamps, Preliminary Electric	October 1988	November 10, 1988
Local Government Services Employment	June 1988	November 2, 1988
Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c., Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	November 23, 1988
Malt, Barley (Exports)	August 1988 September 1988	November 18, 1988 November 30, 1988
Manufactured Products Industry, Other	1986 Census of Manufactures September 1988	November 25, 1988 November 22, 1988
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	1987-1988	November 4, 1988
Maple Honey Products		
Marriage, Divorce, Mortality: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions	1985	November 15, 1988
Meats, Stocks of Frozen	November 1, 1988	November 18, 1988

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry, Turbine	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Metal Products Industries, Other Stamped and Pressed	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 10, 1988
Milk Powder, Instant Skim	October 1988	November 24, 1988
Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	November 22, 1988
Mineral Wool	October 1988	November 22, 1988
Mining Machinery	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 25, 1988
Mortality, Marriage, Divorce: A Life Table Analysis for Canada and Regions	1985	November 15, 1988
Motor Vehicle Accessories, Other	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 25, 1988
Motor Vehicle Plastic Parts Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	September 1988	November 8, 1988
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Natural Gas	July 1988	November 17, 1988
	August 1988	November 29, 1988
Natural Gas, Sales	September 1988	November 21, 1988
New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1988	November 8, 1988
Non-residential Construction Output Price Index	Third Quarter 1988	November 22, 1988
Occupational Trends, Dimensions	1961-1986	November 8, 1988
Office Furniture Products, Shipments	Third Quarter 1988	November 28, 1988
Oil Pipeline Transport	August 1988	November 8, 1988
Oil, Crude	July 1988	November 17, 1988
	August 1988	November 29, 1988
Oils	September 1988	November 15, 1988
Oilseed Crushings	September 1988	November 16, 1988
Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Other Electrical Products Industries, n.e.c.	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Paper and Allied Products Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 25, 1988
Particleboard	September 1988	November 17, 1988
Passenger Bus, Urban Transit Statistics	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Payments, Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Pension Funds, Trusteed	Second Quarter 1988	November 3, 1988
	1987	November 21, 1988
Petrochemical Plant Price Index	Third Quarter 1988	November 22, 1988
Petroleum, Refined Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Petroleum Products, Refined (Sales)	October 1988	November 29, 1988
Phonograph Records, Pre-Recorded Tapes	September 1988	November 14, 1988
Pipe, Steel	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Plywood, Construction Type	September 1988	November 9, 1988
Potato Production, Canadian	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Potato Production, Canadian	1988	November 18, 1988
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	November 1, 1988	November 16, 1988

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Powder, Instant Skim Milk	October 1988	November 24, 1988
Pre-recorded Tapes	September 1988	November 14, 1988
Printing Industry, Other Commercial Profiles - Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: Part 2	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Profiles - Census Tracts - St. John's: Part 2	1986 Census	November 18, 1986
Protective Equipment Industry, Electrical Switchgear	1986 Census	November 28, 1988
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	1986 Census of Manufactures September 1988	November 4, 1988 November 10, 1988
Railway Carloadings	September 1988 October 1988 Seven-day period Ending October 21, 1988 10-day Period Ending October 31, 1988 Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1988 Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1988	November 7, 1988 November 25, 1988 November 7, 1988 November 15, 1988 November 22, 1988 November 25, 1988
Railway Financial and Operating Statistics	August 1988	November 15, 1988
Railway Operating Statistics	September 1988	November 22, 1988
Railway Transport in Canada: Commodity Statistics	1987	November 24, 1988
Raw Materials Price Index	October 1988	November 30, 1988
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Refined Petroleum Products, Sales	October 1988	November 29, 1988
Restaurants	September 1988	November 18, 1988
Retail Trade	September 1988	November 21, 1988
Roofing, Asphalt	September 1988 October 1988	November 1, 1988 November 29, 1988
Savings, Components of Personal	1971-1987	November 16, 1988
Sawmills East of the Rockies	August 1988	November 4, 1988
Sawmills in British Columbia	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Securities, Outstanding Transactions with Non-residents	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Shipping in Canada, Preliminary Statistics on Domestic and International	1987	November 3, 1988
Shipping - Revised Statistics, Domestic and International	1987	November 14, 1988
Sign Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 18, 1988
Skim Milk Powder	October 1988	November 24, 1988
Soft Drinks	October 1988	November 15, 1988
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	September 1988	November 8, 1988
St. John's: Part 2, Census Tracts	1986 Census	November 28, 1988
Standard Classification of Goods	1988	November 29, 1988
Steel Exports	October 1988	November 14, 1988

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Ingots	September 1988	November 16, 1988
	Week Ending October 29, 1988	November 3, 1988
	Week Ending November 4, 1988	November 10, 1988
	Week Ending November 12, 1988	November 17, 1988
	Week Ending November 19, 1988	November 24, 1988
Steel Pipe and Tubing	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Steel Price Indexes, Structural	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	September 1988	November 9, 1988
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	September 1988	November 16, 1988
Store Sales and Stocks, Department	September 1988	November 22, 1988
Store Stocks, Chain	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Strawberries, Processed	1988	November 29, 1988
Structural Steel Price Indexes	Third Quarter 1988	November 30, 1988
Student Participation in Canadian Education, International	1987	November 7, 1988
Sugar Sales	October 1988	November 15, 1988
Switchgear, Electrical, Protective Equipment Industries	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Synthetic Resins, Industrial Chemicals	September 1988	November 7, 1988
Tapes, Pre-Recorded	September 1988	November 14, 1988
Taverns	September 1988	November 18, 1988
Tea	Third Quarter 1988	November 24, 1988
Telephone Statistics	September 1988	November 22, 1988
Television Viewing in Canada	Fall 1987	November 28, 1988
Television, Cable	1987	November 2, 1988
Tobacco Products	October 1988	November 18, 1988
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	September 1988	November 16, 1988
Trade, Retail	September 1988	November 21, 1988
Trade, Wholesale	September 1988	November 24, 1988
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Transit Statistics, Urban	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Travel Account, International	Third Quarter 1988	November 21, 1988
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Trusted Pension Funds	1987	November 21, 1988
	Second Quarter 1988	November 3, 1988
	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Tubing, Steel		
Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry	1986 Census of Manufactures	November 4, 1988
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Union Wage Rate Index, Construction	September 1988	November 7, 1988
Urban Transit Statistics	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Vegetables, Processed	September 1988	November 23, 1988
Waferboard	September 1988	November 17, 1988
Wheat Flour, Exports	August 1988	November 18, 1988
	September 1988	November 30, 1988
Wholesale Trade	September 1988	November 24, 1988

Index to Data Releases, November 1988

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Wire and Products, Steel	Septembre 1988	November 9, 1988
Wood Residue Statistics, Pulpwood	September 1988	November 10, 1988
Wool, Mineral	October 1988	November 22, 1988
Wrappers, Corrugated	October 1988	November 25, 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 1, 1988

Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1987	2
• Average family income at \$43,604 was an estimated 1.3% higher than in 1986, on an inflation-adjusted basis.	
Construction Union Wage Rate Index, October 1988	4
• The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 2.4% from a year earlier.	

Data Availability Announcements

Work Injuries Statistics, 1987	5
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, Number of Contributors and Their Contributions, 1985 and 1986	5
Electric Power Statistics, September 1988	6
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1988	6
Steel Ingots, Week Ending November 26, 1988	7
Gypsum Products, October 1988	7

Publications Released

8

Index to Data Releases, November 1988

Major Releases

Income Distributions by Size in Canada 1987

In 1987, average family income at \$43,604 was an estimated 1.3% higher than in 1986, on an inflation-adjusted basis. This was the third consecutive year of increase in inflation-adjusted family income following four years of decline. Inflation-adjusted family income has now regained the level experienced in 1980. However, since family size in 1987 was somewhat lower than it was in 1980, family income per capita reached its highest level ever (\$13,542).

The trend in the proportion and number of persons below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs continued downward in 1987. The proportion of low income persons declined to 14.1% in 1987 from 14.5% in 1986 and 15.6% in 1985. In 1987, there were 3,535,000 low income persons, down 59,000 from 1986 and 287,000 since 1985.

Other highlights of the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, 1987, released today, include:

Provincial average family income ranged from \$48,967 in Ontario to \$33,710 in Newfoundland. Average family incomes from highest to lowest were:

● Ontario	\$48,967
● Alberta	\$44,388
● British Columbia	\$42,639
● Quebec	\$40,113
● Manitoba	\$39,709
● Saskatchewan	\$39,119
● Nova Scotia	\$38,141
● New Brunswick	\$35,231
● Prince Edward Island	\$34,792
● Newfoundland	\$33,710

● **Canada** **\$43,604**

- The average income of female lone-parent families was \$18,945 compared to \$48,650 for two-parent families with children.
- The upper 20% of all families (those with incomes in excess of \$60,912) received 39.4% of total income, while the lowest 20% (incomes below \$20,733) received 6.5%. The median or mid-point income was \$38,851.

- The low income rate for children under 16 years of age (16.9% in 1987) was virtually unchanged from 1986 (17.0%). There were 955,000 low income children in 1987. They represented 27.0% of the low income population, little changed since 1985.
- An estimated 17.3% of elderly persons 65 years of age and over were below the low income cut-offs in 1987, down from 18.9% in 1986. This continues the downward trend in rates observed during the 1970s and 1980s for the elderly.
- There were 456,000 low income elderly persons in 1987. They made up 12.9% of the low income population, basically unchanged from 1985.
- For families, the rate of low income was 11.3% (or 777,000 families) in 1987, down from 11.8% in 1986 and 12.6% in 1985.
- The number of earners in a family has a substantial effect on average income and low income rates for families. Two-parent families with one earner had an average income of \$34,996 and a low income rate of 21.2%. With two earners, the average was \$49,156 and the rate of low income was only 5.9%.
- Lone-parent families and elderly unattached individuals continued to have a substantially higher than average incidence of low income. For female lone-parent families, the 1987 rate was 56.6%, little changed from 1986. The rate for unattached elderly improved from 1986 (39.4% versus 43.0%).

These estimates were prepared from data collected as a supplement to the April 1988 Labour Force Survey, using five-sixths of the regular sample (approximately 42,000 households). They exclude the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

(continued on next page)

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1987 (13-207, \$39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Note: Microdata tapes containing information on the 1987 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9775).

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 1988

Highlights

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) for October 1988 rose 0.1% from September's figure of 144.0. On a year-over-year basis, the 18-city composite index increased by 2.4%, from 140.7 to 144.1.
- In Saint John, electricians and sheet metal workers received wage increases of 4.9% and 4.0% respectively, which resulted in an increase of 0.9% for that city. In Winnipeg, 10 trades received wage increments, ranging between 0.3% and 1.7%, increasing this city's index by 0.6%. These increments moved the Canada total up 0.1%.

- On an annual basis, Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal each showed increases of 5.1%, followed by Saint John at 3.7% and Winnipeg at 3.1%, Ontario cities on average increased 2.5% while Halifax and St. John's rose 1.4% and 0.1% respectively. Cities in British Columbia recorded no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

October 1988
(1981=100)

	% change				
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. '88/ Sept. '88	Oct. '88/ Oct. '87
Canada	144.1	144.0	140.7	0.1	2.4
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.7	-	0.1
Halifax	167.4	167.4	165.1	-	1.4
Saint John	149.5	148.2	144.2	0.9	3.7
Quebec City	149.7	149.7	142.5	-	5.1
Chicoutimi	149.1	149.1	141.8	-	5.1
Montreal	149.4	149.4	142.2	-	5.1
Ottawa	149.1	149.1	146.8	-	1.6
Toronto	144.6	144.6	142.3	-	1.6
Hamilton	145.1	145.1	142.8	-	1.6
St. Catharines	147.2	147.2	143.1	-	2.9
Kitchener	150.4	150.4	146.3	-	2.8
London	149.8	149.8	145.5	-	3.0
Windsor	146.7	146.7	142.5	-	2.9
Sudbury	148.4	148.4	144.2	-	2.9
Thunder Bay	147.4	147.4	143.2	-	2.9
Winnipeg	140.6	139.8	136.1	0.6	3.1
Vancouver	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-
Victoria	132.1	132.1	132.1	-	-

- Nil or zero.

Data Availability Announcements

Work Injuries Statistics

1987

Highlights

- In 1987, there were 602,531 reported work-related injuries or illnesses in Canada which resulted in permanent disabilities or in injuries which required workers to take time off work to recover.
- Most reported injuries involved sprains and strains (48%), contusions, crushings and bruising (18%), and cuts, lacerations, and punctures (13%).
- The largest number of reported injuries involved the back (27%), followed by the wrist, hand or fingers (22%), and the ankle, foot or toes (10%).
- The most frequent sources of injury were working surfaces such as floors, ramps, and platforms (13%), bodily motion (12%), and metal items including such things as nails, nuts, bolts, and metal plates (11%).
- Of all the events which directly resulted in work-related injuries, the most common was overexertion (31%), followed by being struck by an object (19%) and falls (16%).

Data on work-related injuries and illnesses, supplied by 11 Workers' Compensation Boards, are now available for the years 1982 to 1987 by province, sex, age, and occupation of the injured worker; industry of the employer; and nature of injury (for example, cuts, sprains and strains, or amputations); part of body injured; source of injury (for example, chemicals, conveyors, explosives, or wood items); and type of accident (for example, overexertions, or falls from elevation).

The third issue of *Work Injuries, 1985-87* (72-208, \$22) is scheduled to be released the week of December 19. For further information or to order special tabulations, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics - Number of Contributors and Their Contributions

1985 and 1986

Highlights

- In 1986, 12.2 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance sometime during the year, up 2.5% from the previous year. Between the two years, the number of male contributors increased 1.6% to 6.8 million and the number of female contributors advanced 3.8% to 6.7 million.
- Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1986 amounted to \$4,124 million, increasing by 8.3% from 1985. Males contributed \$2,621 million and female contributions totalled \$1,504 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5718, 5719, 5729 and 5730.

The data are also published in the 1988 edition of the *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S, \$36), now available. In this report the data are shown by sex and province, covering the years 1978 to 1986.

For more information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Electric Power Statistics

September 1988

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in September 1988 increased to 35 174 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 24.1% to 2 612 GWh, while imports climbed from 352 GWh to 447 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 361 967 GWh, up 1.9% over the previous year's period. Exports, at 27 564 GWh, were down 26.5%, while imports, at 4 497 GWh, were up 109.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The September 1988 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1988

Canadian chemical firms produced 101 817 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1988, a decrease of 15.6% from the 120 644 tonnes (revised figure) produced in October 1987.

January to October 1988 production totalled 1 170 575 tonnes (revised figure), up 10.8% from 1 056 610 tonnes (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1987.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 28 industrial chemicals for October 1988, October 1987 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1988 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5/\$50) will be available a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 26, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 26, 1988 totalled 301 668 tonnes, a decrease of 8.7% from the preceding week's total of 330 410 tonnes but up 7.3% from the year-earlier level of 281 192 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 13 428 161 tonnes, an increase of 1.3% from 13 253 003 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Gypsum Products

October 1988

Manufacturers shipped 25 868 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1988, down 13.0% from the 29 733 thousand square metres shipped in October 1987 and down 7.2% from the 27 884 thousand square metres shipped in September 1988.

Year-to-date shipments were 258 188 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.8% from the January to October 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The October 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1987.**
Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: \$39; Other countries: \$41).

✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,**
September 1988.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese**
and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1988.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of**
Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1988.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

✓ **Wood Industries – Sawmill and Planing Mill**
Products Industry (Except Shingles and
Shakes), 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 35-250B 2512
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries \$5).

✓ **Corrugated Boxed and Wrappers, October 1988.**
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major**
Appliances, October 1988.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries – Sign and**
Display Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 47-250B 3971
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Railway Operating Statistics, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

✓ **Electric Power Statistics, Vol. 1, 1987 Actual and**
1988 - 1997 Forecast.
Catalogue number 57-204
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

✓ **Farm Product Price Index, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: 6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1988.**
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

✓ **Building Permits, July 1988.**
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

✓ **Labour Force Information, November 1988**
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$6.50).
Available December 2nd at 7:00 A.M.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 2, 1988

Major Release

Labour Force Survey, November 1988

3

- The unemployment rate edged down to 7.8.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Storage Batteries, October 1988

5

Cement, October 1988

5

Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1988

5

Rigid Insulating Board, October 1988

6



(continued on next page)

Travel-log - Touriscope

November 1988 Issue

The third issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly publication that monitors data sources related to tourism, is now available.

China and Eastern Europe are becoming increasingly popular destinations for Canadian tourists, according to the feature article in this issue. In 1987, 35,000 Canadians unpacked their suitcases in China, a six-fold increase since 1980. The number of travellers visiting the Soviet Union more than doubled over the same period.

Also included in this issue of *Travel-log* are articles on first quarter 1988 domestic travel patterns, visitors from France, package travel tours, travel to Halifax, changing immigration trends and the second quarter travel price index.

Travel-log - Touriscope (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available from Publication Sales and Services (613-951-7277).



Data Availability Announcements – Concluded

Government Revenue and Expenditure, Third Quarter 1988 6

1986 Census of Manufactures:

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries 6

Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry 6

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Major Release Dates, December 5-9 8

Major Release

Labour Force Survey

November 1988

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for November 1988 show a jump in employment of 66,000 this month, following the moderate growth of the previous five months. A large increase in the number of persons entering the labour force resulted in only a slight decline in the level of unemployment. The unemployment rate edged down to 7.8, similar to the rates recorded during most of the year.

Employment

For the week ended November 12, 1988, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,445,000 – an increase of 66,000 from October.

- Employment grew by 36,000 among persons aged 25 and over and by 30,000 for those aged 15 to 24. For both age groups, the growth in employment resulted from large gains posted by men.
- The employment/population ratio rose to 61.7 (+0.3), with men accounting for all of the increase. The ratio advanced 0.9 to 61.5 for persons aged 15 to 24, while rising slightly to 61.7 for persons aged 25 and over.
- Full-time employment increased by 40,000 and part-time employment rose by 21,000 – with both changes concentrated among men.
- Estimated employment, adjusted for seasonal variation, rose in agriculture (+8,000), manufacturing (+20,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (+19,000) and in public administration (+18,000) while it declined in trade (-15,000). There was little or no change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment advanced in all provinces except Newfoundland and New Brunswick, where it remained virtually unchanged.

Unemployment/Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined slightly in November 1988 to 1,056,000. The participation rate increased to 66.9 (+0.2), returning to the previous high, set last May.

- Unemployment declined by 10,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, due mostly to a decrease for young men. For persons aged 25 and over, unemployment increased by an estimated 20,000 among women while it declined by 15,000 for men.
- The participation rate advanced 0.7 to 69.9 among persons aged 15 to 24, with males accounting for most of the increase. The rate for persons aged 25 and over rose slightly to 66.2.
- The unemployment rate for men declined by 0.3 to 7.4, while it increased by 0.3 to 8.4 for women. The unemployment rate declined by 0.4 among persons aged 15 to 24 due to a drop of 0.8 in the rate among young men.
- The estimated number of unemployed declined by 13,000 in Quebec and by 3,000 in Newfoundland and Manitoba. It increased by 5,000 in Ontario and by 6,000 in British Columbia while there was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate fell by 1.1 in Newfoundland (15.4) and Prince Edward Island (12.0), by 0.7 in Nova Scotia (10.0), by 0.2 in New Brunswick (11.9), by 0.4 in Quebec (9.5), by 0.6 in Manitoba (7.9) and by 0.1 in Saskatchewan (7.5) and Alberta (8.1). The rate increased by 0.1 in Ontario (5.1) and 0.2 in British Columbia (10.3).

Changes Since November 1987

(unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 317,000 (+2.6%) to 12,366,000.

(continued on next page)

- Full-time employment increased by 228,000 to 10,352,000 (+2.3%) and part-time employment rose by 88,000 to 2,014,000 (+4.6%).
- Employment grew by 3.0% in the goods-producing industries, with strong year-over-year gains in construction (+5.7%) and manufacturing (+3.6%). Employment in the service-producing industries rose by 2.5% as the result of gains in community, business and personal services (+4.7%) and in public administration (+3.0%).
- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 23,000 (-2.2%) to 1,001,000.
- The unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 to 7.5.

- The participation rate rose by 0.7 to 66.3 and the employment/population ratio increased by 0.8 to 61.3.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078, 2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The November 1988 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$22/\$220) will be available the third week of December. For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$5.50/\$55). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	November 1988	October 1988	November 1987
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,501	13,440	13,204
Employment (,000)	12,445	12,379	12,124
Unemployment (,000)	1,056	1,061	1,080
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.9	8.2
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	66.7	66.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.7	61.4	60.9
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,367	13,400	13,073
Employment (,000)	12,366	12,437	12,049
Unemployment (,000)	1,001	963	1,024
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.2	7.8
Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.5	65.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.3	61.7	60.5

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Storage Batteries

October 1988

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 357,847 automotive replacement batteries in October 1988, a decrease of 3.4% from 370,618 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2,292,873 automotive replacement batteries from January to October 1988, up 11.6% from 2,054,951 for the same period in 1987.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The October 1988 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Cement

October 1988

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 209 451 tonnes of cement in October 1988, a decrease of 9.2% from the 1 331 820^r (r: revised figure) tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 8.0% from the 1 314 704 tonnes shipped in September 1988.

January to October 1988 shipments totalled 10 140 716 tonnes, down 1.1% from 10 251 420^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 13).

The October 1988 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

September 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 6.8% to 2 088 728 cubic metres (885,153,000 feet board measure) in September 1988 from 2 240 337 cubic metres (949,401,000 feet board measure) after revisions in September 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1988 totalled 2 393 637 cubic metres (1,014,366,000 feet board measure), an increase of 16.1% compared to 2 062 507 cubic metres (873,890,000 feet board measure) in September 1987.

Year-to-date production in 1988 amounted to 17 878 129^r (r: revised figure) cubic metres (7,576,323,000^r feet board measure), a decrease of 1.8% compared to 18 215 093 cubic metres (7,719,120,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The September 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

October 1988

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 238 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1988, an increase of 2.7% compared to 4 126 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1987.

For January to October 1988, year-to-date shipments amounted to 37 319^r (r: revised figure) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 46 444 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1987, a decrease of 19.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The October 1988 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Government Revenue and Expenditure Third Quarter 1988

Government revenue and expenditure detail by level of government on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1988 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For more detailed information, contact Dan Finnerty (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for the Chemical and Chemical Products Industries (Major Group 37) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 46-250.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katherine Blais (613-951-9836), Industry Division.

Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled \$1,922.9 million, up 8.6% from \$1,770.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (32-250B 1031, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Industry Price Indexes, September 1988.
Catalogue number 62-011

Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).

Travel-log – Touriscope, November 1988 Issue.
Catalogue number 87-003

Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

Profiles – Census Tracts – Montreal : Part 2, 1986 Census. **Catalogue number 95-130**
(Canada: \$85; Other Countries: \$98).

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**The
Daily**

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates

Week of December 5 – 9

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
December		
5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	September 1988
7	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1988
8	Financial Flows	Third Quarter 1988
8	Help-wanted Index	November 1988
9	New Housing Price Index	October 1988
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1988
9	Farm Product Price Index	October 1988

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 6, 1988

Major Release

International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, 1987

3

- Canadians made a record number of trips abroad in 1987.

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories,
July-September 1988

4

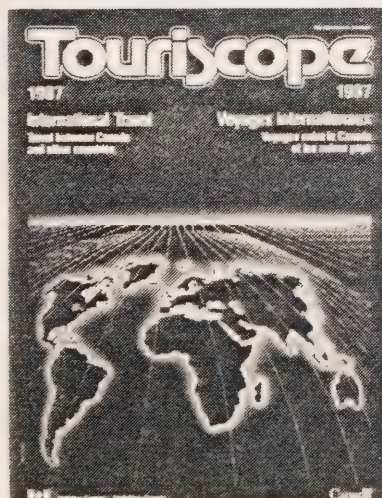
Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas,
June 1981 to 1987

4

Oilseed Crushings, October 1988

4

(continued on page 2)



International Travel 1987

In 1987, the absence of a Canadian attraction such as Expo 86, which drew scores of foreign tourists and enticed Canadians to travel at home, played a part in the escalation of Canada's international travel deficit.

Now available is a publication that will provide essential information to help tourism-related decision-makers analyse the performance of the international travel market and understand its latest developments.

Highlights from the report are on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

Data Availability Announcements

Footwear Statistics, October 1988	5
Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations, 1987	5
Processed Peas, 1988	5
Tuberculosis, 1987	5
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), September 1988	5

Publications Released

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Regional Reference Centres

7

Major Release

International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

1987

Canada's international travel account deficit registered a record \$2.5 billion in 1987, double the exceptionally low results of 1986 which had reflected the attraction of Expo 86 in Vancouver.

The 1987 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, a statistical report providing the most complete data series available on travel to and from Canada, is now available.

Some of the publication's highlights include:

- A strong upward trend has been evident since 1983 in the number of overnight trips to Canada by United States residents, despite the 1987 decline from 1986.
- Between 1985 and 1987, Canada experienced an impressive 40% expansion in overnight trips by residents of countries other than the United States.
- Japan is now the second largest overseas tourism market for Canada, after the United Kingdom.

- Overnight visits by Canadian residents to the United States, which had averaged 11.1 million between 1977 and 1986, surged upwards to 12.3 million in 1987, the highest level since 1972.
- The year 1987 marked the first time that Canadian trips to overseas countries lasting three weeks or more were not in first place but rather were tied with trips of two to three weeks, both with 31% of all overseas trips.

This annual report on the travel characteristics of travellers to and from Canada (destination, origin, spending, purpose of trip, length of stay and others), features maps, graphs and an overview text along with 33 informative tables, some of which cover a period of 10 years. The appendix provides a description of the methodology of the survey, as well as definitions of the terms used.

The 1987 edition of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-201, \$30/\$31) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism.

Data Availability Announcements

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories July-September 1988

The estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at October 1, 1988 as well as figures on immigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the quarter July-September are now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7/\$28) in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or the relevant division – for vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1981 to 1987

The intercensal estimates for 1981 to 1986 and postcensal estimates for 1987 for census divisions and census metropolitan areas are now available.

Please note that the data for the period 1981-86 are estimates based on the 1981 Census boundaries and 1987 estimates are produced according to 1986 geographical boundaries.

These estimates will appear in the following publications: *Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1981-86* (91-521) and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1987* (Regression Method, 91-211). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division, or your nearest regional reference centre.

Oilseed Crashings

October 1988

Canola crashings for October 1988 amounted to 135 058 tonnes, down 8% from 147 143 tonnes in October 1987. The resulting oil production decreased 10% to 53 380 tonnes from 59 641 tonnes in October 1987. Meal production decreased 8% to 77 527 tonnes from 84 136 tonnes in October 1987.

Soybean crashings for the same month decreased 8% to 83 900 tonnes in 1988 from 90 448 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 7% to 14 514 tonnes in October 1988 from 15 611 tonnes in October 1987. Meal production also declined, down 8% to 63 912 tonnes from 69 246 tonnes in October 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Footwear Statistics

October 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,781,326 pairs of footwear in October 1988, a decrease of 22.7% from the 3,597,059 pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to October 1988 totalled 29,299,298 pairs of footwear (revised figure), down 13.1% from 33,725,465 pairs (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The October 1988 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Road Motor Vehicles - Registrations

1987

Highlights

- Total road motor vehicle registrations, as reported by Canada's provincial and territorial governments for the 1987 licence year, were 15,864,388.
- Passenger automobiles - the largest component of the total registrations - were 11,772,506.
- Truck and truck tractor registrations totalled 3,508,497.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

The 1987 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles - Registrations* (53-219, \$10/\$11) is scheduled for release towards the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus McLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Processed Peas

1988

Data on processed peas for 1988 are now available.

Pack of Processed Peas (32-023, Vol. 17, No. 4, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Tuberculosis

1987

Tuberculosis data for the year 1987 are now available in advance of the publication. For additional information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Health Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

September 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for September 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The September 1988 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the last week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing, October 1988.**
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries – Other
Manufactured Products Industries, n.e.c.,
1986 Census of Manufactures.**
Catalogue number 47-250B 3999
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- ✓ **Telephone Statistics, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).
- ✓ **Touriscope, International Travel – Travel
Between Canada and Other Countries, 1987.**
Catalogue number 66-201
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Calgary:
Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 95-104
(Canada: \$32; Other Countries: \$34).

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2
Local calls: 772-4073
Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 283-5725
Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

National Capital Region

Advisory Services
Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please
dial the toll free number for your province.

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4
Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-268-1151

Nipissing Region

Advisory Services
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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Room 245
220-4th Avenue South East
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Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 7, 1988

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal sector borrowing was in line with continued strength in consumption expenditure; net new borrowing of \$2.6 billion in consumer credit was about the same as a year earlier. 	
Estimates of Labour Income, September 1988	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour income increased by 7.1% from a year earlier. 	

Data Availability Announcements

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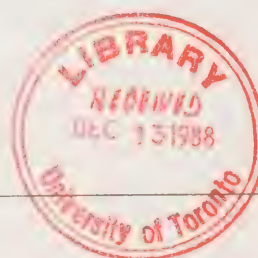
Regional Reference Centres

Enumeration Areas, 1986 Census - 20% Data Profiles

Detailed socio-economic data from the 1986 Census are now available in profile form for the enumeration areas (the smallest standard census geostatistical area for which data are available). These profiles contain information collected from one in five Canadian households. They can be obtained on computer tapes as well as on diskettes and paper.

Profiles provide a statistical overview of particular geographic areas, touching on a wide selection of census variables but providing a limited amount of detail for each variable. They are designed to yield quick answers to the basic information requirements of the majority of Census data users. Profiles can be used with geographic and cartographic computer files - also available from Statistics Canada - in detailed analyses for such purposes as market research and the planning of community services.

See page 7 of today's *Daily* for information on content and prices.



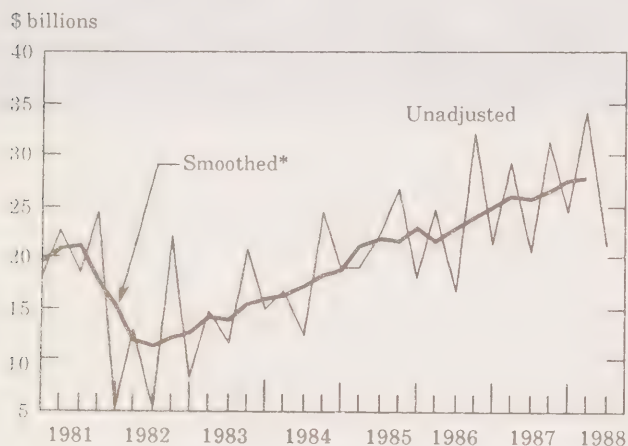
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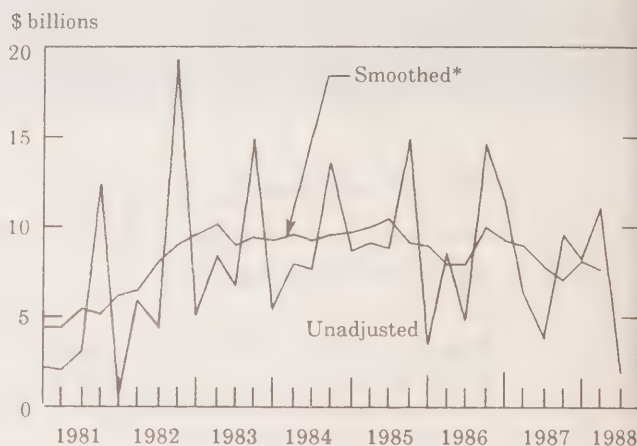
Canada

Major Releases

Total Funds Raised on Conventional Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



Funds Raised by Governments



* 4 quarter moving average

Financial Activity in Canada Third Quarter 1988

The total of funds raised on credit markets by non-financial sectors of the economy during the third quarter was \$21 billion. This was an increase of 2.4% from the amount borrowed in the same quarter a year earlier. Increased demand for funds by the private sector and by provincial and municipal governments exceeded reductions by the federal government and government business enterprise sectors.

Personal sector borrowing was in line with continued strength in consumption expenditure; net new borrowing of \$2.6 billion in consumer credit was about the same as a year earlier. Renewed strength in residential construction was among factors contributing to mortgage demand. The volume of mortgage borrowing, a net increase of \$7 billion, was

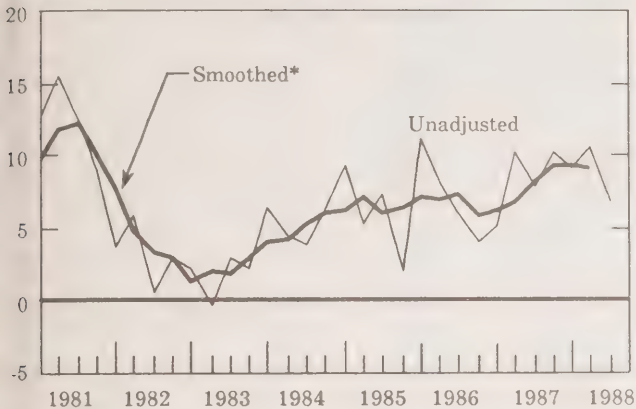
similar to that of the same period a year earlier. The level of combined mortgage and consumer credit debt represented 74.9% of personal disposable income at the end of the quarter. Although, up from 74.2% at the end of the previous quarter, it remained below a peak of 75.5% reached in 1979.

The \$6.6 billion raised by non-financial corporations during the quarter was up slightly from the previous year, reflecting the sustained upsurge in investment in plant and equipment begun in 1987. The sector's borrowing showed an apparent shift from negotiated loans to short-term paper and bonds. However, most of the decrease in bank and other loans and most of the net new issues of bonds recorded were the result of debt restructuring due to a takeover. Other borrowing by the sector was characterised by a heavy reliance on short-term paper.

(continued on page 3)

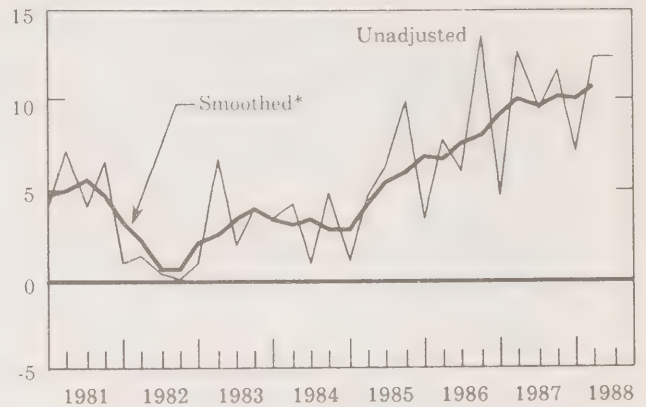
Funds Raised by Non-financial Corporations

\$ billions



Funds Raised by Persons and Unincorporated Business

\$ billions



* 4 quarter moving average

Federal government borrowing registered a sharp decrease from the previous year. A drop in net new issues of treasury bills, from \$2.8 billion to \$0.4 billion, accounted for most of the decrease. Net new issues of marketable bonds amounted to \$2.0 billion. Borrowing by other levels of government also favored longer over shorter term issues, in line with a flattening of the yield curve. Net redemptions of short-term paper and treasury bills of some \$700 million were offset by bond issues.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, \$11.50/\$46) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

Financial Market Summary Table

	1987			1988		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
	(Millions of dollars)					
1. Persons and Unincorporated Business	4,712	12,705	9,401	7,157	12,483	12,416
Consumer Credit	1,341	3,430	2,436	762	4,109	2,560
Bank Loans	-870	893	437	1,462	854	1,229
Other Loans	617	428	-268	1,127	771	1,573
Mortgages	3,650	8,066	6,833	3,795	6,778	7,036
Bonds	-26	-112	-37	11	-29	18
2. Non-financial Private Corporations	4,544	10,559	6,546	9,153	9,991	6,627
Bank Loans	-1,054	1,342	240	2,374	2,233	-2,394
Other Loans	-327	744	61	-97	699	-1,486
Short-term Paper	1,811	1,498	1,161	3,146	1,027	3,962
Mortgages	891	1,950	1,274	1,576	3,193	2,265
Bonds	79	1,848	571	1,147	859	4,097
Stocks	3,144	3,177	3,239	1,007	1,980	183
3. Non-financial Government Enterprises	576	-358	824	50	532	148
Bank Loans	-48	-372	38	-40	-50	-169
Other Loans	-76	-133	-301	-177	-250	-44
Short-term Paper	214	-38	589	451	741	-328
Mortgages	-2	-3	-2	-3	-2	-12
Bonds	804	222	198	-80	823	701
Stocks	-	-	-	-101	-730	-
4. Federal Government	9,632	1,941	4,651	6,628	8,260	1,125
Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Loans	-17	-57	-86	-101	-120	-1,171
Short-term Bills	6,977	1,700	2,763	6,386	6,675	348
Bonds	2,672	298	1,974	343	1,705	1,948
5. Other Levels of Government	1,805	4,402	-890	1,555	2,832	783
Bank Loans	310	-289	-50	203	-397	-67
Other Loans	166	208	-43	382	722	686
Short-term Paper	-648	1,532	-801	-2,323	855	-664
Provincial Government Bonds	1,851	3,008	314	3,128	1,203	750
Municipal Government Bonds	135	-47	-289	182	457	53
Other Bonds	-9	-10	-21	-17	-8	25
6. Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	21,269	29,249	20,532	24,543	34,098	21,099
(as a percentage of GDP)	16.85	21.76	14.13	17.71	23.16	13.51
7. Rest of the World	490	814	-1,097	-712	2,532	125
8. Domestic Financial Institutions	7,707	7,245	5,029	3,655	5,561	3,126
9. Total Funds Raised	29,466	37,308	24,464	27,486	42,191	24,350

- Nil or zero.

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1988

The September 1988 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$27.0 billion. Labour income increased by 7.1% from September 1987. This increase, although the same as that recorded in the previous month, was slightly less than the average year-to-year change of 7.5% recorded in the first eight months of the year.

Highlights

Seasonally adjusted data

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for September 1988 rose by 0.7% from August 1988. Throughout 1988, the month-to-month changes in wages and salaries have been between 0.1% (May) and 1.1% (January).
- Between August and September, increases were noted in federal administration (1.4%), manufacturing (1.1%), local administration (1.0%), health and welfare services (0.9%) and construction (0.8%).
- In forestry, wages and salaries declined by 0.9% from August.

Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

- The seasonally adjusted estimates of wages and salaries changed by more than 0.9% in Ontario (+1.2%), Nova Scotia (+0.9%) and Newfoundland (-0.9%).

Data Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation

- The year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries increased in September 1988 in education and related services, federal administration and local administration.
- Decelerations in the rate of year-to-year growth in wages and salaries were noted in forestry and transportation, communication and other utilities.
- At the provincial and territorial level, the yearly growth rates in wages and salaries were little changed from those recorded in the previous month. The exceptions to this were Ontario, which increased, and Newfoundland and British Columbia which had declines in the yearly rates of growth.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1988 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	September 1988 ^p	August 1988 ^r	July 1988 ^f	September 1987
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	273.4	311.0	271.2	269.2
Forestry	198.2	191.8	194.4	189.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	604.0	601.2	606.9	550.8
Manufacturing industries	5,079.7	4,998.2	5,146.8	4,732.5
Construction industry	1,744.5	1,715.0	1,682.9	1,575.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,318.8	2,323.9	2,320.1	2,241.9
Trade	3,298.6	3,303.2	3,285.7	3,056.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,003.0	2,023.7	2,014.2	1,814.0
Commercial and personal service	3,316.0	3,352.8	3,348.7	3,103.3
Education and related services	2,048.0	1,677.9	1,724.2	1,898.1
Health and welfare services	1,613.5	1,628.0	1,641.9	1,522.1
Federal administration and other government offices	773.1	776.2	781.4	749.0
Provincial administration	604.0	613.3	613.1	587.6
Local administration	500.6	507.5	522.1	474.6
Total wages and salaries	24,375.5	24,023.7	24,153.7	22,764.6
Supplementary labour income	2,623.1	2,586.7	2,600.8	2,449.1
Labour income	26,998.6	26,610.3	26,754.5	25,213.7
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	193.6	195.6	196.5	191.3
Forestry	168.9	170.4	168.4	161.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	599.7	596.6	589.8	547.2
Manufacturing industries	5,035.3	4,980.7	4,981.0	4,707.0
Construction industry	1,506.7	1,494.5	1,482.7	1,365.1
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,298.1	2,295.1	2,281.5	2,221.7
Trade	3,310.6	3,297.9	3,267.1	3,067.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,992.0	1,986.3	1,964.7	1,804.3
Commercial and personal service	3,247.9	3,227.8	3,203.3	3,040.5
Education and related services	2,039.8	2,028.5	2,000.4	1,893.1
Health and welfare services	1,625.8	1,611.3	1,603.4	1,539.0
Federal administration and other government offices	771.8	761.6	762.7	747.5
Provincial administration	596.4	592.3	588.7	580.4
Local administration	503.5	498.7	495.7	482.0
Total wages and salaries	23,926.4	23,751.7	23,581.2	22,350.9
Supplementary labour income	2,574.9	2,556.1	2,537.8	2,405.4
Labour income	26,501.3	26,307.8	26,118.9	24,756.3

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.^f Final estimates.

Data Availability Announcements

Enumeration Areas, 1986 Census – 20% Data Profiles

Census profiles are now available for the enumeration areas.

These profiles contain data extracted from the long questionnaire completed by a 20% sample of households. They complement the basic demographic data collected from all Canadian households which were released in January 1988.

Prices for tape output of these profiles range from \$535 for the Yukon to \$13,715 for all of Canada. Cost estimates for special groupings of selected enumeration areas on tape, diskette or paper can be provided upon request.

Content of profiles

- Population 1986 (2)
- Home language (11)
- Official language (4)
- Ethnic origin (15)
- Citizenship (2)
- Place of birth (11)
- Period of immigration (6)
- Age at immigration (3)
- Mobility status (7)
- Highest level of schooling (6)
- Major field of study and sex (24)
- Labour force activity and sex (21)
- Industry divisions (17)
- Occupation major groups and sex (38)
- Class of worker and sex (6)
- Dwelling characteristics (12)
- Household characteristics (6)
- Individual income and sex (9)
- Employment income and sex (6)
- Family income (3)
- Household income (3)

The figures between parentheses indicate the number of categories for each characteristic.

For further information, contact your local Regional Reference Centre (see page 10) or the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

October 1988

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,998,309 phonograph records in October 1988, down 2.2% from the 4,090,004 (revised figure) produced a year earlier. Production of tapes decreased to 5,677,867 in October 1988, down 6.4% from 6,065,199 tapes in October 1987.

Year-to-date production of phonograph records amounted to 32,337,048 (revised figure), down 3.4% from the 33,475,684 (revised figure) produced during the January to October 1987 period. Cumulative production of tapes increased 5.4% to 43,089,228 (revised figure) from 40,884,250 tapes during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2904.

The October 1988 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

October 1988

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for October 1988 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 61 803 tonnes in October 1988, a decrease of 11.9% from the 70 185 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The October 1988 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Oil Pipeline Transport

September 1988

Highlights

- In September, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 0.03% from the same period last year to 13 577 910 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 125 741 447 m³, were up 6.7% from 1987.
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 5.2% compared to September 1987 while pipeline imports declined 52.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1988 rose 11.4% from 1987 levels, while imports were down by 15.8%.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 2.3% from 1987 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 74.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1988 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the last week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Vegetables

1982 to 1986

Area planted, production and value for some Quebec vegetables for 1982 through 1986 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1375-1377, 1380, 1381, 1385, 1387, 1392, 5618 and 5619.

For further details, contact L.D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Financial Flow Accounts**, Third Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).
- ✓ **Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products**, Quarter Ended September 30, 1988.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, October 1988. **Catalogue number 43-005**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, October 1988. **Catalogue number 46-002**
(Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).
- ✓ **Education Statistics Bulletin**, Vol. 10, No. 8, Elementary-Secondary Teachers, 1986-87.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Guy Favreau Complex
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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 8, 1988

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, November 1988

2

- The Help-wanted Index increased five points in November to reach a record level of 167.

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1988	4
Steel Ingots, Week Ending December 3, 1988	4
Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1988	4
Sugar Sales, November 1988	5
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1988	5
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1988	5
Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1987-88	6

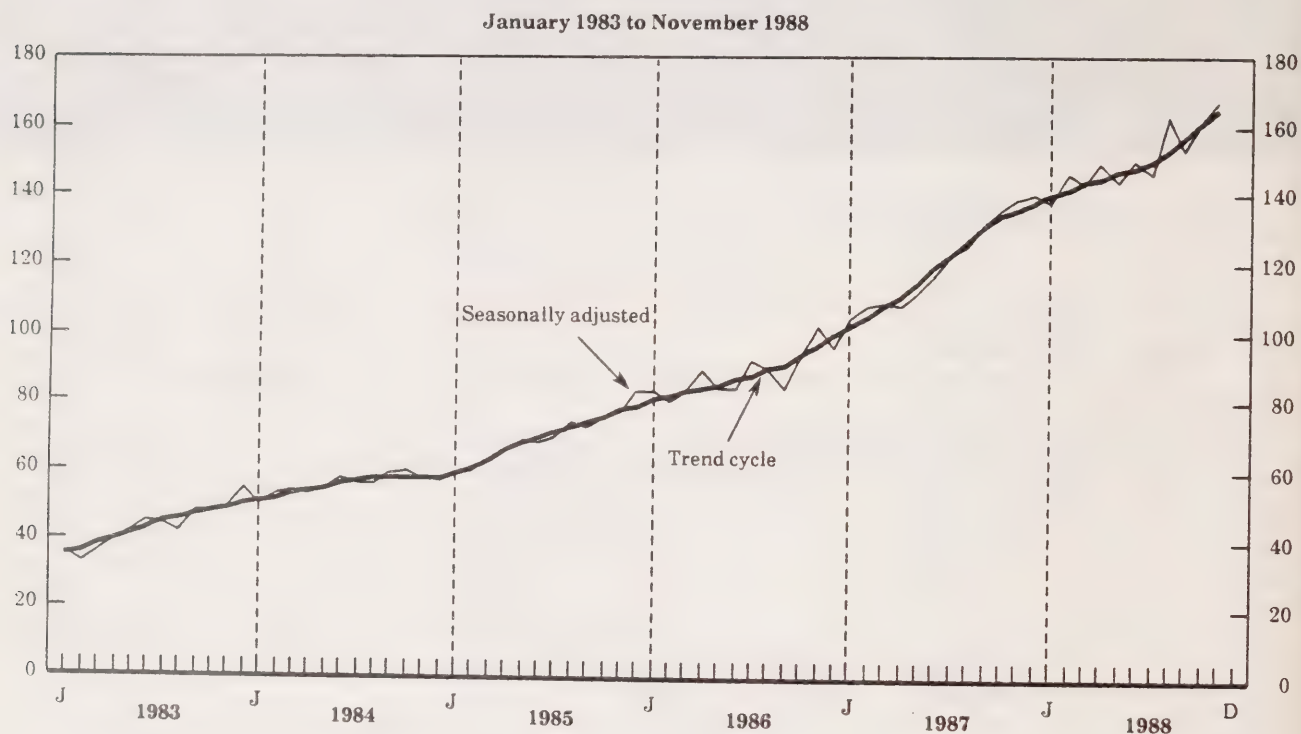


Publications Released

7

Major Release

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Help-wanted Index

November 1988

The Help-wanted Index serves as an indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring the space devoted to help-wanted ads published in 18 major metropolitan area newspapers.

Highlights

- The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) increased for the second consecutive month, reaching a new record level. The rise in the Canada index to 167 from 162 between October and November 1988 resulted from a sharp 27-point advance in the Quebec index.

- The Canada trend-cycle¹ continued in November its advance which began in December 1982 (see chart). However, the increases in 1988 have been smaller than those observed in 1987.

Changes between October and November 1988 by region:

- The index for the Atlantic region decreased to 187 from 207, returning to almost the same level observed in May 1988 (189).

¹ The trend cycle provides an indication of the direction in the demand for labour as estimated by the Help-wanted Index. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data.

(continued on page 3)

- After declining for two months, the Quebec index rose sharply by 27 points in November to 189 from 162. However, this still falls short of the peak (196) observed in August 1988.
- The Ontario index remained practically unchanged (at 225) from the previous month's record level (227).
- After increasing for three consecutive months, the index for the Prairie region decreased to 63 from 78, a level which is virtually identical to the one registered in June (64).

- The British Columbia index, decreasing for the second consecutive month, declined to 64 from 68.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105.

For historical data, covering the period from January 1962 to December 1987, order *Help-wanted Index* (71-204, \$15), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1987						
November	139	173	154	184	59	57
December	140	164	150	189	58	55
1988						
January	138	181	144	190	62	58
February	146	154	163	197	58	58
March	143	172	160	194	60	56
April	149	209	155	201	70	60
May	144	189	153	198	66	56
June	150	183	172	196	64	60
July	146	191	173	190	61	59
August	163	195	196	209	66	68
September	153	194	165	207	69	70
October	162	207	162	227	78	68
November	167	187	189	225	63	64

Data Availability Announcements

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1988

Highlights

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,113 million in October 1988, down 0.4% from the revised October 1987 level of \$1,118 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1988 totalled \$9,642 million, an increase of 3.0% (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Department store sales during October 1988, for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, were as follows (with the percentage change from October 1987 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$13.4 million (2.2%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$7.0 million (2.3%);
- Nova Scotia, \$37.9 million (1.6%);
- New Brunswick, \$25.2 million (2.0%);
- Quebec, \$221.3 million (-1.4%);
- Ontario, \$463.6 million (0.9%);
- Manitoba, \$46.9 million (-9.8%);
- Saskatchewan, \$31.8 million (-7.8%);
- Alberta, \$119.6 million (-1.2%);
- British Columbia, \$146.2 million (1.4%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$46.0 million (-2.1%);
- Edmonton, \$52.9 million (0.6%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$20.6 million (-3.3%);
- Hamilton, \$34.0 million (0.5%);
- Montreal, \$128.9 million (-2.9%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$52.4 million (-5.7%);
- Quebec City, \$30.2 million (-3.1%);
- Toronto, \$190.1 million (-);
- Vancouver, \$85.0 million (0.8%);
- Winnipeg, \$42.8 million (-10.4%).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Note to Users

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of December 19.

The October 1988 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20) will be available the first week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 3, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 3, 1988 totalled 326 168 tonnes, an increase of 8.1% from the preceding week's total of 301 668 tonnes and up 19.9% from the year-earlier level of 272 047 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 13 754 329 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% from 13 525 050 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing Production

October 1988

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1988 totalled 122 898 tonnes, a decrease of 18.6% from the 150 996 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 475 025 tonnes, up 23.1% from the 1 197 903 tonnes produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The October 1988 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

November 1988

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 88 706 961 kilograms for all types of sugar in November 1988, comprising 81 869 297 kilograms in domestic sales and 6 837 664 kilograms in export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 890 639 961 kilograms: 846 339 297 kilograms in domestic sales and 44 300 664 kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 80 375 000 kilograms in November 1987, of which 75 967 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 4 408 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1987 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 954 131 000 kilograms: 891 007 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 63 124 000 kilograms in export sales.

The November 1988 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1988

In October 1988, a total of 69 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 133,750,081 fare passengers, a decrease of 1.1% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled \$86,303,490 - down 6.7% from September 1988.

During the same period, 20 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,613,077 fare passengers, down 5.2% from the previous month. Earnings for these carriers totalled \$16,800,082 - an 11.4% decrease from September 1988 operating revenues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The October 1988 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.50/\$65) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Pulpwood Statistics

October 1988

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 704 167 cubic metres in October 1988, an increase of 6.5% from 4 418 577 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 935 515 cubic metres, down 3.7% from 5 125 894 cubic metres in October 1987. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 308 110 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.3% from 8 329 778 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 20 061 776 cubic metres, an increase of 2.3% from 19 611 835 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 38 308 420^r (r: revised figure) cubic metres, an increase of 1.6% from 37 694 926 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 0.6% to 47 012 691^r cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 47 273 125^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 83 723 116^r cubic metres, was up 1.6% from 82 437 785^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The October 1988 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.50/\$55) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1987-88

Preliminary 1987-88 information is now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed caseload, caseload characteristics and resource information is available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Final data will be released in February 1989 in *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1987-88* (85-211, \$35). See "How to Order Publications". This publication will include data analysis, graphic

presentation of the data trends and descriptive information on federal and provincial correctional services in Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703-00180706.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Micheline Reed (613-951-6656) or Rad Joseph (613-951-6657), Correctional Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Publications Released

Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1988.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$70).

The Dairy Review, September 1988.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,
July 1988. **Catalogue number 26-006**
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, August 1988.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Gas Utilities, July 1988.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:
\$12.50/\$125).

✓ **Farm Input Price Index**, Third Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: \$11.25/\$45; Other Countries: \$12.25/\$49).

✓ **Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contractors:**
The Construction Industry, 1986.
Catalogue number 64-206
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **Heavy Engineering Contractors: The**
Construction Industry, 1986.
Catalogue number 64-209
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Toronto:**
Part 2, 1986 Census. **Catalogue number 95-164**
(Canada: \$85; Other Countries: \$95).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Vancouver: Part 2,**
1986 Census. **Catalogue number 95-168**
(Canada: \$43; Other Countries: \$53).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 9, 1988

Major Releases

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1988	2
• Sales of new motor vehicles decreased 4.8% from the October 1987 level.	
New Housing Price Index, October 1988	5
• New housing prices continued to climb, rising 0.7% from the previous month and 11.1% from a year earlier.	
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, October 1988	7
• Overnight trips to Canada by non-residents reached the highest October level since 1972.	
Farm Product Price Index, October 1988	11
• Farm prices dropped 1.3% from September 1988.	

Data Availability Announcements

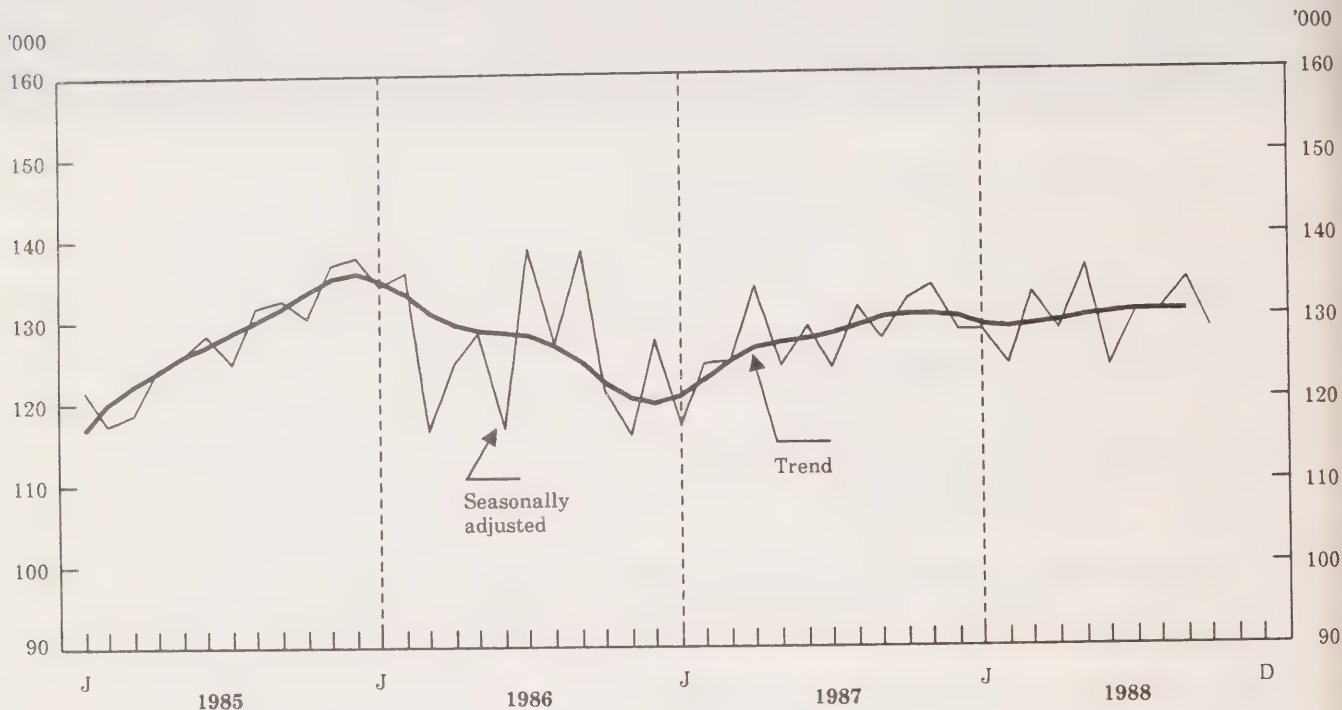
Production of Eggs, October 1988	13
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Major Releases

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1985-1988



New Motor Vehicle Sales

October 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 128,000 units in October 1988, a decrease of 4.6% from the revised September 1988 level of 134,000 units. Lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-5.9%) and commercial vehicles (-1.7%).
- The decline in new motor vehicle sales in October is in sharp contrast to the generally rising trend observed in the three previous months, when sales advanced on average by 2.7% on a monthly basis.

- On an origin basis, sales of North America passenger cars recorded an increase of 1.8% in October 1988 to a level of 63,000 units, while imported passenger cars decreased a significant 21.9% to a level of 23,000 units. The October gain for North American passenger cars was the second consecutive monthly increase. The sharp drop in imported passenger car sales in October followed two consecutive monthly increases.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 131,000 units in October 1988, down 4.8% from the October 1987 level. Commercial vehicle sales decreased a modest 1.4%, while passenger car sales declined by 6.5%. The decrease in commercial vehicles followed three consecutive monthly year-over-year increases.

(continued on page 1)

Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down a sharp 28.7% from their level in October 1987. The decline was attributable to a 36.2% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 25.3% drop in Japanese cars. Sales of North American passenger cars advanced by 5.4%.

The overseas manufacturers share of the Canadian passenger car market declined to 26.6% in October 1988 from 34.8% a year earlier. This represents the fourth consecutive monthly market share decline for overseas manufacturers. The Japanese share declined to 19.2% in October 1988, the second consecutive monthly decrease.

Six provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in October 1988 compared to October 1987. Gains were recorded in Newfoundland (+16.0%), Alberta (+6.5%), New Brunswick (+1.0%) and British Columbia (+0.2%)

For the first 10 months of 1988, total new motor vehicle sales increased 2.1% over the same period last year to 1,336,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were up by 2.2% to 618,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 7.6% to 287,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales continued to show strength with the year-to-date total 9.5% higher than in 1987.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

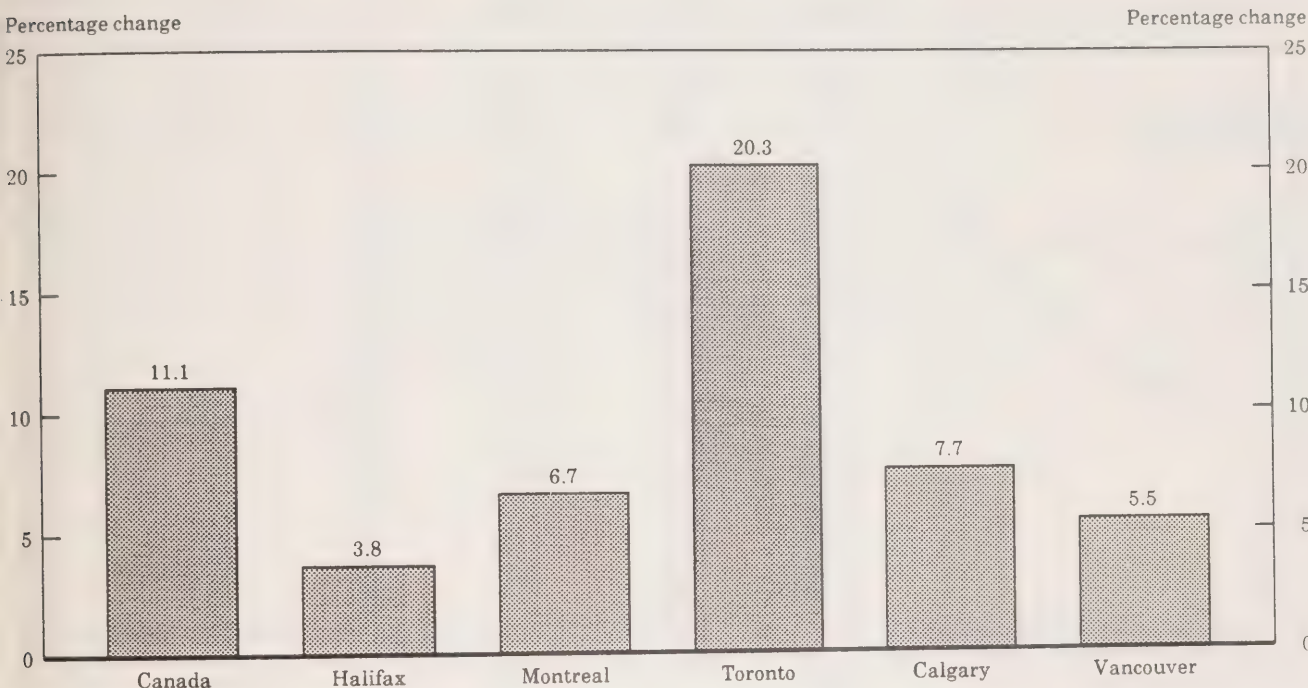
The October 1988 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada
October 1988

	July 1988 ^r	August 1988 ^r	September 1988 ^r	October 1988 ^e
Seasonally Adjusted Data				
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	130,602 5.5	130,799 0.2	134,402 2.8	128,273 -4.6
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	60,376 7.9	59,894 -0.8	61,484 2.7	62,587 1.8
Overseas	26,407 -5.9	28,481 7.9	29,674 4.2	23,163 -21.9
Total	86,783 3.3	88,376 1.8	91,158 3.1	85,749 -5.9
Commercial Vehicles:	43,819 10.2	42,423 -3.2	43,244 1.9	42,524 -1.7
	October 1988	Change 1988/87	January- October 1988	Change 1988/87
Unadjusted Sales				
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	131,174	-4.8	1,336,418	2.1
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	64,794	5.4	618,496	2.2
Japan	16,963	-25.3	211,928	2.4
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,483	-36.2	75,511	-27.4
Total	88,240	-6.5	905,935	-1.1
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	39,260	1.8	389,980	11.4
Overseas	3,674	-26.1	40,503	-5.5
Total	42,934	-1.4	430,483	9.5

**Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year,
Canada and Selected Cities, October 1988**



New Housing Price Index

October 1988

Highlights

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 136.1 in October, up 0.7% from September. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.1% higher than the year-earlier level. Between September and October, the estimated house only index increased 0.6%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.9%.
- St. Catharines-Niagara exhibited the largest monthly increase of all cities surveyed (1.4%), due mainly to higher land costs. Toronto also registered a significant monthly increase (1.1%), as builders passed on higher construction costs as well as increased land costs in this favourable market.

- On a yearly basis, Toronto showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (20.3%). Other cities in Southwestern Ontario, with the exception of Windsor (4.8%), exhibited yearly gains of at least 7.0%. Selling prices in this area continue to be influenced by strong economic conditions, higher construction costs and increased costs of serviced lots. Index levels continued to remain below their 1981 price reference level of 100 in Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

(see table on page 6)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

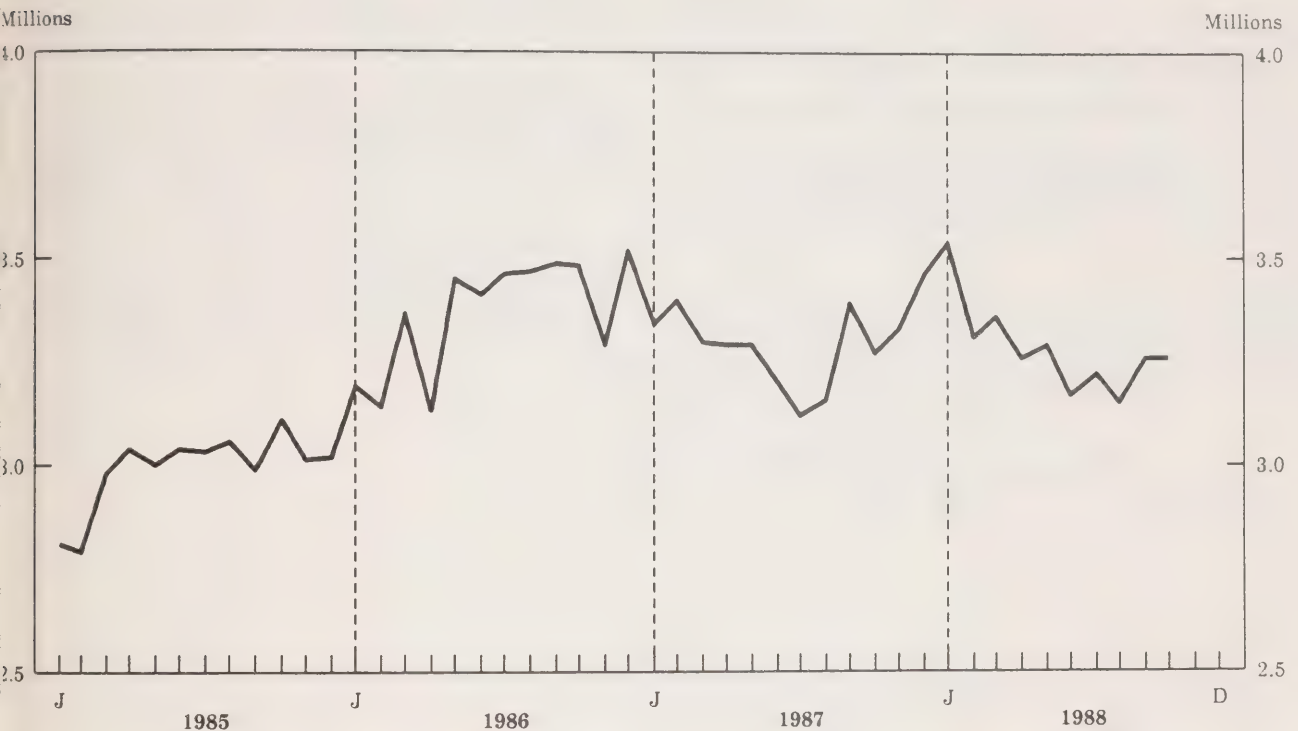
For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

	Weights ¹ 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	% change	
					Oct. '88/ Sept. '88	Oct. '88/ Oct. '87
Canada Total	100.0	136.1	135.2	122.5	0.7	11.1
Canada (House only)		141.9	141.0	129.1	0.6	9.9
Canada (Land only)		128.9	127.7	111.1	0.9	16.0
St. John's	0.87	117.0	116.4	113.8	0.5	2.8
Halifax	2.44	134.9	134.9	129.9	-	3.8
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	0.98	137.8	137.8	133.3	-	3.4
Quebec City	2.26	160.3	160.1	149.2	0.1	7.4
Montreal	10.22	168.9	168.2	158.3	0.4	6.7
Ottawa-Hull	5.74	148.8	148.4	140.0	0.3	6.3
Toronto	30.35	183.8	181.8	152.8	1.1	20.3
Hamilton	2.98	180.5	180.1	166.5	0.2	8.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	1.30	171.6	169.2	160.4	1.4	7.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	2.08	180.3	179.7	167.7	0.3	7.5
London	1.58	163.1	162.2	151.1	0.6	7.9
Windsor	0.90	128.6	128.6	122.7	-	4.8
Winnipeg	3.11	136.0	136.0	135.6	-	0.3
Regina	0.90	118.9	118.8	117.5	0.1	1.2
Saskatoon	1.30	113.1	112.9	111.4	0.2	1.5
Calgary	4.37	104.6	104.0	97.1	0.6	7.7
Edmonton	4.86	94.8	94.6	90.7	0.2	4.5
Vancouver	19.97	82.6	82.1	78.3	0.6	5.5
Victoria	2.79	74.8	75.2	70.4	-0.5	6.2

¹ Surveys in Sudbury and Thunder Bay account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size. The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.
- Nil.

Total Trips to Canada by Non-residents, Seasonally Adjusted



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1988

Unadjusted Data

Overnight Travel

- Preliminary estimates indicate that non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada, at 1,045,427, registered the highest October level on record. In the first 10 months of 1988, these volumes were up 2.8% over the same period in 1987. Overnight trips by U.S. residents remained relatively unchanged from the first 10 months of 1987 while long-term visits by overseas residents rose by 19.2% during the same period.

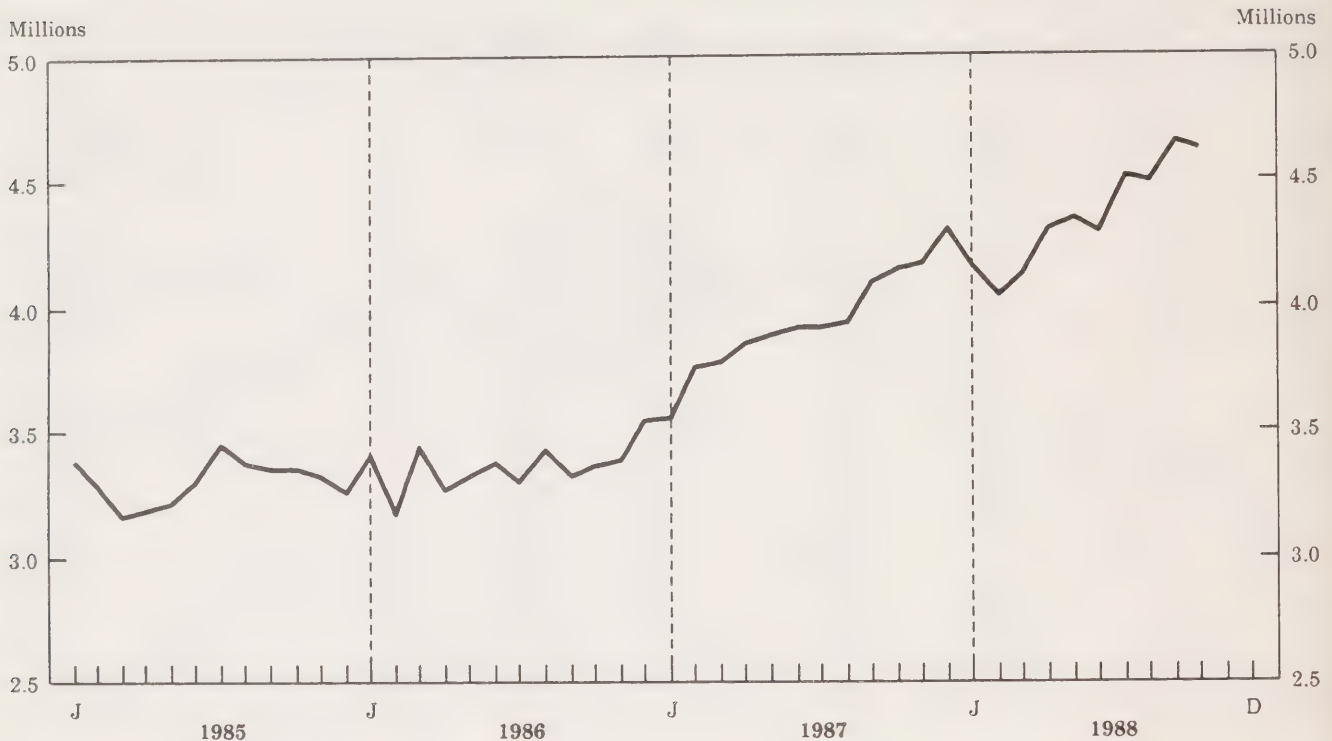
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a new October record level of 1,308,901 or 14.4% above October 1987. In the first 10 months of 1988, these volumes were up 9.3% over the same period in 1987. Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (10.2%) in the first 10 months of 1988 than trips to other countries (4.8%).

Total Travel

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents decreased by 2.8% from October 1987 to 2,598,664. In the first 10 months of 1988, the number of U.S. visits to Canada declined by 2.1% from the comparable period last year.

(continued on page 8)

Total Trips Abroad by Canadian Residents, Seasonally Adjusted



- Total trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased by 18.7% from last year to 224,786 during October 1988. Over the first 10 months of 1988, the number of visits to Canada by residents of countries other than the U.S. increased by 16.3% over the same period in 1987.
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents numbered 4,510,909, an increase of 16.1% above October 1987. On a year-to-date basis, this number has risen by 12.9% from the comparable period last year.

Seasonally Adjusted

Total Travel

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the October volume of foreign travel to Canada remained relatively unchanged (-0.2%) from September 1988. Following a peak in January 1988, at the

onset of the Winter Olympics, a generally downward trend in non-resident traffic has been persisting, reflecting the decline in total U.S. visits to Canada.

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents showed almost no change (-0.3%) from the previous month and have been following a relatively stable downward trend.
- In October, trips by overseas residents to Canada rose 1.4% from the preceding month, to a level higher than in the previous six months.
- Total international trips by Canadian residents, measured on their return, were 0.7% below the September figure, reflecting a drop in visits to the United States. After a period of relative stability during 1985 and most of 1986, the level

(continued on page 9)

of total trips outside Canada witnessed an upsurge until the end of 1987. Following a brief downturn around the Winter Olympics, the upward trend in the number of Canadian trips abroad seems to have returned.

- Trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased by 1.1% from the previous month although the overall trend has been generally on the rise.
- Trips by Canadian residents to overseas countries increased by 6.6% between September and October and represented the highest total since February 1988.

The accompanying graphs show traveller entries and re-entries, seasonally adjusted, for the period 1985-88.

(see table on page 10)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2695.

The October 1988 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.50/\$55) will be available mid-December. See "How to Order Publications".

For special tabulations and more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

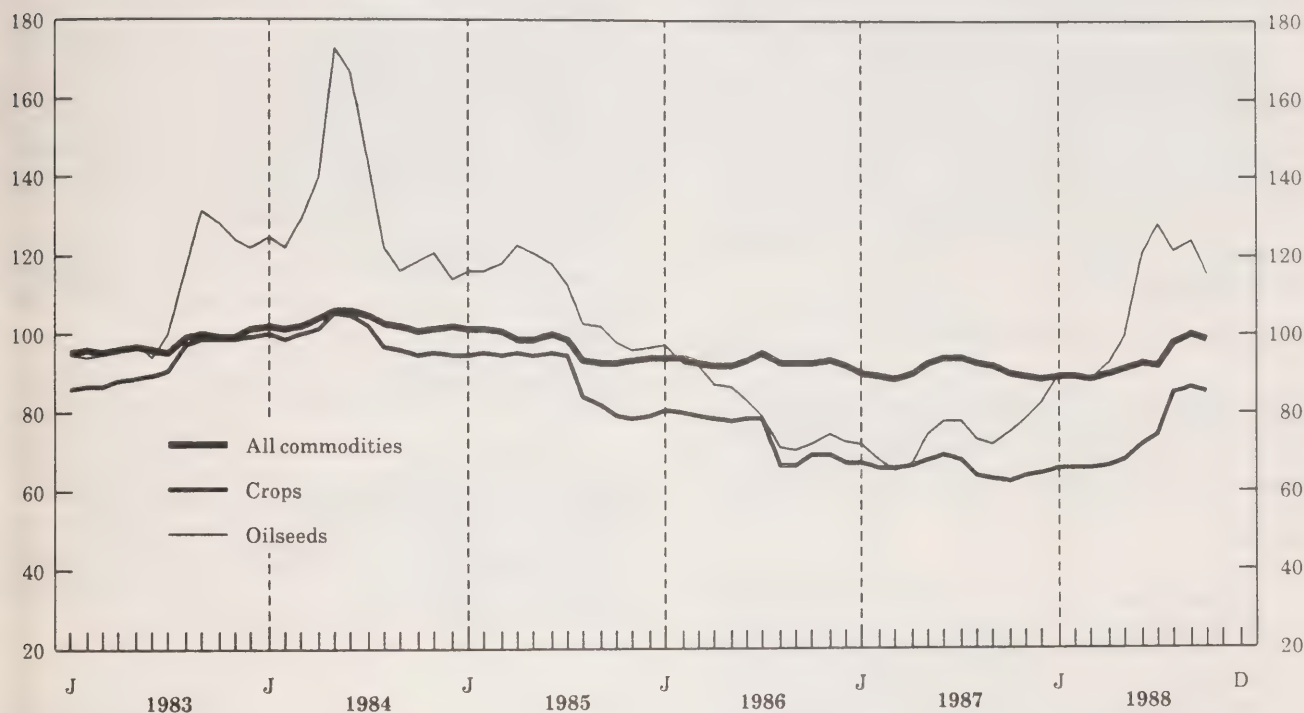
Summary of Preliminary Estimates on International Travel¹

	1988					
	October	September	August	July	June	May
Adjusted for seasonal variation						
Total Number of Trips						
Non-resident Travellers						
All Countries	3,260,100	3,266,400	3,158,500	3,227,700	3,175,800	3,290,600
United States	2,994,800	3,004,700	2,905,000	2,973,500	2,938,200	3,033,900
Other Countries	265,300	261,700	253,500	254,300	237,600	256,800
Residents of Canada						
All Countries	4,625,500	4,658,800	4,493,200	4,513,000	4,297,100	4,352,300
United States	4,381,900	4,430,200	4,264,900	4,289,900	4,077,900	4,130,400
Other Countries	243,600	228,600	228,400	223,100	219,100	221,900
	October 1988	October 1987	% Change	Jan.-Oct. 1988	Jan.-Oct. 1987	% Change
Unadjusted						
Total Number of Trips						
Non-resident Travellers						
All Countries	2,823,450	2,863,164	-1.4	34,835,790	35,126,742	-0.8
United States	2,598,664	2,673,740	-2.8	32,040,094	32,722,593	-2.1
Other Countries	224,786	189,424	18.7	2,795,696	2,404,149	16.3
Residents of Canada						
All Countries	4,510,909	3,886,749	16.1	45,912,439	40,655,580	12.9
United States	4,303,164	3,696,296	16.4	43,461,718	38,317,585	13.4
Other Countries	207,745	190,453	9.1	2,450,721	2,337,995	4.8
Estimated Overnight Trips²						
Non-resident Travellers						
All Countries	1,045,427	1,043,228	0.2	14,115,546	13,730,834	2.8
United States	850,778	884,156	-3.8	11,632,913	11,648,697	-0.1
Other Countries	194,649	159,072	22.4	2,482,633	2,082,137	19.2
Residents of Canada						
All Countries	1,308,901	1,144,076	14.4	14,406,754	13,183,130	9.3
United States	1,101,156	953,623	15.5	11,956,033	10,845,135	10.2
Other Countries	207,745	190,453	9.1	2,450,721	2,337,995	4.8

¹ Totals may not add up due to rounding.

² Seasonally adjusted overnight trips will be available at a later date. Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated long-term numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S. only.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

October 1988

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 98.4 in October, down 1.3% from the revised September level of 99.7. This represents the first month-to-month drop in the index since July 1988 and the largest drop since October 1987. Lower prices for both crops and livestock contributed to the decline. Despite the decrease, the October 1988 index was still 9.3% above the year-earlier level of 90.0.

The percentage changes in the index between September and October 1988 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	1.4%
• Prince Edward Island	5.9%
• Nova Scotia	-0.8%
• New Brunswick	5.0%
• Quebec	-2.0%

• Ontario	-1.4%
• Manitoba	-1.5%
• Saskatchewan	-1.5%
• Alberta	-1.7%
• British Columbia	-0.3%
• Canada	-1.3%

Crops

The crops index dropped 1.7% in October to a level of 85.4. Sharply lower prices for oilseeds and, to a lesser extent, lower prices received for wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board contributed to the decline.

- The oilseeds index dropped 7.0% in October as prices for flaxseed, canola and soybeans all declined. These price declines coincided with the release of the October 1 estimate of soybean production by the United States Department of

(continued on page 12)

Agriculture, which was higher than trade expectations. Despite the decrease, the index, at 115.4, remained 24.9% higher than the April figure of 92.4. Oilseeds prices had increased substantially from April to September because of uncertain production prospects in Canada and the United States due to drought.

- The cereals index declined 1.3% in October to a level of 74.9. The prices received by producers for wheat delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board were down, reflecting the lower quality of wheat marketed in October.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 1.1% in October to a level of 110.3. The index has shown little change since December 1987. In October, lower prices for hogs, cattle and calves, and poultry more than offset increases for eggs and dairy products.

- The hogs index dropped 7.0% in October and has now dropped 20.3% since June. Hog prices have declined to a level last seen in November 1983. Increased hog slaughter in Canada and the United States, resulting from higher inventories, exerted downward pressure on hog prices.
- The poultry index dropped 2.3% in October. Despite the decline, poultry prices were 17.9% higher than in January 1988. This increase resulted from the inclusion of higher feed prices in the cost of production formulas.

User Note

The index is designed to measure changes in prices received by producers when ownership of a commodity first changes hands. Prices used in the index for Western wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board prior to August 1987 are final prices. Beginning in August 1987, initial prices are used and, therefore, they exclude any forthcoming adjustment or final payments. Subindexes for crops, livestock and their components are also available on a provincial basis.

Users should also note that the index has been revised where necessary for 1986 and 1987 to include any revisions to prices that have become available for those years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The October issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.50/\$65) is scheduled for release December 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Production of Eggs

October 1988

Canadian egg production decreased slightly to about 9.9 million dozen in October 1988. The average number of layers decreased by 0.1% from October 1987, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,172 from 2,144.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 389-5691.

The October 1988 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) will be available the week of January 2nd. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Koroluk (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Milling Statistics

October 1988

The total amount of wheat milled in October 1988 was 234 825 tonnes, down marginally from the 232 973 tonnes milled in October 1987. The resulting wheat flour production decreased 9% to 137 750 tonnes in October 1988 from 150 035 tonnes in October 1987.

The October 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Gypsum Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the gypsum products industry (SIC 3593) totalled \$522.6 million, up 37.1% from \$381.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6862.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3593, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Furniture and Fixtures Industries

1986 Census of Manufactures

Commodity data for the Furniture and Fixtures Industries (major group 26) are now available on request. The information will also be released at a later date in catalogue 35-251.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division.

Major Release Dates

Week of December 12 - 16

(Release Dates are Subject to Change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
December		
13	Therapeutic Abortions	1986
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1988
16	Consumer Price Index	November 1988

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Deanna Jamieson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 12, 1988

Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index:
Non-residential, October 1988 2

- The index decreased 0.1% from September but rose 4.1% from a year earlier.

Construction Building Material Price Index:
Residential, October 1988 3

- Prices of residential construction building materials decreased 0.1% from September but were up 1.1% from a year earlier.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1988 4

Steel Ingots, October 1988 4

Oils and Fats, October 1988 4

Publications Released 5



Major Releases

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

October 1988

Highlights

- The non-residential construction building materials price index (1981 = 100) stood at 138.6 in October, down 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month, but up 4.1% from a year earlier.
- Between September and October 1988, there were decreases in prices for polyethylene sheets, foamed and expanded plastics, particleboard and ready-mix concrete which more than offset a few minor increases.
- Between October 1987 and October 1988, mechanical materials increased 6.2%, mainly due to increases in prices for sanitaryware, air

conditioning equipment and elevator and escalator equipment. Electrical materials rose 5.3%, primarily attributable to building wires and cables. An increase of 3.9% for structural materials was due mainly to increases for ready-mix concrete, concrete bricks and blocks and concrete reinforcing bars. Architectural materials increased 3.2%, because of higher prices for polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding and colorless plate and sheet glass.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

October 1988
(1981 = 100)

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	% Change	
				Oct. 1988/ Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988/ Oct. 1987
Total materials	138.6	138.8	133.2	-0.1	4.1
Architectural materials	139.5	139.6	135.2	-0.1	3.2
Structural materials	137.3	137.8	132.1	-0.4	3.9
Mechanical materials	144.9	144.8	136.5	0.1	6.2
Electrical materials	130.8	130.7	124.2	0.1	5.3

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

October 1988

Highlights

- The price index for residential construction building materials (1981=100) fell to 139.2 in October, down 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month, but 1.1% higher than a year ago. This is the smallest year-over-year increase since July 1984.
- Between September and October 1988, decreases in prices for lumber, particleboard, polyethylene sheets and foamed and expanded plastics more than offset increases in prices for copper pipe and fittings, plywood other than Douglas fir, coated building paper and paints.
- Between October 1987 and October 1988, prices for mechanical materials rose 8.4%, mainly as a result of increases in copper pipe and fittings, sanitaryware, sheet metal pipes and ducts and

plumbing fittings. Electrical materials increased 6.7%, principally due to increases for building wires and cables. A 0.5% increase for architectural materials arose from gains in prices for polyethylene sheets, metal roofing and siding, structural and architectural metal products and mineral wool. Structural materials decreased 1.6%, attributable to lumber, particleboard and roof trusses.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

October 1988
(1981=100)

	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	% Change	
				Oct. 1988/ Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988/ Oct. 1987
Total materials	139.2	139.4	137.7	-0.1	1.1
Architectural materials	138.2	138.2	137.5	-	0.5
Structural materials	140.5	141.6	142.8	-0.8	-1.6
Mechanical materials	147.3	146.2	135.9	0.8	8.4
Electrical materials	130.8	131.1	122.6	-0.2	6.7

- Nil.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.7 million tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 18.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 20.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1988	Year to date ^r
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	6 725 286	238 097 597
% change from previous year	4.1	4.5
Cars	96,925	3,439,440
% change from previous year	4.2	2.4
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	361,342	12 622 261
% change from previous year	18.6	7.8
Cars	12,172	424,582
% change from previous year	20.2	1.9

^r Revised figure.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Steel Ingots

October 1988

Steel ingot production for October 1988 totalled 1 300 918 tonnes, an increase of 2.8% from 1 265 618 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 12 264 359 tonnes, up 0.1% from 12 255 487 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The October 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Oils and Fats

October 1988

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in October 1988 totalled 54 624 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from the 52 001 tonnes produced in September 1988. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 511 223 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% from the corresponding 1987 figure of 500 826 tonnes (revised figure).

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 914 tonnes in October 1988, up from the 9 286 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 96 688 tonnes, compared to 85 744 tonnes (revised figure) for the same period in 1987.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 970 tonnes in October 1988 from 8 678 tonnes a month earlier. The cumulative sales to date reached 64 559 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 57 190 tonnes (revised figure) in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The October 1988 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3049
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3069
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries – Heating Equipment Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-251B 3071
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Profiles – Census Tracts – Regina: Part 2, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-144
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$28).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 13, 1988

Major Release

Therapeutic Abortions, 1986 2

- Canada reported a total of 63,508 therapeutic abortions for 1986, an increase of 1.2% from 1985.

Data Availability Announcements

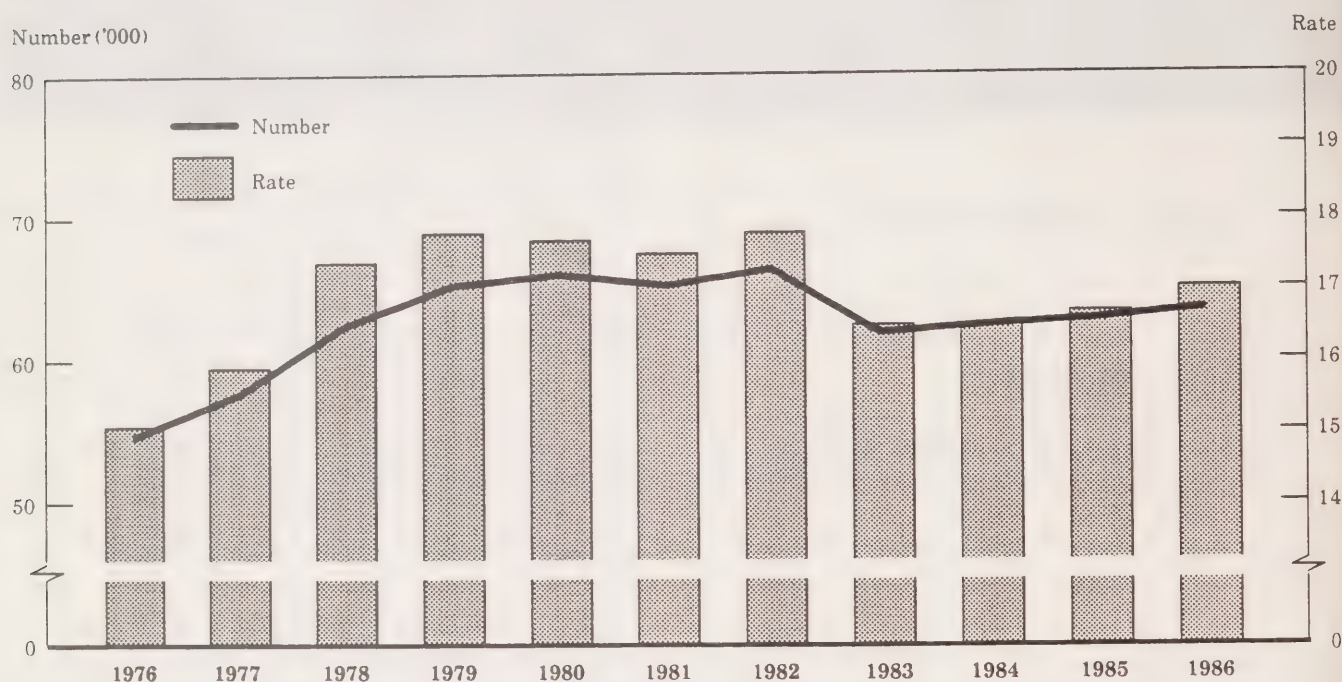
Housing Starts, October 1988	4
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, October 1988	4
The Dairy Review, October 1988	4

Publications Released 5



Major Release

Therapeutic Abortions (Hospital Events) and Rates¹, Canada, 1976-1986



¹ Rate is therapeutic abortions per 100 live births.

Therapeutic Abortions 1986

A total of 63,508 therapeutic abortions¹ were carried out in Canadian hospitals in 1986, an increase of 1.2% compared to the figure (62,740) for 1985. The 1986 number of therapeutic abortions was 4.2% lower than the peak (66,319) recorded in 1982.

In Quebec, the only province where therapeutic abortions were also reported outside the hospital setting, the number of therapeutic abortions performed in clinics declined by 5.6% to 3,498 in 1986 from 3,706 in 1985.

The therapeutic abortion rate (number of therapeutic abortions¹ per 100 live births) increased very slightly to 17.0 in 1986 from 16.7 in 1985. However, it remained 4.5% lower than the highest rate recorded for 1982.

Provincial Rates

The Canadian therapeutic abortion rate stood at 17.0 for 1986 while the provincial and territorial rates (with 1985 rates in brackets) in descending order were: British Columbia, 27.1 (26.1); Yukon, 24.6 (20.5); Ontario, 20.1 (20.7); Northwest Territories, 16.5 (17.7); Manitoba, 15.1 (13.4); Quebec, 14.7 (13.1); Alberta, 14.4 (14.9); Nova Scotia, 13.8 (13.6); Saskatchewan, 6.0 (6.5); Newfoundland, 4.5 (4.9); New Brunswick, 3.7 (3.1) and Prince Edward Island, 0.7 (0.5).

(see table on page 3)

The 1986 issue of *Therapeutic Abortions, Canada* (82-211, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact S. Wadhwa (613-951-1764), Vital Statistics and Disease Registry Section, Health Division.

¹ Authorized under the Criminal Code, Revised Statutes of Canada 1970. Chapter C-34, Section 251.

Total Therapeutic Abortions¹, Number and Rate of Therapeutic Abortions¹ Obtained by Canadian Residents, Canada, 1981-86

Year	Total therapeutic abortions ¹	Therapeutic abortions for Canadian residents	
		Number	Rate per 100 live births
1981	65,127	65,053	17.5
1982	66,319	66,254	17.8
1983	61,800	61,750	16.5
1984	62,291	62,247	16.5
1985 ²	62,740	62,712	16.7
1986	63,508	63,462	17.0

¹ Information relates to therapeutic abortions (hospital events) authorized under section 18 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1969.

² Revised due to additional reports of 1,784 hospital therapeutic abortions from province of Quebec.

Data Availability Announcements

Housing Starts

October 1988

Highlights

Total (all areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, housing starts posted a total of 217,000 dwelling units in October 1988, a marginal increase (+ 0.9%) over the 215,000 units reported in September.

Urban Centres (10,000 population and over)

- Starts in urban centres increased 3.9% compared to the previous month. A decline in single units was more than offset by an increase in multiple units.
- On a regional basis, drops in housing starts were observed in Ontario and the Prairies while all other provinces showed increases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The October 1988 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$16.50/\$165) is scheduled for release the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact M. Lavigne (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

October 1988

Canadian firms produced 138 377 cubic metres of waferboard in October 1988, a decrease of 1.1% from the 139 914^r (r: revised figure) cubic metres produced in October 1987. Particleboard production was 96 069 cubic metres, down 22.1% from 123 311^r cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for October 1988 is confidential. The production of hardboard for October 1987 was 4 130 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (44,459 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Production of waferboard during the first 10 months of 1988 totalled 1 403 106 cubic metres, up 4.2% from the 1 346 013^r cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 009 232 cubic metres, down 10.0% from the 1 120 793^r cubic metres in January to October 1987. Year-to-date production of hardboard for 1988 is confidential. Production of hardboard for the same period in 1987 was 36 107 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (388,652 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34)

The October 1988 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

The Dairy Review

October 1988

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 849 tonnes in October 1988, an increase of 3.9% compared to October 1987. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 968 tonnes, an increase of 0.3% compared to October 1987.

An estimated 621 698 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1988, an increase of 3.9% over September 1987. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1988 to 5 824 073 kilolitres, an increase of 3.3% over the January-September 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The October 1988 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11/\$110) is scheduled for release on January 3. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Farm Cash Receipts**, January-September 1988.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Building Permits**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21/\$210).

✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
Available December 14th at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **The Labour Force**, November 1988.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$22/\$220; Other Countries: \$24/\$240).

✓ **Therapeutic Abortions**, 1986.
Catalogue number 82-211
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts - Windsor:**
Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-172
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$29).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 14, 1988

Major Release

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1988

2

- International trade in motor vehicle parts was the driving force behind the recovery of international trade in October.

Data Availability Announcements

Helicopter Hours Flown, 1987	5
Shipments of Rolled Steel, October 1988	5
Steel Exports, November 1988	5
Export and Import Price Indexes, October 1988	5
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Third Quarter 1988	5

Publications Released

6



Major Release

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis
October 1988

Monthly Summary

Preliminary data on international merchandise trade, on a balance of payments basis and adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, indicate that Canada posted a surplus of \$457 million in October, a decrease of approximately \$100 million from the previous month. Imports rose faster than exports in October, contributing to this reduction in the trade balance.

For over 10 years, Canada has posted trade surpluses, reaching a peak in 1984 when Canada exported an average \$1.7 billion more per month than it imported. As a result of sustained Canadian economic growth and larger increases in imports than exports, monthly surpluses declined substantially in 1985 and 1986, finally stabilizing in 1987 and 1988 at levels ranging between \$500 million and \$1.5 billion, at a time when the Canadian dollar was rising. The surplus for the first 10 months of 1988 totalled \$8.6 billion, compared to \$9.9 billion for the same period in 1987.

Exports totalled \$11.5 billion in October, only \$81 million more than the revised level for September. However, this slight increase marked a sharp turnaround from the drop of over \$660 million observed in September. This slight recovery of exports coincided with increases for several indicators of the performance of the American economy, the main market for Canadian products. A marginal increase was recorded in industrial production in the United States (+0.4% in October compared to 0.2% in September), while there was a

significant increase in retail sales, notably of automobiles (+1.7% in October compared to -2.2% in September). Higher prices for certain commodity categories, such as wheat (+31.5% between May and September), zinc ore and newsprint also contributed to this turnaround, although in the case of wheat there was a drop in total exports, reflecting the impact of the drought on the volume of wheat exports.

Imports rose \$186 million in October over the revised figure for September to \$11.1 billion. This level is \$570 million higher than the average for the first nine months of 1988. As in the case of exports, imports had retreated sharply in September, falling by almost \$450 million from the August level. The automotive sector was the main contributor to this increase in October, rising almost \$190 million over September.

(see table on page 4)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

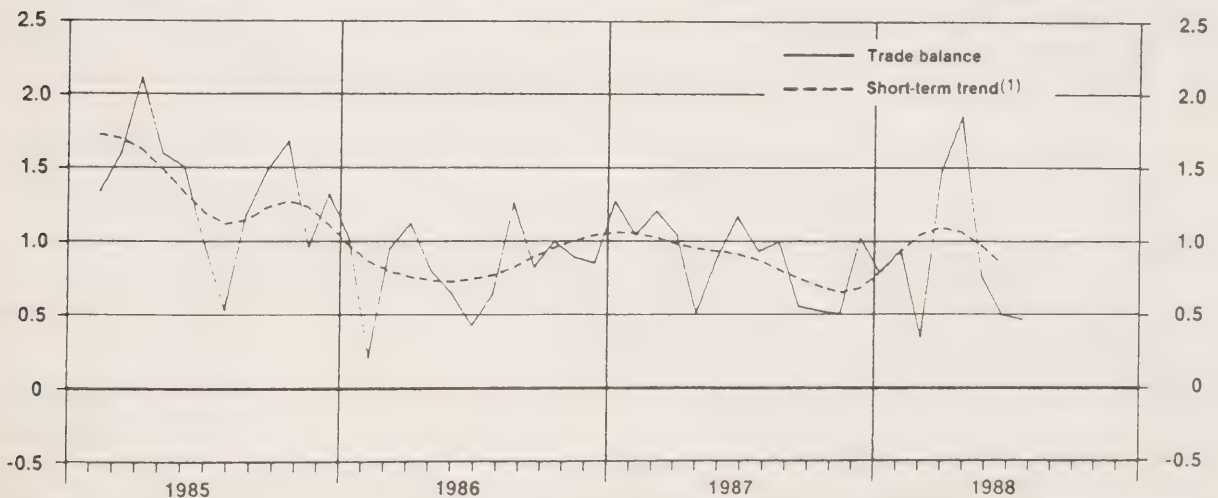
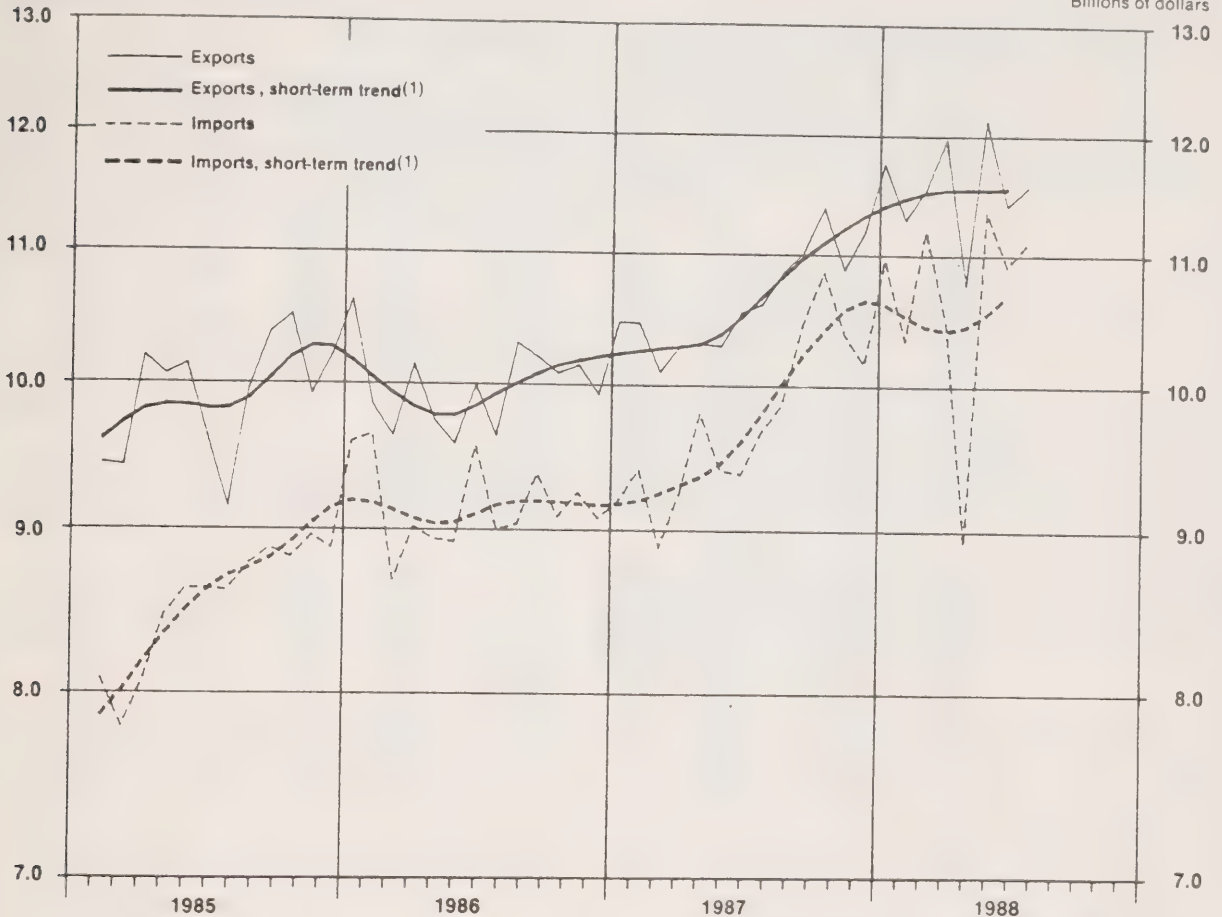
For further information on international trade statistics (tables, charts and analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.50/\$55), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Imports, Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars

Billions of dollars



(1) The short-term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Merchandise Trade of Canada
July 1988

	Customs Basis		Balance of Payments Basis					Period-to-period change ²		
	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ raw	Imports raw	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³	Exports ¹ S.A. ³	Imports S.A. ³	Balance S.A. ³
	\$ millions							%	%	\$ millions
1987										
January	9,154	8,767	9,353	8,487	9,924	9,074	850	-2.1	-1.8	-41
February	9,889	8,974	10,074	9,001	10,460	9,185	1,274	5.4	1.2	424
March	10,671	10,034	10,851	9,858	10,449	9,403	1,046	-0.1	2.4	-229
April	10,223	9,407	10,334	9,310	10,090	8,882	1,208	-3.4	-5.5	162
May	10,658	9,493	10,589	9,432	10,285	9,242	1,043	1.9	4.0	-164
June	10,807	10,678	10,909	10,585	10,293	9,791	502	0.1	5.9	-542
July	9,528	9,508	9,635	9,476	10,280	9,391	889	-0.1	-4.1	388
August	9,362	8,560	9,564	8,496	10,532	9,364	1,168	2.4	-0.3	278
September	10,738	9,747	10,872	9,500	10,595	9,664	931	0.6	3.2	-237
October	11,336	10,138	11,343	10,073	10,850	9,853	997	2.4	1.9	66
November	11,513	10,622	11,382	10,670	11,003	10,452	551	1.4	6.1	-446
December	11,207	10,311	11,220	10,262	11,365	10,848	517	3.3	3.8	-34
1988										
January	10,246	12,474	10,180	10,094	10,860	10,372	488	-4.4	-4.4	-29
February	11,204	10,502	10,946	10,274	11,150	10,144	1,006	2.7	-2.2	517
March	12,454	12,231	12,312	12,060	11,705	10,950	755	5.0	7.9	-251
April	11,382	10,623	11,410	10,420	11,264	10,323	941	-3.8	-5.7	186
May	12,028	11,647	12,069	11,432	11,523	11,186	336	2.3	8.4	-605
June	12,768	11,244	12,769	11,047	11,900	10,470	1,430	3.3	-6.4	1,093
July	9,633	8,838	9,836	8,826	10,790	8,903	1,887	-9.3	-15.0	457
August	10,845	10,745	10,937	10,478	12,120	11,342	778	12.3	27.4	-1,109
September	11,591	10,841	11,662	10,635	11,456	10,893	562	-5.5	-4.0	-216
October	11,990	11,067	12,013	11,181	11,537	11,079	457	0.7	1.7	-105
Year-to-date										
1987	102,366	95,306	103,523	94,217	103,757	93,849	9,908	4.1	2.3	1,988
1988	114,142	110,212	114,134	106,448	114,303	105,663	8,641	10.2	12.6	-1,267

¹ Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year-to-year, quarter-to-quarter, month-to-month.

³ Seasonally Adjusted.

Note: - Due to truncation, monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Data Availability Announcements

Helicopter Hours Flown

1987

In 1987, of the 362,172 helicopter hours flown in Canada, 50.6% were flown with the Bell 206 aircraft. This aircraft was also the most common helicopter reported in the fleet of Canadian commercial operators. Of the 790 helicopters reported as owned or leased on October 15, 1987, there were 371 (47.0%) Bell 206 aircraft.

The Vol. 21, No. 1 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Katerina Tieman Carrillo (819-997-1388), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

October 1988

Rolled steel shipments for October 1988 totalled 1 066 733 tonnes, a decrease of 1.9% from the preceding month's total of 1 087 909 tonnes and a decrease of 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 116 808 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 123 340 tonnes, an increase of 4.5% compared to 10 649 262 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1988 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Steel Exports

November 1988

Data on preliminary steel exports for November 1988 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, November 1988 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes

October 1988

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis (1981 = 100) are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1988 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1988 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. Only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642.

The October 1988 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$16.50/\$165) will be available the first week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Third Quarter 1988

Figures for the third quarter 1988 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, \$6.25/\$25), will be available in mid-December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 1987-88.**
Catalogue number 23-211
(Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$12).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 4, Pack of Processed Peas, 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7/\$115; Other Countries: \$8/\$125).

✓ **Footwear Statistics, October 1988.**
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

Rigid Insulating Board, October 1988.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, July-September 1988.**
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: \$16.50/\$66; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$74).

✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), September 1988.**
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts - Kitchener: Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 95-122
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$31).

✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts - Victoria: Part 2, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 95-170
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$29).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 15, 1988

Major Release

Energy Intensiveness and Economic Performance Since 1971 2

- There is moderate evidence of highly energy-intensive secondary industries displacing imports in the domestic market over this period, especially in sectors that face significant market penetration by foreign producers.

Data Availability Announcements

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Industrial Concentration in the Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Industries, 1983-85	3

Publications Released 4

The Canadian Economic Observer

December 1988

The December issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The December issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in November, the third quarter National Accounts, and a feature article on energy and external trade patterns since 1971 (see page 2). A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$20/\$200) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.



Major Release

Energy Intensiveness and Economic Performance Since 1971

The recent debate on the free trade accord brought back into the public domain a discussion of energy pricing as a tool in economic development. In particular, it was suggested that the ability to lower the domestic price of energy relative to world prices could be used to influence economic growth, either regionally or nationally.

During the 1970s and early 1980s, Canada had an explicit policy of keeping domestic energy prices below world levels. An article in this month's *Canadian Economic Observer* by Kirk Hamilton examines the evidence concerning the effects this had on our external trade during this period.

Highlights of the study include:

- Canadian energy prices rose steadily in relation to other prices in the economy. They were, however, considerably lower than world prices, which took large jumps relative to other prices in 1973 and 1979 and were constant relative to other prices in the intervening years.
- The aggregate energy intensity of the Canadian economy is among the highest in the OECD and the decline in this intensity in percentage terms was among the lowest in the years after 1971.
- The energy intensities of industries displayed considerable variation. The particular mix of outputs that was exported was more energy intensive than 72% of all individual industry outputs. Imports were also above the median energy intensity. In the years following 1973, imports to Canada shifted towards less energy intensive goods, while energy intensity of exports changed to a smaller extent.

- There is only weak evidence of energy intensive industries producing primary and semi-finished goods experiencing higher export growth rates through the 1970s and early 1980s.
- There is moderate evidence of energy intensive secondary industries displacing imports in the domestic market over this period, especially for those that face significant market penetration by foreign producers.

It should be noted that there are five strands to the analysis carried out by the author:

1. Measurement of the difference between domestic and international oil prices through the 1970s and 80s.
2. Comparison of the energy intensiveness of the Canadian economy to other economies.
3. Measurement of the variation in energy intensiveness of Canadian industrial products.
4. Calculation of the relative energy intensiveness of Canadian exports, indicating the potential trade advantage represented by inexpensive energy.
5. Comparison of the external trade related performance of industries with their energy intensiveness.

For more detailed information on this study, contact P. Cross (613-951-9162), or order the December issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$20/\$200), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data Availability Announcements

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 10, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 10, 1988 totalled 299 732 tonnes, a decrease of 8.1% from the preceding week's total of 326 168 tonnes but up 9.9% from the year-earlier level of 272 726 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1988 was 14 054 061 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% from 13 843 256 tonnes for the same period in 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Construction Type Plywood

October 1988

Canadian firms produced 185 580 cubic metres (209,719,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) of construction type plywood during October 1988, a decrease of 9.2% from the 204 300 cubic metres (230,874,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during October 1987.

January to October 1988 production totalled 1 807 872 cubic metres (2,043,024,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis), a decrease of 3.4% from the 1 872 355 cubic metres (2,115,894,000 square feet, 3/8-inch basis) produced during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1988 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Electric Lamps

November 1988

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for November 1988 are now available.

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes) (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1988

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1, 1988 and revised figures for November 1, 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

The October issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$11/\$110) will be available the week of January 2nd. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Industrial Concentration in the Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Industries

1983-85

Measures of industrial concentration for the years 1983-85 are now available. Concentration ratios and Herfindahl indexes are provided for the four-digit level of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

A printout is available at a cost of \$50. For more information on this release, contact D. Dubreuil (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, December 1988.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$22.50/\$225).

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

✓ **Consumer Price Index**, November 1988.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
Available December 16th at 7:00 a.m.

✓ **Directory of Federal Government Scientific and Technological Establishments**, 1987.
Catalogue number 88-206E
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

✓ **Profiles - Census Tracts - Winnipeg: Part 2, 1986 Census**.
Catalogue number 95-174
(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$39).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 16, 1988

Major Releases

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|--|----|
| Consumer Price Index, November 1988 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 4.1%, down slightly from the 4.2% rise observed in October | |
| Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II – Labour Unions, 1986 | 9 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1986, total union membership increased 3.2%, while the proportion of paid workers belonging to unions declined to 34.1% – down slightly from 34.4% in 1985. | |
| Aviation Statistics Centre Bulletin, September 1988 | 11 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lester B. Pearson International and Vancouver International airports set new records for aircraft movements in August 1988. | |

Data Availability Announcements

- | | |
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| Grain Marketing Situation Report, November 1988 | 12 |
| 1986 Census of Manufactures: | |
| Ready-mix Concrete Industry | 12 |
| Refractories Industry | 12 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry | 12 |
| Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.s. | 12 |

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Major Releases

Consumer Price Index

November 1988

National Highlights

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.3% between October and November to reach a level of 146.1 (1981=100). Increases ranging from 0.1% to 1.6% were observed in five of the seven major component indexes, with the largest upward impact resulting from the 1.6% increase in the transportation index. Decreases were recorded for both the food (0.4%) and clothing indexes (0.2%).

In seasonally adjusted terms the all-items index for November rose by 0.3%, posting the same rate of change as that noted in October.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI, between November 1987 and November 1988, was 4.1%, down marginally from the increase of 4.2% reported for October. The 12-month changes for 1988 continue to remain near 4.0%. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels between August and November was 3.6%, down from the 3.9% reported for the previous three-month period ending in October.

Food

The food index fell by 0.4% in November, following no change in October. The latest decline resulted from a fall of 0.7% in the food purchased from stores index, only partially offset by a rise of 0.5% in the food purchased from restaurants index. The seasonally adjusted food index, which declined 0.5% this month, has decelerated since August of this year when it rose 1.2%.

The 0.7% decline in the index for food purchased from stores was due mainly to decreases of 6.2% in the fresh fruit index and 1.1% in the meat index. Lower prices for apples and citrus fruits coincided with peak supply and accounted for most of the fall in the fresh fruit index. Lower prices for beef (-2.0%), pork (-3.7%) and chicken (-3.7%) contributed notably to the latest drop in the meat index. Declining producer prices combined with a stronger Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar have contributed to the lower meat prices. Additional downward pressures on the food index resulted from declines in the prices of cured meat, selected dairy products,

coffee and tea. At the same time, modest increases were observed in the prices of turkey (return from Thanksgiving promotions), prepared and ready cooked meat, eggs, selected fresh vegetables, fats and oils, and canned soup.

Over the 12-month period, November 1987 to November 1988, the food index rose by 2.9%, down notably from the 3.9% observed in the previous 12-month period ending in October. The latest increase resulted from advances of 2.1% in the food purchased from stores index and 5.3% in the food purchased from restaurants index.

All-items excluding Food

Between October and November, the all-items excluding food index advanced by 0.5%, the same increase as reported in the previous month. By far the largest proportion of the latest rise was due to a 1.6% advance in the transportation index. Increases of 0.3% in the housing index and 0.7% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index also contributed to the rise.

The major influence in the 1.6% increase in the transportation index was an average rise of 5.8% in the prices of new 1989 model automobiles compared to their 1988 counterparts. This increase was the net outcome after prices were adjusted to take account of differences in quality, warranty conditions, manufacturers' rebates and options offered to purchasers. Small increases were also observed in tire prices and in vehicle maintenance and repair charges. Some part of the upward pull on the transportation index was offset by a fall of 1.7% in gasoline prices, reflecting the continuing oversupply in the market for crude oil.

Indexes comprising two-thirds of the weight of the housing index increased in step with the aggregate, as both owned and rented accommodation increased by 0.3%. The main reasons for the increase in owned accommodation were higher mortgage interest costs and prices of new homes. The rise in house prices in Toronto has continued to lead the national average increase by a wide margin. Moderate contributions also resulted from higher prices for piped gas (notably in Alberta cities), selected household furnishings and tableware. At the same time, the price of fuel oil fell by 0.9%.

(continued on next page)

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Nov. 1988 from	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
All-items	146.1	145.7	140.4	0.3	4.1
Food	136.9	137.5	133.0	-0.4	2.9
All-items excluding food	148.7	147.9	142.5	0.5	4.4
Housing	147.2	146.8	140.9	0.3	4.5
Clothing	131.7	131.9	126.6	-0.2	4.0
Transportation	144.3	142.0	142.0	1.6	1.6
Health and personal care	147.6	147.0	141.7	0.4	4.2
Recreation, reading and education	148.5	148.4	140.2	0.1	5.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	201.6	200.2	186.8	0.7	7.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	68.4	68.6	71.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	346.1				

The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index advanced by 0.7% resulting from price increases of 1.0% for cigarettes and 0.5% for alcoholic beverages. The rise in cigarette prices was due to advances in manufacturers' prices introduced in the latter part of October. Higher charges by brewers and suppliers of spirits were the main reason for the latest increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages.

Increases of 0.4% in the health and personal care index and 0.1% in the recreation, reading and education index added marginally to the upward push. The former was influenced by higher charges for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines, eye-care services and personal care services. The latter reflected mainly higher prices for selected seasonal sports equipment.

The clothing index fell by 0.2%, as the effect of a fall of 0.8% in the women's wear index was partially offset by increases of 0.3% in the men's wear index and 1.8% in the clothing services index (mainly dry-cleaning and laundering services). Promotional activities were largely responsible for the decline in the women's wear index, while higher prices for pants and dress shirts were the main contributors to the rise in the men's wear index. Higher overhead costs was the principal explanation for the recent rise in the clothing services index.

Over the 12-month period, November 1987 to November 1988, the all-items excluding food index has risen by 4.4%, up from the increase of 4.2% reported in October.

Goods and Services

The goods index increased by 0.4%, following a rise of 0.1% in October. The services index rose at a slower 0.3%, compared to an increase of 0.8% posted the previous month. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the goods index moved up by 3.3% (3.5% in October), while the services index advanced by 5.0% (4.9% in October).

City Highlights

Between October and November, changes in the all-items indexes for which CPIs are published, ranged from a decline of 0.1% observed in Charlottetown-Summerside, Winnipeg and Calgary, to an increase of 0.7% in Halifax. In Charlottetown-Summerside, sharp declines were observed in the housing and clothing indexes. In Winnipeg and Calgary, above average declines were registered in the food and clothing indexes. In Halifax, higher than average advances were observed in the food, as well as in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages indexes.

Between November 1987 and November 1988, increases in the all-items indexes for cities varied from 1.8% in Edmonton to 5.9% in Toronto.

(continued on next page)

Note to Users

The expenditure weights used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada and selected cities will be changed in the January 1989 index. This is in keeping with the policy of changing weights in the CPI every four years. The primary purpose of updating the weights is to make the CPI more representative of recent patterns of consumer expenditure.

The weights that will be used in constructing the CPI for the four years starting in January 1989 reflect urban consumer expenditure patterns of 1986. They will replace the current expenditure weights from 1982, which were first introduced in the CPI for January 1985. It should be noted that this updating does not entail a change in the time reference base, i.e. the updated CPI will continue to use 1981 = 100 as its time reference point.

A document entitled *The Consumer Price Index Reference Paper* (62-553), describing the impact on the CPI of changes resulting from the 1986 updating, will be published at the same time that the January 1989 CPI will be released. Meanwhile, general information on the 1986 updating of weights may be obtained by telephoning or writing The Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. K1V 0T6. Telephone: (613) 951-9606; (613) 951-9607; (613) 951-3353.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index advanced 0.4% mainly reflecting higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Increases were also observed in charges relating to personal care and household operation, and in prices for cigarettes and beer served in licensed premises. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, gasoline, fuel oil and non-prescribed medicines. The food index declined overall, as lower prices for pork, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and fresh produce more than offset higher prices for beef, dairy products, coffee and restaurant meals. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%) reflecting declines in the housing and clothing indexes. Within housing, lower prices for fuel oil and decreased charges for electricity more than offset higher prices for rented and owned accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment. Within clothing, most of the downward impact originated from lower prices for men's and women's wear. The food index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for pork, chicken, cured meats, fresh fruit, coffee and soft drinks completely offset higher prices for beef, turkey, bakery products, sugar and restaurant meals. Higher prices for new cars, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies and services exerted a considerable upward influence. Cigarette prices and charges for beer served in licensed premises also advanced. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Halifax

Advances in the food and transportation indexes explained most of the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Within food, higher prices were observed for fresh produce, sugar, beef and eggs. The rise in the transportation index reflected higher prices for new (1989 model) cars, offset slightly by a decrease in gasoline prices. Higher prices for beer and cigarettes also had a notable upward effect. Charges for rented and owned accommodation and for personal care advanced as well. The clothing index fell slightly, due to lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Saint John

The 0.5% rise in the all-items index was largely due to increases in the food and transportation indexes. The food index was up as a result of higher prices for beef, pork, milk, cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, sugar and soft drinks. The rise in the transportation index was due to higher prices for new (1989 model) cars, offset slightly by a decline in gasoline prices. Within housing, higher prices were observed for rented and owned accommodation, while declines were noted in fuel oil prices and in the cost of household furnishings and equipment. Prices for women's wear declined, while those for men's wear advanced. Cigarette prices were also up. From November 1987 to November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.2%.

(continued on next page)

Quebec City

Higher transportation costs (most notably for new, 1989 model cars), and increased prices for cigarettes and beer explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Higher charges for rented and owned accommodation were also noted. The clothing index declined, as lower prices for women's wear more than offset higher prices for men's wear. The food index was down marginally, due mainly to lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, pork, chicken and soft drinks, while prices for turkey, prepared meats, bakery products, dairy products and fresh vegetables advanced. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.1%.

Montreal

Higher prices for new cars (1989 models), increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for cigarettes and beer explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for gasoline and women's wear, and a decline in the food index (the latter mainly reflecting lower prices for beef, pork, cured meat, fresh fruit and soft drinks). Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Ottawa

Higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased vehicle maintenance and repair charges, combined with higher charges for rented and owned accommodation, accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Cigarette prices advanced, as did the costs of men's wear and clothing services. Exerting a dampening effect were lower prices for fuel oil, household furnishings and equipment, women's wear and personal care supplies. The food index fell, as lower prices were observed for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Toronto

Higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased charges for owned accommodation were among the main contributors in the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Increased costs for personal care services and higher prices for cigarettes were also observed. Prices for women's wear and gasoline

declined. The food index fell marginally, as lower prices for fresh fruit, pork and beef were noted. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for new cars (1989 models), increased charges for owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. Also observed were increased vehicle maintenance and repair charges, higher prices for recreational equipment and advances in charges relating to eye care and personal care services. Clothing and household textile prices declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. The food index also fell, as lower prices for chicken, soft drinks, fresh produce, pork and dairy products were observed. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.6%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), reflecting declines in four of the seven major components. The food index declined mainly as a result of lower prices for beef, dairy products, fresh produce and soft drinks. The decline in the housing index was due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Clothing prices fell, as did the cost of alcoholic beverages. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for new cars (1989 models), prescribed medicines and cigarettes, as well as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Regina

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for new cars (1989 models) and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Advances were also observed in the costs of household furnishings and equipments, personal care services and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Vehicle maintenance and repair charges were also up. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, gasoline and food, the latter due particularly to beef, pork, fresh produce and soft drinks. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.3%.

(continued on next page)

Saskatoon

Advances in new car prices (1989 models), personal care charges and rented and owned accommodation costs were among the main factors contributing to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher household furnishings and equipment costs exerted a notable upward influence, as did those for recreational equipment. Clothing and food prices declined, the latter reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, pork, beef and soft drinks. Gasoline prices also fell. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the all-items index rose 3.1%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1% with much of the upward impact originating in the housing and transportation components. Within housing, advances were observed in the costs of rented and owned accommodation, in charges for natural gas and in the prices of household furnishings and equipment. Within transportation, higher prices were noted for new (1989 model) cars, as well as for tires and vehicle maintenance and repairs (gasoline prices fell, exerting a dampening effect). Higher cigarette prices and increased prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also had a considerable upward impact. Charges relating to eye care and to personal care supplies and services advanced as well. Clothing prices declined on average, as did the overall food index, the latter reflecting lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh produce. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

Calgary

The all-items index fell 0.1% with lower food prices, (particularly for beef, pork, chicken, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks) as the main downward contributing factor. Lower prices for clothing and gasoline also had a notable downward effect. Largely offsetting these declines were higher costs for rented and owned accommodation, increased charges for natural gas and higher prices for new (1989 model) cars. Higher

recreational charges and advances in the cost of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also exerted a notable upward influence. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced as well. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Vancouver

Increased transportation costs, most notably for new (1989 model) cars, combined with higher housing charges, especially for household furnishings and equipment, explained most of the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. A decline in the food index (mainly the result of lower prices for beef, chicken, dairy products, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit) had a considerable dampening effect. From November 1987 to November 1988, the all-items index advanced 3.5%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher charges for rented accommodation and increased costs for household furnishings. The clothing index was up as a result of higher prices for men's wear and increased charges for clothing services. Advances were also observed in the costs of eye care, cigarettes and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Exerting a notable offsetting effect were lower overall food prices and declines in the costs of fuel oil, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Owned accommodation charges also fell. Since November 1987, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The November 1988 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.50/\$85) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
November 1988 index	140.1	125.9	139.3	137.6	138.9	144.2	145.1	190.3
% change from October 1988	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.3
% change from November 1987	2.3	2.9	1.2	5.0	0.7	3.3	4.5	4.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
November 1988 index	138.1	129.4	133.6	123.8	135.0	152.5	153.2	203.4
% change from October 1988	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-2.2	2.1	1.1	-0.1	0.2
% change from November 1987	3.4	4.3	2.1	2.4	1.2	5.8	5.7	9.7
Halifax								
November 1988 index	143.8	133.9	142.4	126.7	141.4	154.3	154.9	203.2
% change from October 1988	0.7	1.1	0.1	-0.3	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.5
% change from November 1987	3.9	8.2	2.3	3.1	1.1	6.1	5.7	5.2
Saint John								
November 1988 index	143.4	135.5	145.1	126.8	137.3	142.4	152.9	208.9
% change from October 1988	0.5	1.4	0.0	-0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
% change from November 1987	3.2	3.2	2.0	3.6	1.2	3.0	5.5	11.9
Quebec City								
November 1988 index	146.4	139.6	149.3	132.2	142.5	149.8	136.9	198.7
% change from October 1988	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.3
% change from November 1987	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.6	4.8	4.2	5.4
Montreal								
November 1988 index	148.0	140.3	151.5	131.0	147.5	146.6	143.0	198.7
% change from October 1988	0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.1
% change from November 1987	3.4	2.5	4.3	3.4	1.5	3.9	4.4	4.9
Ottawa								
November 1988 index	146.9	131.9	150.3	133.9	149.9	152.0	146.7	198.3
% change from October 1988	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	-0.1	0.0	0.4
% change from November 1987	4.3	2.9	3.9	4.5	3.8	5.8	4.3	10.1
Toronto								
November 1988 index	152.8	142.0	158.1	137.3	149.2	152.5	152.0	201.4
% change from October 1988	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.7	-0.1	0.8
% change from November 1987	5.9	4.4	7.0	4.8	2.3	5.0	8.0	10.6
Thunder Bay								
November 1988 index	144.8	134.2	143.0	128.8	149.6	148.3	148.0	194.4
% change from October 1988	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1
% change from November 1987	4.6	3.2	3.5	4.8	4.8	3.8	7.1	9.6
Winnipeg								
November 1988 index	144.5	129.4	146.1	129.2	142.8	145.0	154.0	217.9
% change from October 1988	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-1.7	2.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1987	4.3	2.6	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.8

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

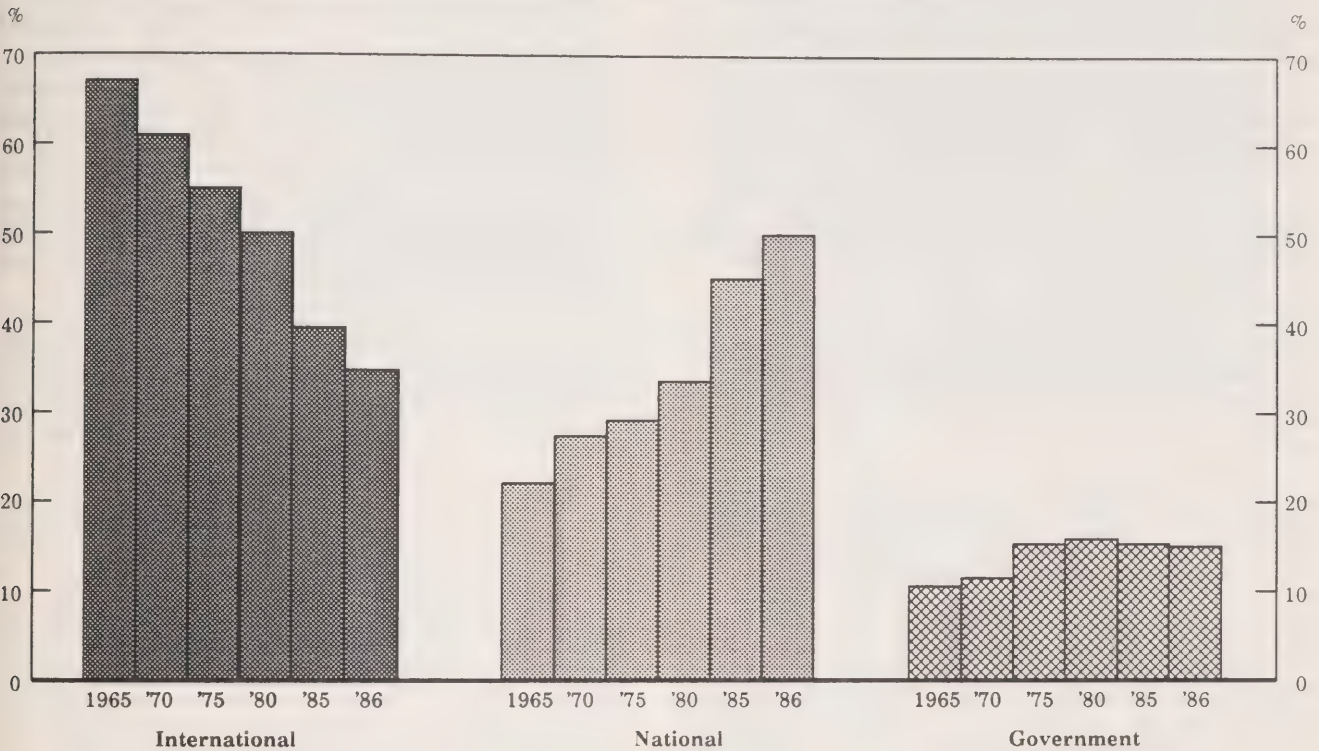
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
November 1988 index	142.0	129.3	144.5	125.2	134.3	167.6	148.8	195.1
% change from October 1988	0.4	-0.5	0.2	-1.2	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
% change from November 1987	3.3	4.4	3.4	3.1	1.3	0.6	4.2	6.4
Saskatoon								
November 1988 index	143.3	130.3	145.3	129.1	133.9	175.4	149.6	189.3
% change from October 1988	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-1.1	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.0
% change from November 1987	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.3	-0.6	2.3	4.4	5.5
Edmonton								
November 1988 index	138.1	135.7	129.2	126.4	138.1	146.6	147.1	217.4
% change from October 1988	0.1	-0.7	0.4	-0.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.6
% change from November 1987	1.8	1.0	2.5	3.2	-2.9	4.0	5.9	4.2
Calgary								
November 1988 index	136.8	131.7	128.4	123.4	138.0	151.2	145.9	211.3
% change from October 1988	-0.1	-2.4	0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
% change from November 1987	2.0	0.6	2.8	4.3	-3.8	3.4	5.3	4.4
Vancouver								
November 1988 index	140.1	134.3	132.8	130.6	145.2	139.0	154.1	191.8
% change from October 1988	0.4	-0.5	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1987	3.5	1.7	3.0	4.7	2.4	3.0	5.5	10.0
Victoria²								
November 1988 index	111.9	111.7	105.9	112.5	110.3	113.8	121.3	139.2
% change from October 1988	0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	-0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1987	3.3	2.1	2.7	4.5	1.6	5.0	5.3	9.5

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$16.50/\$66.00).

² December 1984 = 100.

Percentage Distribution of Membership by Type of Labour Organization



Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act. Part II - Labour Unions 1986

In 1986, total union membership increased 3.2%, while the proportion of paid workers belonging to unions declined to 34.1% from 34.4% a year earlier.

Workers in the service industry accounted for 32.8% of total union membership in 1986, followed by manufacturing with 20.7%. Construction showed the largest increase in membership with a gain of 43,100, while the primary metal industry lost the most members (5,000).

Highlights of this report include:

In 1986, national unions for the first time reached 50% of total union membership. The international unions' share dropped by almost five percentage points to a level of 34.8%, continuing a 21-year decline from a peak of 67.1%.

- Of the 3.6 million union members, the largest portion (36.8%) were located in Ontario, followed by Quebec (28.0%).
- In 1986, women comprised 36.4% of organized labour membership, compared to 16.6% in 1965. Since 1980, female membership has grown almost six times as fast as male membership.
- With 3.2% of their members under trusteeship, international unions accounted for 84% of all union members under trusteeship in Canada.
- Total income from Canadian operations reported by all labour organizations in 1986 amounted to \$694.0 million. International unions accounted for 18.3% of this amount, national unions 63.1%, and government employees' organizations 18.6%.

(continued on next page)

-
- Total strike benefits paid in 1986 decreased by \$8.3 million to \$27.5 million with international unions accounting for 81.2% of the reduction.
 - Excess of income over expenditures for all reporting labour organizations was \$85.4 million in 1986, down 8.7% from the preceding year. All three types of labour organizations showed decreases in total surplus, led by government unions with a decline of 33.8%, followed by international unions with 11.3% and national unions with 9.1%.
 - International unions reported investments in Canada of \$292.7 million, of which 55.8% represented Government of Canada securities.

- National unions and government unions have concentrated their investments in cash and term deposits with 77.3% and 80.4% respectively.

The Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1986, Part II - Labour Unions (71-202, \$30) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1988

Lester B. Pearson International (31,204) and Vancouver International (33,784) airports both set new records for aircraft movements during August 1988. Lester B. Pearson International continued to lead all other Canadian airports in the number of jet movements (21,055); this is approximately twice as large as the next largest airport in this category.

Published monthly, the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* highlights major trends in air transport, based on the most recent data available. It presents selected series and summaries from the various surveys conducted by the Aviation Statistics Centre.

Other highlights in this issue:

- Lester B. Pearson International airport was by far the busiest airport in Canada in 1987 with 30.6% of national traffic. This airport accounted for 77.7% of all revenue passengers enplaned and deplaned at airports in Ontario. Other leading airports in terms of national traffic were Vancouver International (13.0%), Montreal International (9.9%) and Calgary International (6.8%).
- Lester B. Pearson International airport handled 41.0% of the cargo enplaned and deplaned on major scheduled services in Canada during 1987.

- Preliminary operational data for the first nine months of 1988 show that passenger-kilometres flown by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Wardair on scheduled domestic and international services increased 15.6% and 9.0% respectively from the same period of 1987. (Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.)
- Preliminary first quarter 1988 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international commercial charter services increased to 1,650,334, up 9.8% from 1987 figures. As in 1987, Mexico (386,052 passengers) and Venezuela (104,179 passengers) continue to be popular, with increases of 14.4% and 18.7% respectively.
- In 1987, total charter passenger-kilometres increased 5.1% relative to 1986. There was a continued decline in the contribution of Level I carriers, primarily due to the decline in Wardair's charter activity.

The Vol. 20, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.50/\$85.00) will be available by the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Grain Marketing Situation Report

November 1988

The situation report for November is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division.

Ready-mix Concrete Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled \$1,488.7 million, up 24.4% from \$1,196.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6855.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3551, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Refractories Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the refractories industry (SIC 3591) totalled \$179.2 million, up 12.0% from \$160.0 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6860.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3591, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled \$353.8 million, up 11.4% from \$317.6 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3594, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.s.

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other non-metallic mineral products industries n.e.s. (SIC 3599) totalled \$210.6 million, down 20.1% from \$263.7 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6864.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3599, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 1988.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1988.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1988.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Merchandising Inventories, July 1988.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).

Housing Starts and Completions, September 1988.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

Non-residential General Contractors and Developers, The Construction Industry 1986.
Catalogue number 64-207
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-September 1988.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: \$75/\$300; Other Countries: \$85/\$340).

✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, September 1988.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

✓ **Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1986, Part II – Labour Unions**
Catalogue number 71-202
(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$31)

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Halifax:** Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-112
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$31).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Peterborough:** Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-138
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Quebec:** Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-142
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).

Profiles – Census Tracts – Sherbrooke: Part 2, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 95-158
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Major Release Dates: Week of December 19-23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date of release	Title	Reference period
December		
19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1988
20	Retail Trade	October 1988
20	Survey of Manufacturing Industries	October 1988
21	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1988
21	Building Permits	October 1988
21	Wholesale Trade	October 1988
22	Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1988
22	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1988
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1988
23	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1988

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 19, 1988

Major Releases

Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1988

3

- Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed no change from the preceding quarter, remaining at 81.6%.

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Second Quarter 1988

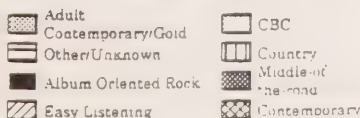
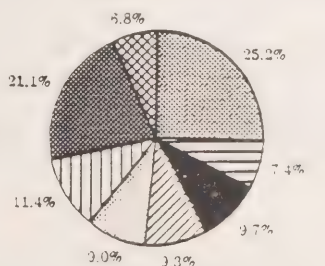
6

- Exports of energy products rose 35.2% from a year earlier with natural gas accounting for more than half the increase.

(continued on page 2)

Radio Tuning by Format - Total Population Age 7 + Fall 1987

(Average Weekly Hours - 18.8)



Radio Tuning in Canada 1986-88

Data on the radio tuning habits of Canadians are now available from the Radio and Television Tuning surveys of Statistics Canada. Utilizing a wide-ranging data base which includes detailed information on listener characteristics and radio station broadcast formats, users can acquire radio tuning data at the national, provincial, and sub-provincial levels.

Data are currently available for the years 1986, 1987, and 1988, and are immediately accessible to users by way of special request. A publication on radio tuning is expected to be released in the Spring of 1989.

Contact: Anthony Young (613-951-1517), Culture Sub-division.

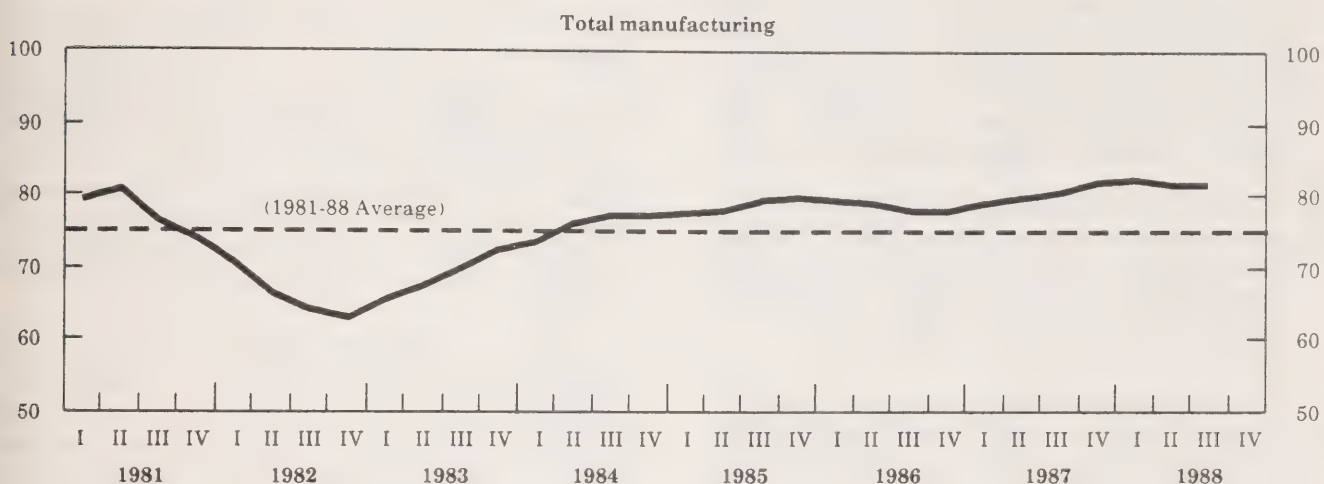
Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1988	7
Tobacco Products, November 1988	7
Soft Drinks, November 1988	7
Selected Financial Indexes, November 1988	8

Publications Released

Major Releases

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1988



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Third Quarter 1988

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries showed no change from the second quarter in the third quarter of 1988, remaining at 81.6%. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows that the rate of 81.6% compares favourably with the peak of 82.1% recorded in the first quarter of 1988. It is also well above the 75.8% average of the rates posted since the first quarter of 1981.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries increased 0.1% in the third quarter of 1988 to 76.9 from 76.8% in the second quarter. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization rates decreased 0.2% to 86.8%.

Highlights

In the third quarter, lower exports of manufactured goods were counterbalanced by higher domestic consumption. Of the 22 industry groups, only six posted a movement of greater than plus or minus 2.5%.

- Reflecting the continuing robustness of the construction industry, the building materials producing industries' rates of capacity utilization remained at high levels, though displaying low growth from the previous quarter. Non-metallic mineral products industries and fabricated metal products industries both showed an increase of 1.0%, while in the wood industries lower exports of lumber were offset by increased domestic consumption, resulting in no change in the utilization rate.
- Even though investment in machinery and equipment has been growing over the last couple of years, manufacturers of most types of machinery and equipment recorded mixed results. On the strength of sales of office, store and business machines (mainly in computer-related products and components), electrical and electronic products industries' rate of capacity utilization grew 6.4%. On the other hand, machinery industries with lower exports showed a decrease of 1.4%.

(continued on page 4)

- For the industries that produce fabricated materials for further processing and/or inclusion in end products, the changes in the levels of capacity utilization were mixed. Rubber products industries rose 2.3%. Exports of chemicals decreased and inventories and shipments of chemicals and chemical products grew, with the utilization rate increasing 1.3%. Coinciding with decreases in production for transportation equipment manufacturers and with lower exports, capacity utilization in the primary metals industries dropped 3.1%.
- The two major manufacturing industries that produce goods for export posted mixed changes in their levels of capacity utilization. Paper and allied products industries showed an increase of 0.2% while transportation equipment manufacturers posted a 3.2% decrease.
- Manufacturers of miscellaneous end products, mainly consumer goods, showed mixed results. Beverage industries rose 2.4% while food industries decreased 1.2%. Following a sharp decline in consumer expenditures on footwear in the first quarter of 1988, sales of leather and allied products have recovered in the third quarter along with their rate of capacity utilization which increased 1.7%. In the clothing industry, declining production in the third quarter resulted in a drop of 0.9% in their rate of capacity utilization.

(see table on page 5)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For more detailed information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Note for users

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are estimates and not operating ratios based on either engineering measures – such as productive machine hours – or survey results. In addition, it should be noted that the indexes are preliminary and could be revised as final statistics on production, investment and prices become available.

Given the many conceptual and measurement problems surrounding the notion of capacity utilization, the rates shown here are indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. The indicated level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. For example, a rate close to 100% indicates a high level of capital utilization which is considered a peak for the period observed. A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$10/\$40).

Results from a recent Statistics Canada survey on capacity utilization will be assessed in the near future with a view to incorporating them into our estimates.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Third Quarter 1988 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	III 1988	QIII '88/ QII '88	II 1988	QII '88/ QI '88	I 1988	QI '88/ QIV '87	IV 1987
Total Manufacturing	81.6	0.0	81.6	-0.6	82.1	0.4	81.8
Durable Manufacturing Industries	76.9	0.1	76.8	0.0	76.8	-0.3	77.0
Wood Industries	90.9	0.0	90.9	-2.2	92.9	-7.1	100.0
Furniture and Fixture	73.5	0.3	73.3	-4.7	76.9	0.3	76.7
Primary Metal	77.1	-3.1	79.6	3.6	76.8	-1.3	77.8
Fabricated Metal Products	79.0	1.0	78.2	-1.9	79.7	0.4	79.4
Machinery	61.9	-1.4	62.8	-2.3	64.3	1.9	63.1
Transportation Equipment	60.6	-3.2	62.6	1.0	62.0	0.5	61.7
Electrical and Electronic Products	100.0	6.4	94.0	2.4	91.8	4.0	88.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products	79.9	1.0	79.1	-2.5	81.1	0.2	80.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	68.3	-2.7	70.2	-1.4	71.2	-4.3	74.4
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	86.8	-0.2	87.0	-1.2	88.1	1.1	87.1
Food	79.3	-1.2	80.3	-1.4	81.4	1.4	80.3
Beverage	63.5	2.4	62.0	0.5	61.7	1.0	61.1
Tobacco Products	45.9	-7.6	49.7	7.3	46.3	-1.1	46.8
Rubber Products	76.2	2.3	74.5	-0.8	75.1	-3.6	77.9
Plastics Products	91.4	-2.9	94.1	-3.9	97.9	-0.7	98.6
Leather and Allied Products	84.2	1.7	82.8	-1.8	84.3	-0.9	85.1
Primary Textile	97.5	1.9	95.7	-2.7	98.4	-1.6	100.0
Textile Products	95.1	-0.2	95.3	-3.3	98.6	-1.4	100.0
Clothing	94.8	-0.9	95.7	-2.4	98.1	2.7	95.5
Paper and Allied Products	91.1	0.2	90.9	-2.0	92.8	2.9	90.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	95.3	-1.2	96.5	0.8	95.7	-0.4	96.1
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	73.8	-1.6	75.0	0.0	75.0	3.9	72.2
Chemicals and Chemical Products	95.0	1.3	93.8	-0.4	94.2	1.0	93.3

Quarterly Report On Energy Supply-demand In Canada

Second Quarter 1988

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the second quarter of 1988 reached 2 619 petajoules (PJ), up 259 PJ (11.0%) from the corresponding quarter the previous year. Increased production of natural gas accounted for 138 PJ, or 53.4% of the change. Production of primary electricity fell slightly, due in large part to widespread drought conditions which resulted in less water being available for hydro-electric generation
- Imports of energy products reached 470 PJ, up 96 PJ (25.8%) over the same period a year earlier, with the increase in crude oil imports of 68 PJ accounting for most of the increase. For the first six months of the year, imports of crude oil were up 141 PJ (67.7%) to a level of 494 PJ, and coal imports reached 161 PJ, an increase of 32 PJ (30.6%) over the same period in 1987.
- Exports of all energy forms were up 294 PJ (35.2%), reaching a level of 1 130 PJ, of which natural gas exported (including LPGs) accounted for 167 PJ (56.1%) of the increase. On a year-to-date basis, exports of crude oil were up 173 PJ (27.3%), reaching a level of 808 PJ. Natural gas exports for the period, including LPGs, increased 320 PJ (70.8%), reaching 771 PJ.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption was 1 921 PJ in the second quarter, an increase of 90 PJ (4.9%) over a year earlier. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 74 gigajoules, 2.6% above that of a year earlier.
- In the second quarter, industrial energy use, including that used for non-energy purposes, rose slightly (28 PJ or 4.3%) over the 1987 level to reach 674 PJ. For the same period, farm and residential use, excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuels, increased 8.0% (17 PJ) to 229 PJ. In the transportation sector, including all aviation fuel use, an increase of 24 PJ (5.5%) was recorded, bringing the total for transportation to 458 PJ.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976 - 8001.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$28.75/\$115) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day period Ending December 7, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.4 million tonnes, an increase of 2.4% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 5.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

	Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1988	Year-to-date*
--	--	---------------

Carload Traffic

Tonnes	5 375 537	243 473 134
% change from previous year	2.4	4.5
Cars	77,169	3,516,609
% change from previous year	2.8	2.4

Piggyback Traffic

Tonnes	260 415	12 882 676
change from previous year	-5.2	7.5
Cars	8,810	433,392
change from previous year	-5.1	1.7

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Tobacco Products

November 1988

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.88 billion cigarettes in November 1988, a 5.1% decrease from the 5.14 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1987. Production for January to November 1988 totalled 49.82 billion cigarettes, down 1.1% from 50.63 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1987.

Domestic sales in November totalled 3.36 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 20.9% from the 4.25 billion cigarettes sold in 1987. Year-to-date sales in 1988 totalled 46.05 billion cigarettes, down 1.1% from the 1987 cumulative amount of 46.54 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1988 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Soft Drinks

November 1988

Data on soft drinks for November 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.50/\$25) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1988

November 1988 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$16.50/\$66), will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

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Publications Released

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1988. Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

Food Industries – Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1031

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries – Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 33-250B 1611

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries – Plastic Pipe and Pipe Fittings Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 33-250B 1621

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Cement, October 1988. Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries – Clay Products Industry (From Imported Clay), 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 44-250B 3512

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Mixed Fertilizer Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 46-250B 3722

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries – Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.

Catalogue number 46-250B 3761

(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-Recorded Tapes in Canada, October 1988. Catalogue number 47-004

(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Profiles – Census Tracts – Hamilton: Part 2, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-114

(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$39).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 20, 1988

Major Releases

Retail Trade, October 1988	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$14.0 billion in October, an increase of 0.6% over September 1988. 	
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1988	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shipments and inventories were down slightly in October 1988 but their short term trends continued to grow at close to 0.5% a month. 	
Marriages, Canada and the Provinces, 1987	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 182,151 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1987, an increase of 4.8% from 175,518 marriages in 1986. 	
Sales of Natural Gas, October 1988	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of natural gas in Canada increased 5.1% from October 1987. 	
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1988	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of crude oil produced in Canada amounted to over \$9.3 billion, a drop of 23.0% from a year earlier. 	

Data Availability Announcement

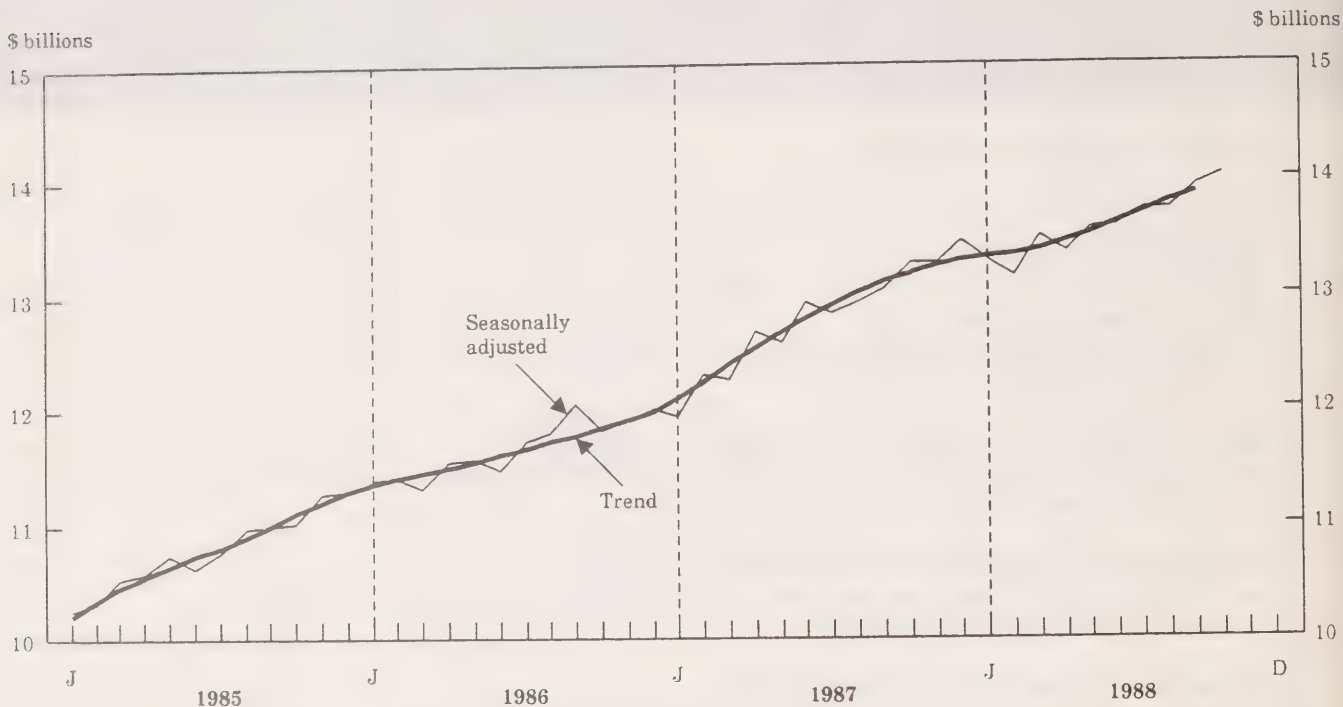
Exports by Commodity, October 1988	11
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Publications Released	12
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Major Releases

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1988



Retail Trade

October 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales totalled \$14.0 billion in October 1988, an increase of 0.6% over the previous month's revised total. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 1.8% in October 1988.
- While retail sales have fluctuated during the first 10 months of 1988, they have generally risen, especially during the last six months when sales rose on average by 0.8% a month.

- The October increase was broadly based with 25 of the 28 trade groups recording higher sales. The most significant sales increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by combination stores (+2.0%), automotive parts and accessories stores (+8.3%) and service stations (+1.5%). Partially offsetting these increases were declines by motor vehicle dealers (-3.6%) and furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (-1.2%).
- With the exception of Manitoba, which recorded a modest decline of 0.2%, all provinces and territories posted increases in October. The gains ranged from 3.9% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.1% in New Brunswick.

(continued on next page)

Unadjusted Sales

- Retail trade totalled \$14.0 billion in October 1988, a moderate increase of 1.5% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1988 amounted to \$133.0 billion, up 7.2% over the corresponding period in 1987.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicate a rise of 1.0% for new and used motor vehicle dealers and a decrease of 1.6% for all food stores - the two largest groups within retail trade. Department store sales were down a modest 0.4% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales declined by 0.9%, the second consecutive monthly decline.
- All provinces and territories reported higher sales with the exception of Manitoba (-2.5%) and Saskatchewan (-0.9%). Increases ranged from 10.3% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.1% in Quebec.

Note to users:

Trading days have a significant impact on retail trade. Users should therefore use the year-over-year comparisons with caution. Adjusted for trading day differences, retail sales rose 6.2% over October 1987.

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The October 1988 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160), will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

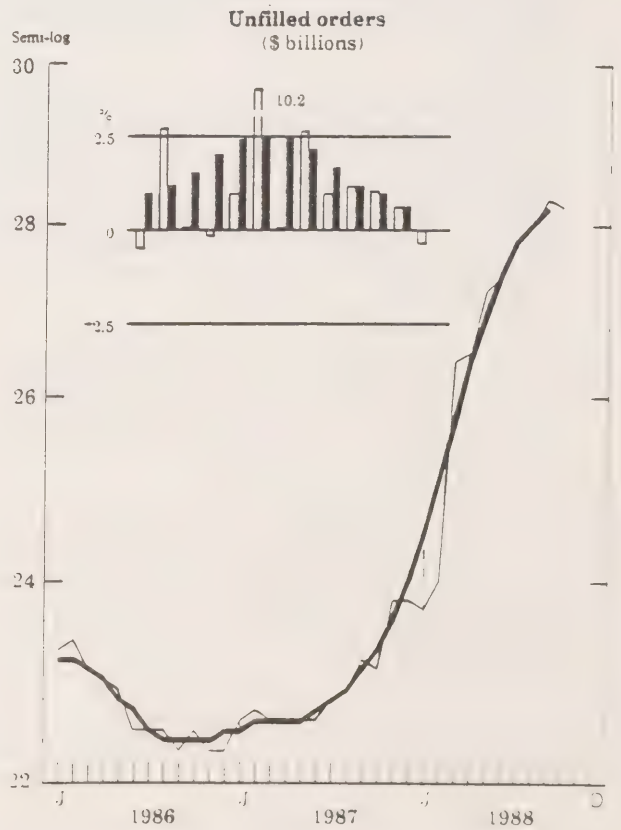
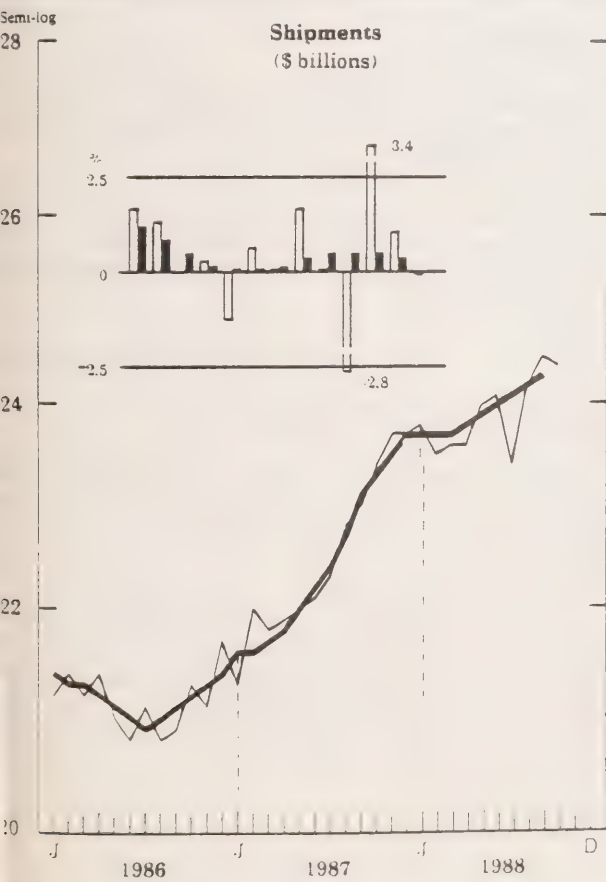
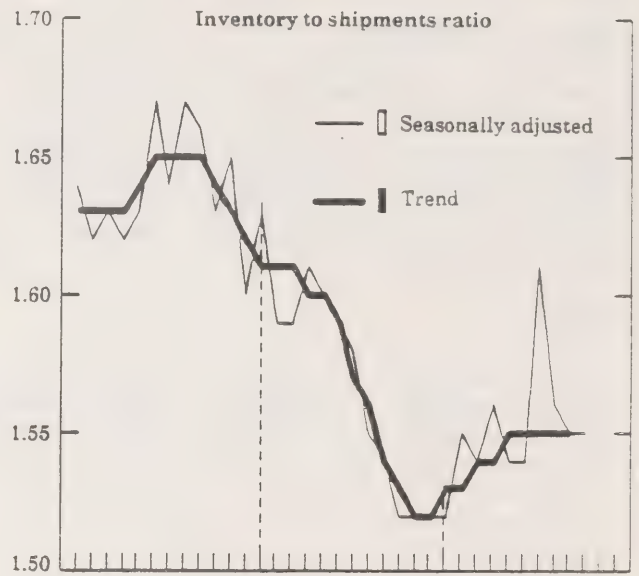
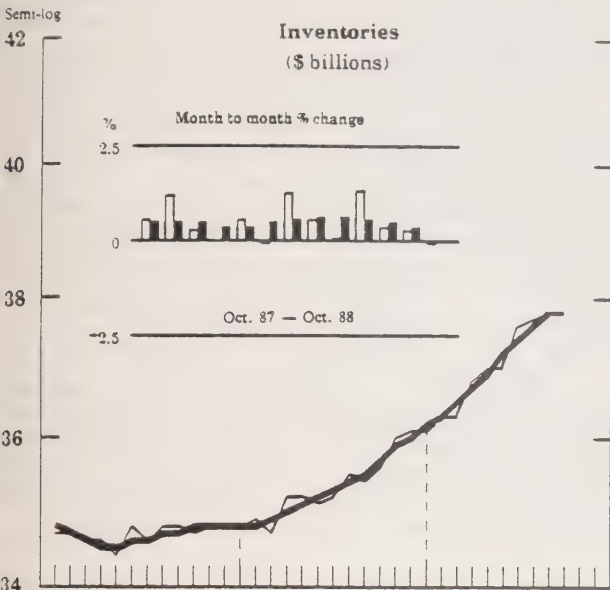
Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988 ^r	Oct. 1988 ^p	Oct. 1988/ Oct. 1987	July 1988 ^r	Aug. 1988 ^r	Sept. 1988 ^r	Oct. 1988 ^p	Oct. 1988/ Sept. 1988
	(millions of \$)			%	(millions of \$)				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,436.1	2,364.9	2,333.0	-4.2	2,317.3	2,305.6	2,328.1	2,374.4	2.0
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	677.5	714.9	711.6	5.0	691.2	693.2	699.9	708.5	1.2
All other food stores	238.3	249.6	255.1	7.0	246.9	249.2	253.7	258.1	1.7
Department stores	1,117.8	1,106.0	1,112.8	-0.4	1,081.1	1,106.3	1,114.2	1,118.5	0.4
General merchandise stores	308.3	276.4	303.0	-1.7	261.0	245.0	260.6	265.0	1.7
General stores	205.0	208.4	220.4	7.5	202.0	203.8	205.9	217.8	5.8
Variety stores	92.5	84.9	86.6	-6.3	86.1	86.1	86.4	87.3	1.1
Motor vehicle dealers	2,941.7	2,846.0	2,958.8	0.5	2,999.9	2,974.5	3,075.7	2,964.8	-3.6
Used car dealers	92.6	110.4	105.9	14.3	96.3	107.9	105.0	105.8	0.8
Service stations	1,096.9	1,057.8	1,086.6	-0.9	1,074.7	1,060.7	1,056.6	1,072.7	1.5
Garages	164.7	159.5	167.9	1.9	154.7	158.7	159.4	161.7	1.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	312.0	312.8	348.4	11.6	310.6	317.3	324.0	351.0	8.3
Men's clothing stores	151.0	143.3	156.5	3.6	143.4	138.5	146.7	146.0	-0.5
Women's clothing stores	295.6	308.8	305.6	3.3	281.5	276.6	282.2	292.2	3.5
Family clothing stores	203.2	215.4	219.3	7.9	201.4	197.3	203.7	213.0	4.6
Specialty shoe stores	29.0	29.4	29.8	2.9	26.3	26.3	26.7	27.6	3.4
Family shoe stores	123.4	120.0	130.8	6.0	107.9	107.4	109.3	114.9	5.1
Hardware stores	147.4	153.5	157.9	7.1	144.5	151.5	152.3	156.9	3.0
Household furniture stores	179.3	178.6	185.1	3.2	171.9	172.2	170.2	174.2	2.4
Household appliance stores	61.3	61.0	62.0	1.0	59.1	57.8	58.2	59.3	1.9
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	148.3	151.9	150.2	1.3	143.6	144.1	146.2	144.5	-1.2
Pharmacies, patent medi- cine and cosmetics stores	587.7	627.5	640.5	8.9	617.0	624.7	635.2	639.9	0.7
Book and stationery stores	76.1	84.9	80.2	5.4	85.0	84.0	85.9	86.0	0.1
Florists	44.2	46.6	46.5	5.1	50.9	52.8	53.2	53.5	0.5
Jewellery stores	83.8	85.9	89.4	6.7	96.2	99.1	102.3	104.0	1.7
Sporting goods and accessories stores	162.7	209.8	183.9	13.0	216.3	232.3	230.6	237.9	3.2
Personal accessories stores	199.7	212.2	207.5	3.9	204.6	207.5	214.9	217.5	1.2
All other stores	1,585.0	1,652.4	1,644.8	3.7	1,661.2	1,659.2	1,660.1	1,682.2	1.3
All stores - Total	13,760.8	13,773.1	13,980.2	1.5	13,732.8	13,739.5	13,947.5	14,035.5	0.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, 1986-1988



Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

October 1988

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments and inventories were down slightly in October 1988. However their short term trends continued to grow at close to 0.5% a month. Unfilled orders declined 0.4% in October, the first decline in nine months. The trend continued to increase, but at a slower pace than the peak increases recorded in March and April 1988.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' October 1988 **shipments** declined slightly by 0.1% to \$24.4 billion. This followed a healthy increase of 1.1% in September. As a result, the short term trend continued to increase at close to 0.5% a month for the fifth month in a row. In October decreases for food, transportation equipment and non-metallic mineral product industries were mostly offset by increases for tobacco and wood industries.
- October **inventories** declined for the first time in seven months with a slight decrease of 0.1% to \$37.8 billion. Increases in the trend for inventories are down from 0.7% a month in May and June 1988 to 0.4% in September. Tobacco products and electrical and electronic products industries were the major contributors to the October decrease.
- The October **inventories to shipments ratio** remained at 1.55:1. The trend for the ratio has remained at 1.55:1 for the last five months, up a few notches from record lows of 1.52:1 recorded at the end of 1987.
- **Unfilled orders** declined for the first time in nine months to \$28.2 billion, down 0.4%. The rate of growth in the trend has been decelerating for five months, from a peak increase of 2.6% a month in March and April 1988 down to 0.7% in September.
- **New orders** were down 1.5% to \$24.3 billion following increases in August and September.

Notes to users:

A seasonally adjusted series still shows the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend is a measure which depicts the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series. It is calculated by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. Since a moving average cannot accurately represent the latest month in a time series, the graphs showing the change in the trend stop at the second last month.

Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in October 1988 were estimated at \$25.0 billion, 2.3% higher than the October 1987 level.
- Cumulative shipments for the first 10 months of 1988 were estimated at \$240.7 billion, 7.7% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1987.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more detailed information, consult the October 1988 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$16.50/\$165), available today.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(millions of dollars)

	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987	July 1988 ^r	Aug. 1988 ^r	Sept. 1988 ^r	Oct. 1988 ^p
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation						
Shipments	22,989	23,375	23,391	24,193	24,465	24,428
New orders	23,356	23,261	23,727	24,488	24,674	24,308
Unfilled orders	23,245	23,131	27,778	28,073	28,283	28,162
Inventories	35,366	35,581	37,568	37,721	37,845	37,820
Ratio of inventories to shipments	1.54	1.52	1.61	1.56	1.55	1.55
Unadjusted						
Shipments	24,110	24,481	21,279	23,960	25,558	25,045
New orders	24,362	24,229	21,479	24,329	25,657	24,798
Unfilled orders	23,318	23,066	27,877	28,246	28,345	28,097
Inventories	35,013	35,279	37,234	37,571	37,437	37,503

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Marriages, Canada and the Provinces

1987

A total of 182,151 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1987, an increase of 4.8% from 175,518 marriages in 1986. This marks only the second interruption in the continuing downward trend observed since 1972, when a record 200,470 marriages were reported. The first interruption occurred in 1980 the number of marriages also increased, to 191,069 from 187,811 in 1979.

The 1987 marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 population) of 7.1 was 2.9% more than the 1986 rate of 6.9, but 9% less than the 1981 rate of 7.8 and 22.8% lower than the 1972 rate of 9.2.

Over the last 16 years the median age at marriage of never-married persons has increased by 3.8 years for brides (25 years of age in 1987 compared to 21.3 in 1971) and by 2.5 years for bridegrooms (26 in 1987 and 23.5 in 1971).

Provincial Details

The 1987 marriage rates for the provinces (with 1986 marriage rates in brackets) in descending order were: Ontario, 8.2 (7.8); British Columbia, 8.0 (7.6);

Alberta, 7.8 (8.0); Nova Scotia, 7.6 (7.4); Manitoba, 7.4 (7.4); Prince Edward Island, 7.2 (7.6) and less than 7.0 for the remaining provinces. The rates for the two territories were Yukon, 7.7 (7.8) and Northwest Territories, 4.6 (4.9).

Since 1972, when the numbers and rates of marriages were at their peak, the extent of decrease has varied considerably at the provincial level. Between 1972 and 1987, the largest percentage decrease in marriage rates was in Quebec (44.9%), followed by Newfoundland (36.4%) and New Brunswick (31%). The smallest percentage decreases were observed in Ontario (10.9%), British Columbia (13.0%) and Nova Scotia (17.4%).

These data relate to legal marriages and do not include any consensual or common-law unions which seem to be on the rise as indicated by *Family History Survey, Preliminary Findings* (95-955) and the censuses.

For further information contact S. Wadhwa (613-951-1764) or Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1988
(Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during October 1988 totalled 3 902.0 million cubic metres, a 5.1% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in October 1988 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from October 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 769.9 million cubic metres (+5.9%); commercial sales, 673.3 million cubic metres (+1.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 458.8 million cubic metres (+6.1%).

Year-to-date figures for the first 10 months of 1988 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 41 308.6 million cubic metres, a 9.0% increase from the level recorded during the same period of 1987.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from the corresponding period in 1987 in brackets: residential sales, 9 727.8 million cubic metres (+10.9%); commercial sales, 8 229.9 million cubic metres (+10.8%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 23 351.0 million cubic metres (+7.5%).

The October 1988 issue of Gas Utilities (55-002, \$11.50/\$115) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1988
Preliminary Data

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	25 171	63 395	271 051	4 500	363 117
Ontario	377 513	294 781	719 233	97 372	1 488 899
Manitoba	35 670	31 070	38 034	550	105 324
Saskatchewan	73 500	55 000	50 000	75 000	253 500
Alberta	169 966	140 259	959 526	-	1 269 751
British Columbia	88 046	88 767	150 483	94 113	421 409
October 1988 – Canada	769 866	673 272	2 187 327	271 535	3 902 000
October 1987 – Canada	726 670	666 545	2 177 300	141 100	3 711 615
% change	5.9	1.0		6.1	5.1
Year to date 1988 – Canada	9 727 763	8 229 869	20 598 294	2 752 723	41 308 649
Year to date 1987 – Canada	8 772 381	7 425 113	20 407 611	1 306 332	37 911 437
% change	10.9	10.8		7.5	9.0

Nil.

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production (1988 Preliminary and 1987 Final)

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1988 amounted to 92 856.1 thousand cubic metres, a 4.2% increase from 1987. At the same time, the value of crude oil production amounted to \$9,349.5 million, a 23.0% decrease from 1987.

- Natural gas production during 1988 amounted to 87 892.2 million cubic metres, a 12.3% increase from 1987. The value of this production amounted to \$4,973.3 million, a 7.8% increase from 1987.
- Production of natural gas by-products amounted to 22 332.3 thousand cubic metres, a 3.6% increase from 1987, with a value of production of \$1,609.5 million, down 14.2% from 1987.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Volume and Value of Marketable Production

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-Products ¹	
	'000's m ³	\$ millions	000,000's m ³	\$ millions	'000's m ³	\$ millions
1988 Preliminary						
Saskatchewan	11 948.9	1,131.6	2 868.0	163.8	242.1	16.0
Alberta	76 275.8	7,724.2	76 307.8	4,415.2	21 489.2	1,559.1
British Columbia	1 888.9	226.6	8 080.7	324.4	580.9	32.7
Other Provinces	2 742.5	267.1	635.7	69.9	20.1	1.7
Canada	92 856.1	9,349.5	87 892.2	4,973.3	22 332.3	1,609.5
1987 Final						
Saskatchewan	12 078.2	1,511.5	2 427.6	156.8	213.9	18.1
Alberta	72 460.1	10,050.1	67 029.1	4,021.7	20 752.2	1,809.0
British Columbia	2 084.5	302.3	8 134.7	366.1	560.0	46.2
Other Provinces	2 516.9	277.9	674.0	70.5	34.2	3.0
Canada	89 139.7	12,141.8	78 265.4	4,615.1	21 560.3	1,876.3

¹ Excludes volume and value of sulphur.

Data Availability Announcement

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

October 1988

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for October 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information):
matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The October 1988 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$50/\$500) will be available the second week of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

- Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1988.**
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).
- ✓ **Oils and Fats, October 1988. Catalogue number 32-006**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Construction Type Plywood, October 1988.**
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1988.**
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries – Gypsum Products Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 44-250B 3593**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).
- Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1988. Catalogue number 53-003**
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).
- ✓ **Wholesale Trade, September 1988. Catalogue number 63-008**
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **International Travel – Advance Information, October 1988. Catalogue number 66-001P**
(Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).
- ✓ **Profiles – Census Tracts – Sault Ste. Marie: Part 2, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 95-156**
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 21, 1988

Major Releases

Building Permits, October 1988	2
• The estimated value of building permits issued in October was \$2.7 billion, down 6.6% from the September total of \$2.9 billion.	
Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1988	4
• Property and casualty insurance companies reported income before taxes and extraordinary items of \$282 million compared to \$267 million for the same quarter of 1987.	
Wholesale Trade, October 1988	6
• Wholesale merchants' sales increased 0.9% over October 1987.	
Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1988	8
• Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased by a moderate 0.4% from the previous month.	

Data Availability Announcements

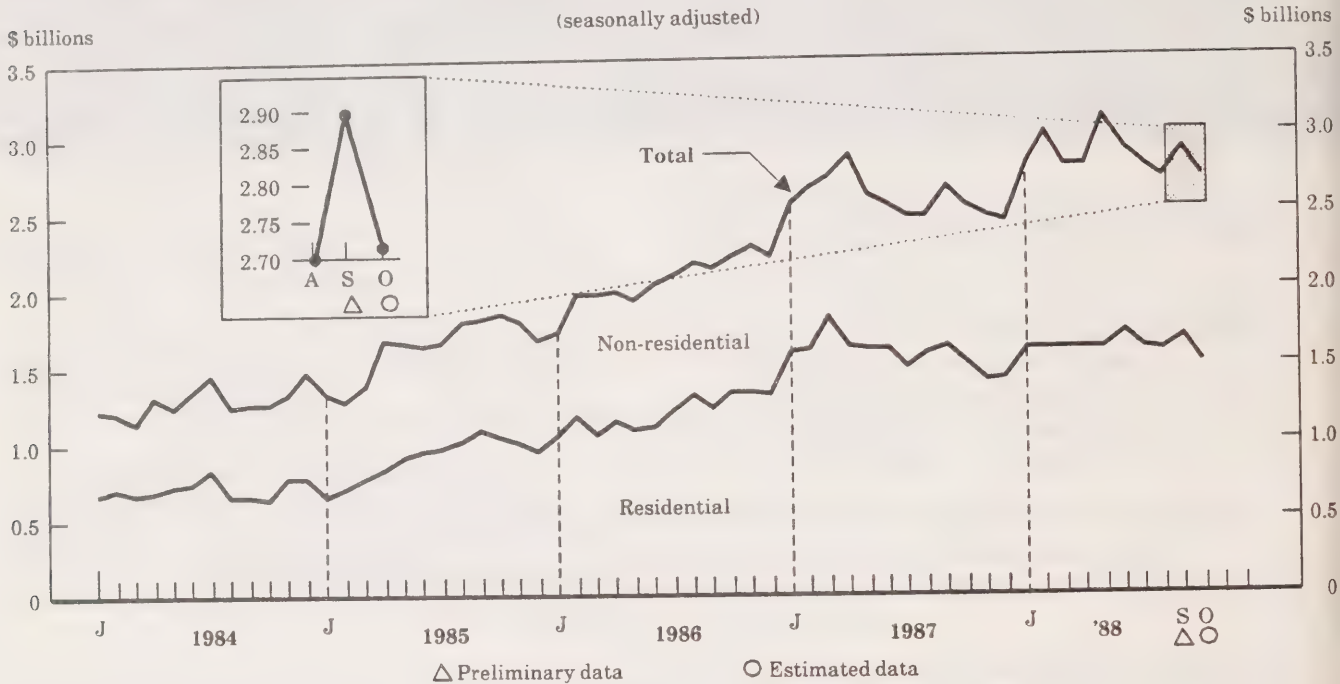
Electric Lamps, November 1988	10
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Major Releases

Chart 1
Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Building Permits

October 1988

(Seasonally adjusted data and construction filtered index)

Summary

The estimated value of building permits issued in October in Canada was \$2,710.1 million, down 6.6% from \$2,902.8 million in September. This drop was attributable to both the residential sector and, to a lesser extent, the non-residential sector.

Residential sector

- The estimated value of residential building permits decreased 10.7% to \$1,503.8 million in October from \$1,683.8 million in September.
- This drop was mostly attributable to the multi-family dwelling sector which decreased 22.2% to \$422.9 million; the single-family dwelling sector declined 5.2% to \$1,080.9 million.

- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 194,500 at an annual rate (115,400 single detached and 79,100 multiple dwellings), a 14.7% drop. It is the first time since December 1987 that the number of dwelling units fell below the 200,000 level.

- The Prairie region was the only region to register an increase in the number of dwelling units authorized in October.

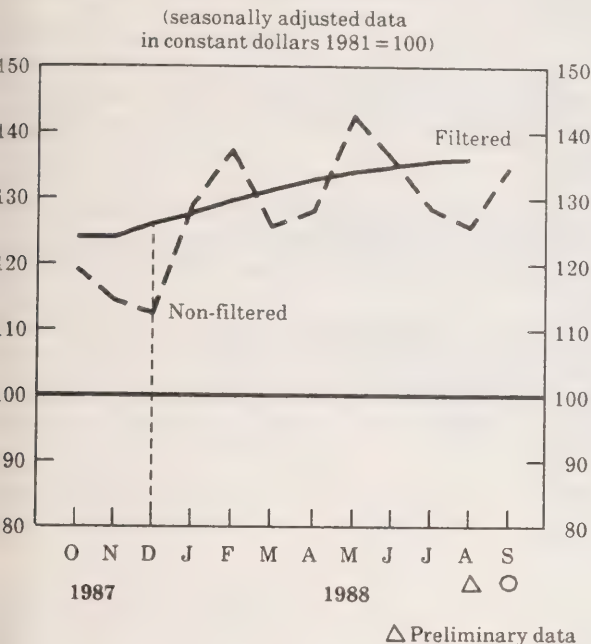
Non-residential sector

- The estimated value of non-residential building permits issued slipped slightly in October to \$1,206.3 million from \$1,219.0 million in September, a 1.0% drop.
- This levelling-off resulted from opposite trends in the non-residential sector components. The commercial component gained 9.5% to \$830.9 million from \$758.8 million in September while

(Continued on next page.)

Chart 2

Filtered and non-filtered Indexes of Building Permits Issued, Canada



decreases were registered in the industrial sector (-10.8% to \$186.7 million) and the governmental sector (-24.8% to \$188.7 million).

Ontario and British Columbia were the only regions to register gains in the value of non-residential building permits while all other regions recorded decreases.

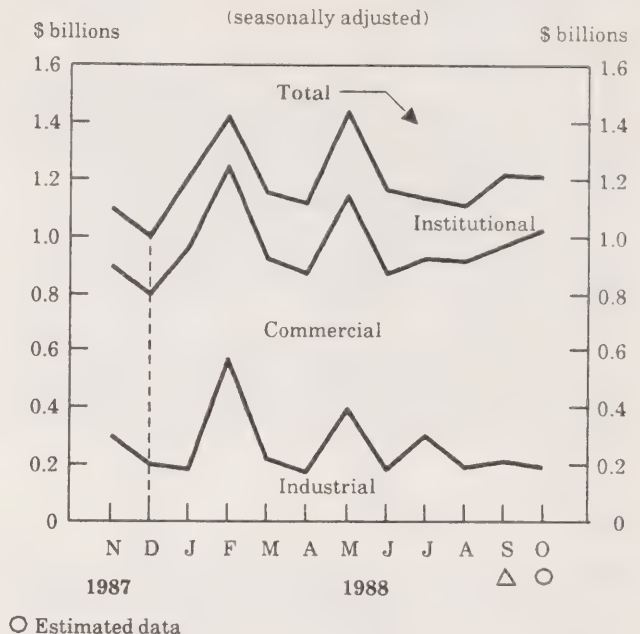
Short-term Trend

The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects), as reflected by the filtered index of building permits, increased 0.4% in August to 136.0. However, since February this index has decelerated continuously.

The filtered index of residential permits, which has slowed continuously over the latest six months, increased slightly (+0.1%) in August to 152.0. The non-residential filtered index gained 0.7% to 119.3.

Chart 3

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Note to Users

The short-term trend is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following statistical transformations: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) in order to smooth out irregular fluctuations to produce a trend-cycle.

In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, this leading indicator is lagged two months in relation to the month of reference.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-991, 994, 995 and 4073.

The September 1988 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the third week of January 1989.

For more information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1988

Property and Casualty Insurers

In the third quarter of 1988, property and casualty insurers reported an underwriting loss of \$194 million compared to third quarter losses of \$165 and \$101 million for the previous two years.

Net investment income rose to \$476 million for the third quarter of 1988, compared to \$433 million and \$376 million for the third quarters of 1987 and 1986 respectively.

Reflecting higher investment income, income before taxes and extraordinary items increased to \$282 million from \$267 million in the third quarter of 1987. Income for the same period in 1986 was \$275 million.

Investment Funds

Sales of investment funds dropped to \$2.1 billion in the third quarter of 1988 from \$2.8 billion registered in the same quarter of 1987. As a result of the decline in sales, redemptions exceeded sales by \$698 million, compared to net sales of \$121 million recorded in the corresponding period in 1987.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$31 billion, compared to \$32 billion registered in the third quarter of 1987 just before the October crash.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

The third quarter 1988 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006,\$40/\$160) will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Financial Institutions

Third Quarter 1988

	Third Quarter 1988	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		millions of dollars		%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	63,195	3,365	10,057	18.7
Total assets	101,487	3,540	13,915	15.7
Deposits	90,093	3,964	12,194	15.6
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	74,775	3,844	14,719	24.6
Total assets	90,832	4,774	18,228	25.1
Deposits	71,262	4,283	18,819	35.9
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	5,397	-77	433	8.8
Consumer	7,109	194	825	13.1
Wholesale financing	4,394	-49	986	29.1
Personal loans	1,113	-6	103	12.7
Total assets	21,554	128	2,740	14.9
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	4,510	128	572	14.5
Total assets	5,558	264	909	18.5
Investment Funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	28,991	-345	-150	-0.5
Market	30,693	-837	-1,800	-5.5
Total portfolio:				
Cost	28,026	-353	296	1.1
Market	29,728	-844	-1,396	-4.5
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies				
Net premiums earned	3,071	69	199	6.9
Underwriting gains	-194	-145	-29	-17.6
Total assets	27,080	754	2,281	9.3

Wholesale Trade

October 1988

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for October 1988 were 0.9% above those of October 1987. In the first 10 months of 1988, cumulative sales were up 9.2% compared to the corresponding period in 1987.
- The three largest trade groups recorded increases over October 1987: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+5.9%), wholesalers of food (+5.6%) and other wholesalers (+5.6%).
- In October 1988, four of the nine trade groups within wholesale trade registered decreased sales from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-26.1%), wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (-7.6%), wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (-6.9%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-5.0%).
- Wholesale trade increases between October 1987 and October 1988 were registered in four out of five regions. The province of Quebec showed the highest increase at 3.8% while a decrease of 9.7% was recorded in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in October 1988 were 9.6% higher than those reported in October 1987. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of October 1988 stood at 1.42:1, up from 1.31:1 in the corresponding month of 1987.

(See table on next page.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The October 1988 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.50/\$55) will be available the third week of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for October 1988/1987

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Sept. 1988/1987 ^r	Oct. 1988/1987 ^p	Jan./Oct. 1988/1987 ^p	Sept. 1988/1987 ^r	Oct. 1988/1987 ^p	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988 ^p
Total all trades	5.4	0.9	9.2	9.6	9.6	1.31	1.42
Food	8.6	5.6	5.0	3.1	5.8	0.69	0.69
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	-2.2	-6.9	1.4	-12.7	-13.1	0.87	0.81
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	9.3	2.7	5.6	13.6	12.8	1.63	1.80
Motor vehicles and accessories	-3.7	-7.6	0.5	-2.3	-2.4	1.69	1.79
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-27.3	-26.1	-8.8	-5.0	-3.7	2.38	3.10
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	10.9	5.9	17.0	12.2	11.5	1.39	1.46
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	9.2	4.8	15.1	25.3	25.0	1.40	1.67
Lumber and building materials	1.6	-5.0	6.0	22.3	17.8	1.16	1.44
Other wholesalers ²	10.1	5.6	14.6	15.6	17.7	1.33	1.48
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	5.1	2.1	8.6	12.1	13.0	1.30	1.44
Quebec	10.5	3.8	11.8	14.0	14.9	1.29	1.43
Ontario	6.4	2.6	9.0	9.8	9.9	1.30	1.39
Prairie provinces	-2.2	-9.7	6.6	6.9	5.2	1.52	1.77
N.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	1.6	3.2	8.2	3.6	3.8	1.14	1.14

Revised estimates

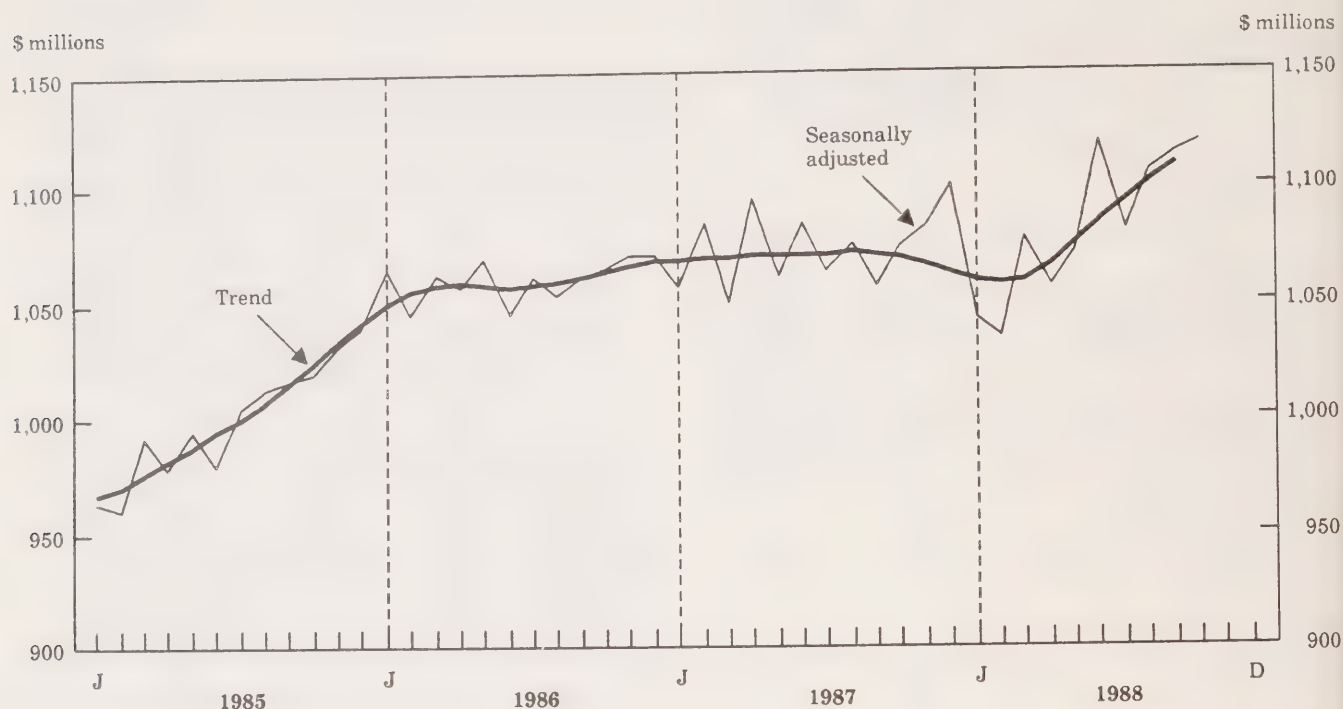
Preliminary estimates

Amount too small to be expressed

Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1985-1988



Department Store Sales and Stocks

October 1988

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in October 1988 totalled \$1,119 million, a moderate increase of 0.4% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,114 million.
- The increase in department store sales in October, the third consecutive monthly increase, extended the trend of generally rising sales observed since March 1988. During the last three months, department store sales increased on average by 1.1% on a monthly basis.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,593 million at the end of October 1988, a decrease of 1.8% from the September 1988 revised value of \$4,675 million. This decline followed two consecutive monthly increases.

- The ratio of inventories to sales stood at 4.11:1 in October, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.18:1 observed in the three previous months.

(Continued on next page.)

Unadjusted Data

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,113 million in October 1988, down 0.4% from the revised October 1987 level of \$1,118 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1988 totalled \$9,642 million, an increase of 3.0% (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd.'s food division) over the corresponding period in 1987.
- On a provincial basis, six provinces posted increases in October 1988 over the corresponding month in 1987. Decreases were recorded in Manitoba (-9.8%), Saskatchewan (-7.8%), Quebec (-1.4%) and Alberta (-1.2%).
- Department store stocks at month-end totalled \$5,228 million, an increase of 0.8% over the level reached in October 1987.

Note to users:

Trading days have a significant impact on department store sales. Users should therefore use the year-over-year comparisons with caution. Adjusted for trading day differences, department store sales increased 3.8% over October 1987.

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a 13-term Henderson moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The October 1988 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of March 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Data Availability Announcements

Electric Lamps

November 1988

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 27,887,255 light bulbs and tubes in November 1988, an increase of 29.4% from the 21,558,204 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1988 amounted to 235,587,457 light bulbs and tubes, up 7.7% from the 218,665,068 sold during the January-November period in 1987.

The November 1987 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J-P Beuparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

November 1988

Manufacturers shipped 4 533 008 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1988, up 14.0% from the 3 975 161 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 4.8% from the 4 763 477 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1988 totalled 37 792 582 square metres, a decrease of 4.6% from the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The November issue of *Mineral Wool* including *Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ron Fortin (613-951-9497), Industry Division.

Exports of Major Grains

October 1988

The total exports of Canada's six major grains were down 39% from October 1987. The most significant change was a 53% decrease in barley exports.

	1988	1987
	(metric tonnes)	
● Wheat (excluding durum)	1 190.0	2 492.8
● Durum wheat	461.3	332.8
● Total wheat	1 651.3	2 825.6
● Oats	18.2	8.7
● Barley	261.8	489.9
● Rye	13.7	29.5
● Flaxseed	66.8	53.7
● Canola	162.5	149.1
● Total	2 174.3	3 556.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2650-2656.

The October 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Campus Bookstores

1987-88

Highlights

- Retail sales of 306 Canadian campus bookstores reached a total of \$336 million during the 1987-88 academic year, an increase of 13% from the previous year.
- Textbooks accounted for 61% of total sales, other books 7%, stationery and supplies 11%, and miscellaneous items accounted for 21%.

The 1988 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, \$20) will be available in February 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Retail Trade Section (613-951-9656), Industry Division.

Vending Machine Operators

1987

Highlights

- Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of \$411 million in 1987, an increase of 6% from the 1986 total of \$387 million.
- The number of operators totalled 675, a decline of 3% from the previous year.
- The number of machines increased by 7% to 169,000.
- All provinces except Saskatchewan reported increased sales.
- The two largest commodity categories continued to show opposite trends. Coffee machine sales were up by 15% to \$112 million and represented 27% of total sales. Sales through cigarette vending machines were marginally down to \$101 million, accounting for 25% of total vending machine revenue.
- Industrial plants and business offices continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.

The 1987 issue of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, \$20) will be available in February 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Emma MacPhail (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1986 and 1987

Estimates of 1986 and 1987 apparent per capita consumption in Canada are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, mushrooms and fish.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1987 (32-230, \$25/26) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Murray (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1988. Catalogue number 32-001**
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1988. Catalogue number 41-011**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

✓ **Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries – Structural Concrete Products Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 44-250B 3542**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Other Manufacturing Industries – Ophthalmic Goods Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 47-250B 3914**
(Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre – Service Bulletin, September 1988. Catalogue number 51-004**
(Canada: \$8.50/\$85; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

✓ **Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Third Quarter, 1988, Preliminary Data. Catalogue number 61-003P**
(Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16/\$64).

✓ **Computer Service Industry, 1986. Catalogue number 63-222**
(Canada: \$24; Other Countries: \$25).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1988. Catalogue number 72-002**
(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$405).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 22, 1988

Major Releases

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents, October 1988	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October, non-residents continued to invest heavily in outstanding Canadian bonds, with net investment of \$889 million. 	
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1988	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries remained virtually unchanged from September and from the same period last year. 	

Data Availability Announcements

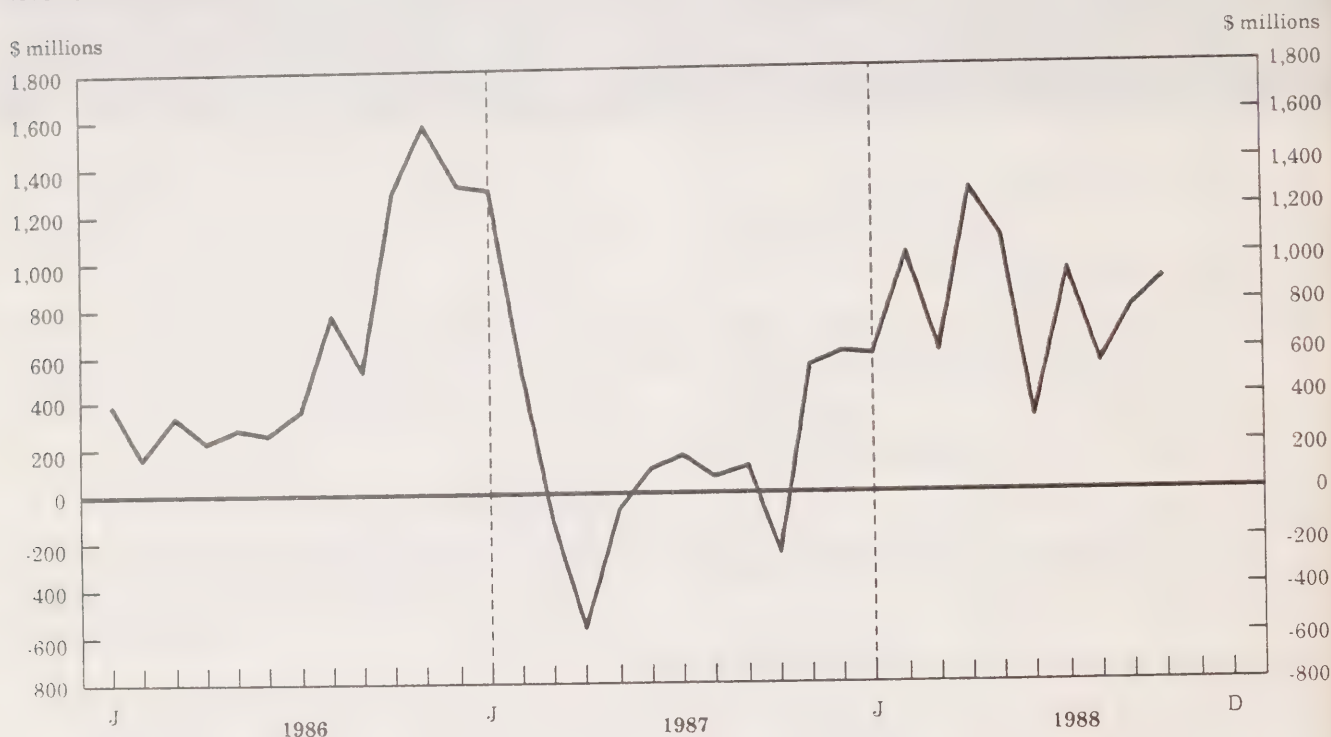
Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, June 1988	8
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Major Releases

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

October 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

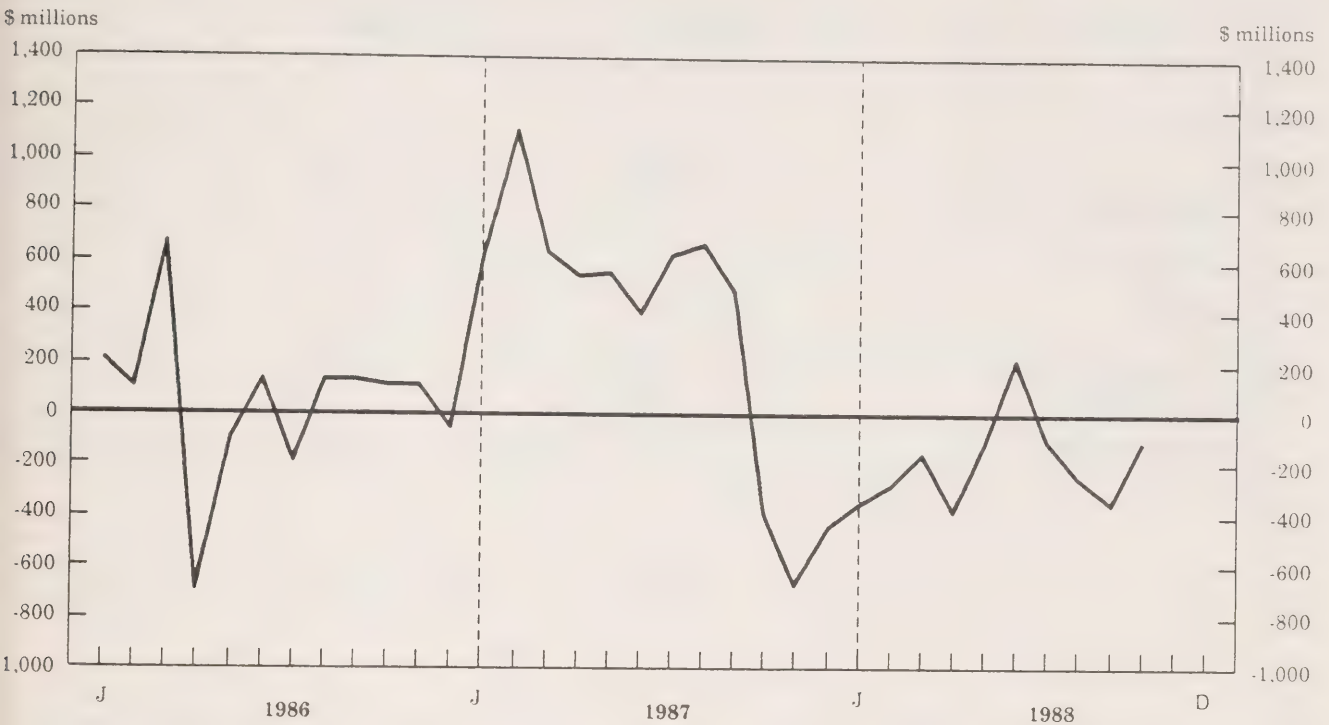
In October, non-residents continued to invest heavily in outstanding Canadian bonds, with a net investment of \$889 million. This brought the year-to-date net investment to \$8 billion, surpassing the record amount invested in 1986. October's net

investment was widely distributed geographically. Gross trading activity (sales and purchases) jumped by over 50% to its highest level this year.

Non-residents reduced, however, their holdings of Canadian stocks by a further \$106 million in October, bringing the net disinvestment this year to \$1.9 billion. Gross trading activity remained in line with the low levels recorded in the previous three months.

(Continued on next page)

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents
(Net Sales + / Net Purchases-)



Outstanding Foreign Securities

(See table on next page)

In October residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by about \$400 million, offsetting a net investment of a similar magnitude recorded in the preceding four months. The bulk of the net disinvestment resulted from trading in United States stocks. Residents acquired, however, \$256 million of outstanding foreign bonds, bringing the net investment in the last three months to over \$400 million.

The October 1988 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), International and Financial Economics Division.

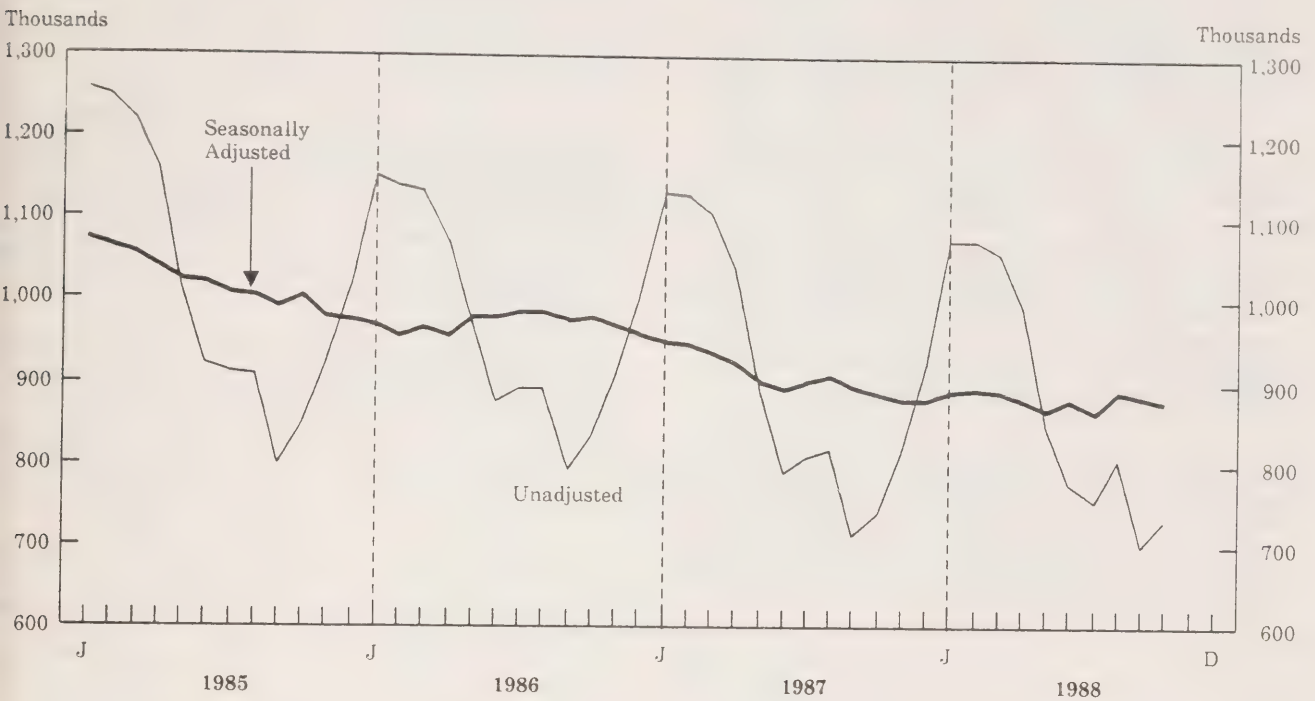
Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

October 1988

(\$ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	5,918	5,029	+ 889
Common and preferred stocks	1,218	1,324	-106
Total - October 1988	7,137	6,353	+ 783
Total - September 1988	4,757	4,339	+ 418
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,253	3,509	-256
Common and preferred stocks	2,002	1,610	+ 391
Total - October 1988	5,254	5,119	+ 135
Total - September 1988	3,661	3,861	-200

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending October 15, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 876,000, little changed (-0.6%) from the previous month or the level observed in October 1987.

Between September and October 1988, the seasonally-adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 3.1% in New Brunswick, 2.4% in British Columbia and Newfoundland, 2.1% in Ontario, and 1.3% in the Northwest Territories. Saskatchewan registered the only increase (1.6%), and there were only small changes in the other provinces.

- In October 1988, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 1.7% from the preceding month to \$895 million. During the same period, the number of benefit weeks remained unchanged at 4.5 million.

Unadjusted

- In October 1988, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 847,000, almost the same level (-0.7%) as was observed a year ago. For the same month, the number of male beneficiaries decreased by 1.8% to 405,000, while the number of female beneficiaries remained virtually unchanged at 442,000.

(Continued on next page)

¹The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- Benefits paid during October 1988 totalled \$734 million², up 10.9% from October 1987. Since January 1988, benefit payments amounted to \$9,021 million, increasing 2.7% from the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from a 6.4% increase in the average weekly benefit to \$201.40, which was partially offset by a 3.5% decrease in the number of benefit weeks to 44.8 million.
- A total of 294,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in October 1988, up 1.1% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1988, the number of claims received totalled 2,535,000, up slightly (0.8%) from the same period last year.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA).

Data for the months of August, September and October 1988 will be published in the October 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13/\$130), available at the beginning of January 1989. Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users.

For special tabulations or further information contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	October 1988	September 1988	August 1988	October 1987	% change from	
					September 1988	August 1988
Seasonally adjusted						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	894,741	880,000	927,077	844,558	1.7	- 5.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,461	4,449	4,496	4,348	0.3	- 1.0
Beneficiaries						
Regular benefit (000)	876 ^p	882 ^p	900 ^r	884 ^r	- 0.6	- 2.0
Unadjusted						
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	733,950	722,190	877,750	661,786		10.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,632	3,621	4,418	3,483		4.3
Average weekly benefit (\$)	202.05	199.43	198.67	190.02		6.3
Claims received (000)	294	265	238	291		1.1
Beneficiaries ¹ (000)						
Total	847 ^p	807 ^p	927 ^r	853 ^r		- 0.7
Regular benefits	731 ^p	699 ^p	817 ^r	741 ^r		- 1.3
	1988	January to October		1987	% Change 1988/1987	
Benefits						
Amount paid (\$000)	9,021,318		8,785,603			2.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	44,793		46,423			- 3.5
Average weekly benefit (\$)	201.40		189.25			6.4
Claims received (000)	2,535		2,515			0.8
Beneficiaries / Year-to-date average ¹ (000)	1,012 ^p		1,040 ^r			- 2.6

The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

Preliminary figures.

Revised figures.

Data Availability Announcements

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

June 1988

- Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding the province of Alberta¹, decreased in June 1988 compared to June 1987. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government-owned institutions but excludes government-owned enterprises.
- There were 435,487 general government employees in June 1988, excluding Alberta, a decrease of 1.2% or 5,229 employees from the June 1987 level of 440,716.
- Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment increased by 0.3% or 491 employees from the June 1987 figure to 156,593.
- Compared to June 1987, total provincial and territorial government employment, excluding Alberta general government, decreased 0.8% or 4,738 employees to 592,080 in June 1988.

¹ General government data for Alberta are not yet available.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll in series 4 to 4.12.

The April-June 1988 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$16.50/\$66) is scheduled to be released in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1845), Public Institutions Division.

Chain Store Stocks

October 1988

- Retail chain store stocks totalled \$4,972 million at the end of October 1988, an increase of 1.8% over the level reached in October 1987.
- The inventories to sales ratio stood at 1.01:1 in October 1988, down significantly compared to the ratio of 1.13:1 observed a year earlier but up compared to the average ratio of 0.93:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 194.

The October 1988 issue of *Merchandising Inventories* (63-014, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of February 1989.

For further detailed information, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 17, 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 17, 1988 totalled 290 664 tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% from the preceding week's total of 299 732 tonnes but up 0.8% from the year-earlier level.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Asphalt Roofing

November 1988

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 108 500 bundles in November 1988, an increase of 4.4% from the 2 019 306 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to November shipments were 35 659 314 bundles, down 3.3% from the 36 870 256 bundles shipped during the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The November 1988 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1988

Highlights

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 005 kilotonnes in October 1988, up 3.2% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 58 255 kilotonnes, up 17.7%.

Exports in October rose 5.8% from October 1987 to 2 685 kilotonnes while imports jumped 8.2% to 1 755 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 26 863 kilotonnes, 22.0% above last year's level.

Coke production increased to 388 kilotonnes, 4.7% over October 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1988 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Industry Division.

Major Appliances

November 1988

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 226,547 units in November 1988, down 4.5% from 237,100 units in October 1988. However, sales were up 8.5% from the 208,805 units sold in the same month of 1987.

Year-to-date domestic sales to November 1988 amounted to 2,280,987 units compared to 2,198,053 units for the same period of 1987, or a 3.8% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The November 1988 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1988

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 7.6% to 2 020 003 cubic metres (856,029,000 feet board measure) in October 1988 from 2 186 860 cubic metres (926,739,000 feet board measure) after revisions in October 1987.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1988 totalled 2 437 778 cubic metres (1,033,072,000 feet board measure), an increase of 12.5% compared to 2 166 491 cubic metres (918,108,000 feet board measure) in October 1987.

Year-to-date production in 1988 amounted to 19 898 142 cubic metres (8,432,356,000 feet board measure), a decrease of 2.5 % compared to 20 401 953 cubic metres (8,645,859,000 feet board measure) after revisions for the same period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1988 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

November 1988

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 191 435 thousand square metres in November 1988, an increase of 4.7% from the 182 784^r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1988 domestic shipments totalled 2 099 222 thousand square metres, up 3.5% from the 2 027 813^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1987.

The November 1988 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.50/ \$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt

October 1988

Customs exports of wheat flour and malt were relatively unchanged from October 1987 levels.

	1988	1987
	(in thousand tonnes)	
• Wheat flour	29.2	28.1
• Malt	14.1	14.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5612 (series 1) and 5630. CANSIM matrix 5613 has been terminated. Refer to matrix 5630 for replacement data expressed in terms of wheat equivalent.

The October 1988 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

October 1988

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for October 1988 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Processed Peaches

1988

Data on processed peaches for 1988 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Peaches* (32-023 Vol.17, No.11, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Processed Raspberries

1988

Data on processed raspberries for 1988 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Raspberries* (32-023, Vol.17, No.02, \$7/\$115) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, September 1988. Catalogue number 23-003
(Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Electrical Trade Contractors, The Construction Industry 1986**. Catalogue number 64-205
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Residential General Contractors and Developers, The Construction Industry 1986**. Catalogue number 64-208
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Work Injuries, 1985-87**. Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1988**. Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$13/\$130; Other Countries: \$14/\$140).
- ✓ **Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1988**. Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 23, 1988

Major Releases

Earnings of Men and Women, 1987	2
• For women working full-time throughout 1987, average earnings were 65.9% of their male counterparts, virtually unchanged from 65.8% in 1986.	
Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1988	4
• Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$470.09 – up 4.0% from a year earlier.	

Data Availability Announcements

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Major Releases

Earnings of Men and Women 1987

For women working full-time throughout 1987, average earnings were \$21,012 or 65.9% of male average earnings (\$31,865), virtually unchanged from 65.8% in 1986. Twenty years ago (1967) the proportion was 58.4% and 10 years ago (1977) it was 62.1%.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1987 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1988. This report compares 1987 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. Also included are earnings data of husband-wife families.

Highlights from the report based on data for full-year full-time workers include:

- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from a low of 61.0% in Nova Scotia to a high of 71.1% in Prince Edward Island.
- In the 45 to 54 age group, females earned 61.1% of males compared to 87.0% in the 15 to 19 age group.
- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 59.2% for earners with grade eight education or less to 69.6% for those with university degrees.
- Single (never-married) females earned 93.5% of single males compared to 60.8% for married and 68.1% for other categories.
- More than two-thirds (68.5%) of all husband-wife families were dual-earner families in 1987 compared to just over one half (53.6%) in 1977.
- Average income of dual-earner families was \$53,479 while that of families with the husband as sole earner was \$41,507.
- Among dual-earner families, earnings of wives accounted for 28.3% of family income (26.3% in 1977).

It should be noted that there is no simple explanation for differences in earnings by sex for full-year full-time workers. Other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and educational attainment would have to be considered simultaneously to isolate the effect of gender alone.

(See table on next page)

Earnings of Men and Women, 1987 (13-217, \$15) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata tape containing 1987 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

For more information on this release, contact The Income and Housing Surveys Section, (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

Female to Male Earnings Ratios for Full-year Full-time Earners
By Province for 1977 and 1985-1987

	1987	1986	1985	1977
	Per Cent			
Newfoundland	64.5	66.1	70.1	58.4
Prince Edward Island	71.1	71.7	73.2	69.1
Nova Scotia	61.0	63.1	61.1	65.8
New Brunswick	65.6	64.3	64.3	62.6
Quebec	66.8	69.2	68.9	63.6
Ontario	65.4	64.6	62.9	60.9
Manitoba	68.6	70.0	66.9	66.7
Saskatchewan	66.3	68.4	73.2	68.8
Alberta	65.1	64.1	64.8	58.1
British Columbia	66.7	63.2	61.2	61.3
Canada	65.9	65.8	64.9	62.1

Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1988

(Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$470.09 for October. The increase of \$1.04 (+0.2%) from the previous month is similar to that usually observed between September and October. Compared to October 1987, average weekly earnings increased by \$18.29 (+4.0%) (not adjusted for inflation), the lowest percentage growth in 1988.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,335,000 – an increase of 40,000 (+0.4%) from the previous month (not adjusted for seasonal variation). This increase is similar to previous years. Compared to October 1987, industrial aggregate employment grew by 163,000 (+1.6%).

Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- Between September and October, earnings in forestry increased more than usual for this time of year.
- Mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and transportation, communication and other utilities registered smaller than usual increases.
- Trade and finance, insurance and real estate decreased at a time of year when increases are usually observed.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in forestry (+1.7%) was the highest this year.
- Finance, insurance and real estate (+0.5%) had its lowest year-over-year growth since the survey began in 1983. Community, business and personal services (4.7%) had its lowest growth this year.

- Between September and October, earnings in Manitoba increased more than usual for this time of year.
- Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded decreases instead of the usual increases.
- The year-over-year increases in earnings in New Brunswick (+2.0%) and Ontario (+4.5%) were the lowest in the last 12 months.
- Manitoba had its eighth consecutive month of accelerated growth.

Employment

- Between September and October, estimated employment in transportation, communication and other utilities increased (due to the ending of a labour dispute) at a time when a decrease is usually observed.
- Community, business and personal services increased less than usual for this time of year.
- Manufacturing registered its second consecutive year-over-year decline.
- Finance, insurance and real estate (+6.6%) had its highest year-to-year percentage growth since the beginning of the survey in 1983.
- Between September and October, Saskatchewan and British Columbia had larger than usual increases.
- British Columbia (+5.2%) recorded its highest year-to-year rate of change since July 1987.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- At the Canada industrial aggregate level, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour (who account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment) were estimated at 32.1 in October.

(Continued on next page)

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

- Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour were estimated at 39.3 in the goods-producing industries and 28.1 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$11.85 in October. Earnings were \$13.87 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.30 in the service-producing industries.

(See tables on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The October 1988 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact R. Arsenault (613-951-4090), Labour Division.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Oct. 1988

(Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees					
	Number			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1988 ^p	Sept. 1988 ^r	August 1988	Oct. 1988 ^p	Sept. 1988 ^r	August 1988
	thousands			dollars		
Forestry	67.2	70.9	71.5	605.29	581.18	564.56
Mines, quarries and oil wells	158.2	161.0	162.0	780.27	776.64	751.58
Manufacturing	1,933.3	1,939.7	1,957.7	557.35	553.38	539.83
Durables	954.1	951.3	958.6	593.55	588.62	571.64
Non-durables	979.3	988.5	999.1	522.07	519.46	509.30
Construction	554.6	550.7	560.5	582.97	580.66	564.57
Building	460.6	455.8	465.3	561.74	554.88	540.03
Industrial and heavy	94.0	94.9	95.2	687.02	704.42	684.46
Goods-producing industries	2,713.3	2,722.3	2,751.8	576.77	572.82	557.98
Transportation, communication and other utilities	840.9	823.4	813.8	597.83	595.92	601.50
Transportation	477.3	478.4	465.5	555.14	555.63	567.90
Storage	14.6	14.4	14.4	536.75	533.00	532.39
Communication	226.0	207.4	207.6	605.68	602.65	601.90
Electric power, gas and water utilities	123.0	123.2	126.3	756.35	748.36	732.48
Trade	1,862.7	1,862.4	1,852.4	338.22	339.84	342.76
Wholesale	553.7	557.0	558.6	477.12	475.66	470.15
Retail	1,309.1	1,305.5	1,293.8	279.47	281.89	287.77
Finance, insurance and real estate	654.2	649.3	656.3	506.09	514.42	533.42
Community, business and personal services	3,575.2	3,553.5	3,411.7	396.71	395.29	387.73
Public administration	688.2	683.6	701.4	597.39	595.33	585.82
Service-producing industries	7,621.3	7,572.3	7,435.6	432.12	431.74	431.47
Industrial aggregate	10,334.6	10,294.6	10,187.4	470.09	469.05	465.64
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	144.8	147.2	151.1	449.96	443.54	442.35
Prince Edward Island	37.3	38.6	39.5	380.77	378.84	379.99
Nova Scotia	293.6	295.0	293.3	419.74	421.67	421.87
New Brunswick	223.6	227.9	229.2	423.99	420.53	422.36
Quebec	2,578.8	2,569.8	2,570.5	458.45	455.12	453.68
Ontario	4,233.7	4,221.6	4,162.9	488.40	489.09	486.97
Manitoba	399.2	397.9	389.6	455.10	450.36	430.50
Saskatchewan	306.2	302.0	294.6	412.01	417.10	409.28
Alberta	965.1	958.9	950.0	465.23	467.27	464.45
British Columbia	1,121.7	1,104.3	1,074.6	476.78	472.21	464.31
Yukon	10.1	10.6	11.3	564.17	568.20	550.96
Northwest Territories	20.4	20.7	20.8	658.64	650.34	634.26
Canada	10,334.6	10,294.6	10,187.4	470.09	469.05	465.64

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

Oct. 1988

Data not seasonally adjusted

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Oct. 1988 ^a	Sept. 1988 ^a	August 1988	Oct. 1988 ^a	Sept. 1988 ^a	August 1988
	hours			dollars		
Forestry	40.0	38.2	38.7	17.04	16.50	15.97
Mines, quarries and oil wells	40.9	41.8	40.0	17.20	16.91	16.68
Manufacturing	39.3	39.1	38.6	13.10	13.03	12.80
Durables	40.5	40.2	39.5	13.76	13.73	13.49
Non-durables	37.9	37.9	37.6	12.31	12.21	12.02
Construction	39.1	39.7	39.6	15.39	15.09	14.65
Building	38.0	38.4	38.4	15.23	14.86	14.42
Industrial and heavy	44.6	46.0	45.3	16.03	15.96	15.58
Goods-producing industries	39.3	39.4	38.9	13.87	13.74	13.46
Transportation, communication and other utilities	38.2	38.7	38.9	14.58	14.36	14.28
Transportation	37.4	38.0	38.6	13.90	13.67	13.59
Storage	39.6	38.9	38.2	12.57	12.68	12.77
Communication	37.2	38.3	37.4	15.20	14.71	14.92
Electric power, gas and water utilities	41.8	41.3	41.1	16.84	16.87	16.56
Trade	28.1	28.3	29.2	8.85	8.83	8.74
Wholesale	35.5	35.8	36.0	10.54	10.48	10.18
Retail	26.5	26.6	27.7	8.36	8.35	8.33
Finance, insurance and real estate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	26.5	26.8	28.1	10.23	9.96	9.66
Public administration	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	28.1	28.4	29.5	10.30	10.15	9.96
Industrial aggregate	32.1	32.3	32.8	11.85	11.70	11.43
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	35.8	35.6	36.4	10.09	9.95	9.74
Prince Edward Island	32.2	33.6	34.8	8.13	7.95	7.60
Nova Scotia	33.0	33.5	34.0	10.21	10.14	9.86
New Brunswick	34.3	34.5	35.1	10.23	9.92	9.84
Quebec	32.8	32.8	33.4	11.60	11.45	11.28
Ontario	32.4	32.6	33.2	12.19	12.07	11.73
Manitoba	31.6	31.4	31.9	10.67	10.62	10.51
Saskatchewan	29.0	29.5	29.6	10.57	10.53	10.30
Alberta	30.9	31.3	31.6	11.32	11.26	10.93
British Columbia	30.5	30.7	31.1	13.30	13.01	12.75
Yukon	32.4	33.2	34.6	13.75	13.74	12.91
Northwest Territories	35.3	35.1	34.7	16.72	16.11	15.50
Canada	32.1	32.3	32.8	11.85	11.70	11.43

Preliminary estimates.

Revised estimates.

figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Data Availability Announcements

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1988

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.8% from the previous year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 3.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 4.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.3% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Railway Carloadings

	Seven-day Period ending December 14, 1988	Year-to-date
Carload Traffic		
Tonnes	5 210 039	248 757 352
% change from previous year	-4.8	4.3
Cars	75,261	3,593,292
% change from previous year	-3.7	2.3
Piggyback Traffic		
Tonnes	270 302	13 156 821
% change from previous year	3.4	7.4
Cars	8,993	442,561
% change from previous year	4.6	1.8

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic.

For more information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

National Balance Sheet Accounts

1961-1987

(Revised Data)

Revised data for the National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1961-1987 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 751-775, 777-794.

A printout is also available by contacting either Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-1798) or Valerie Thibault (613-951-1804), Financial Flows Section, International and Financial Economics Division.

Railway Carloadings

November 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.2 million tonnes in November 1988, a decrease of 1.0% from the November 1987 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 4.5% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 3.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1988 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) will be released the second week of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information (seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings), contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Stocks of Frozen Meats

December 1, 1988

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1 amounted to 30 998 tonnes as compared with 31 627 tonnes last month and 29 579 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115) contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2550), Agriculture Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1988

Production of process cheese in November 1988 totalled 7 179 057 kilograms, an increase of 11.9% from October 1988 and an increase of 37.1% from November 1987. The 1988 year-to-date production totalled 71 259 884 kilograms (revised figure), compared to the corresponding 1987 amount of 68 145 912 kilograms (revised figure).

Total production of instant milk powder during the month was 358 510 kilograms, a decrease of 17.6% from October 1988 and a decrease of 23.4% from November 1987. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 483 829 kilograms, compared to the 4 774 024 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10)

The November 1988 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.50/\$45) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending October 22, 1988

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending October 22, 1988 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled \$151.8 million, up 9.1% from \$139.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5422.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (33-251B 1713, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' suit and jacket industry (SIC 2432) totalled \$398.9 million, up 8.9% from \$366.5 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5441.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (34-252B 2432, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' clothing contractors industry (SIC 2435) totalled \$187.0 million, up 11.9% from \$167.1 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5444.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (34-252B 2435, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Sweater Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled \$258.1 million, up 19.9% from \$215.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5451.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (34-252B 2491, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division.

Miscellaneous Concrete Products Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the miscellaneous concrete products industry (SIC 3549) totalled \$427.0 million, up 15.6% from \$369.2 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6854.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3549, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Glass Products (except Glass Containers) Industry

1986 Census of Manufactures

In 1986, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glass products (except glass containers) industry (SIC 3562) totalled \$324.3 million, up 11.7% from \$290.3 million in 1985.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6857.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (44-250B 3562, \$4). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Sharon M. Boyer (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

Publications Released

- ✓ **Earnings of Men and Women**, 1987.
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).
- ✓ **Gross Domestic Product by Industry**,
September 1988.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:
\$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco
Products**, November 1988.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**,
October 1988.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Primary Iron and Steel**, October 1988.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded
Plastic Bottles**, Quarter Ended September 30, 1988.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$6.25/\$25; Other Countries: \$7.25/\$29).
- ✓ **Gas Utilities**, August 1988.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries:
\$12.50/\$125).
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents**,
September 1988
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).
- ✓ **Mechanical Trade Contractors**, The Construction
Industry 1986.
Catalogue number 64-204
(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).
- ✓ **Local Government Employment**, April-June
1988.
Catalogue number 72-009
(Canada: \$11.50/\$46; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).
- ✓ **Science Statistics - Service Bulletin**, Vol. 12, No.
11, R & D Expenditures of Private Non-Profit
Organizations, 1987.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$100/year; other countries \$125/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Major Release Dates: January 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
4-6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1988
6	Labour Force Survey	December 1988
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1988
9	New Housing Price Index	November 1988
9	Estimate of Labour Income	October 1988
9-13	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter (Final Data) 1988
10	Farm Product Price Index	November 1988
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1988
12	Help-wanted Index	December 1988
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1988
16	Housing Starts	November 1988
17	Consumer Price Index	December 1988
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1988
20	Building Permits	November 1988
23	Retail Trade	November 1988
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1988
24	Wholesale Trade	November 1988
24-27	Survey of Manufacturing Industries	November 1988
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1988
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1988
26	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	October 1988
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1988
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1988
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1988
31	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1988
31	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1988
31	Major Release Dates	February 1989

The February 1989 release schedule will be published on January 31, 1989. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 29, 1988

Major Releases

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, October 1988	2
• Real GDP increased 0.1% from September 1988.	
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) Part 1 – Corporations, 1986	5
• The foreign-controlled share of profits fell by 5.5 percentage points to 35.9%.	
Industrial Product Price Index, November 1988	7
• The IPPI rose 0.4% from October and has increased 3.4% from a year earlier.	
Raw Materials Price Index, November 1988	9
• The RMPI declined 0.6% from October, as a result of the continued fall in crude oil prices.	

Publications Released	10
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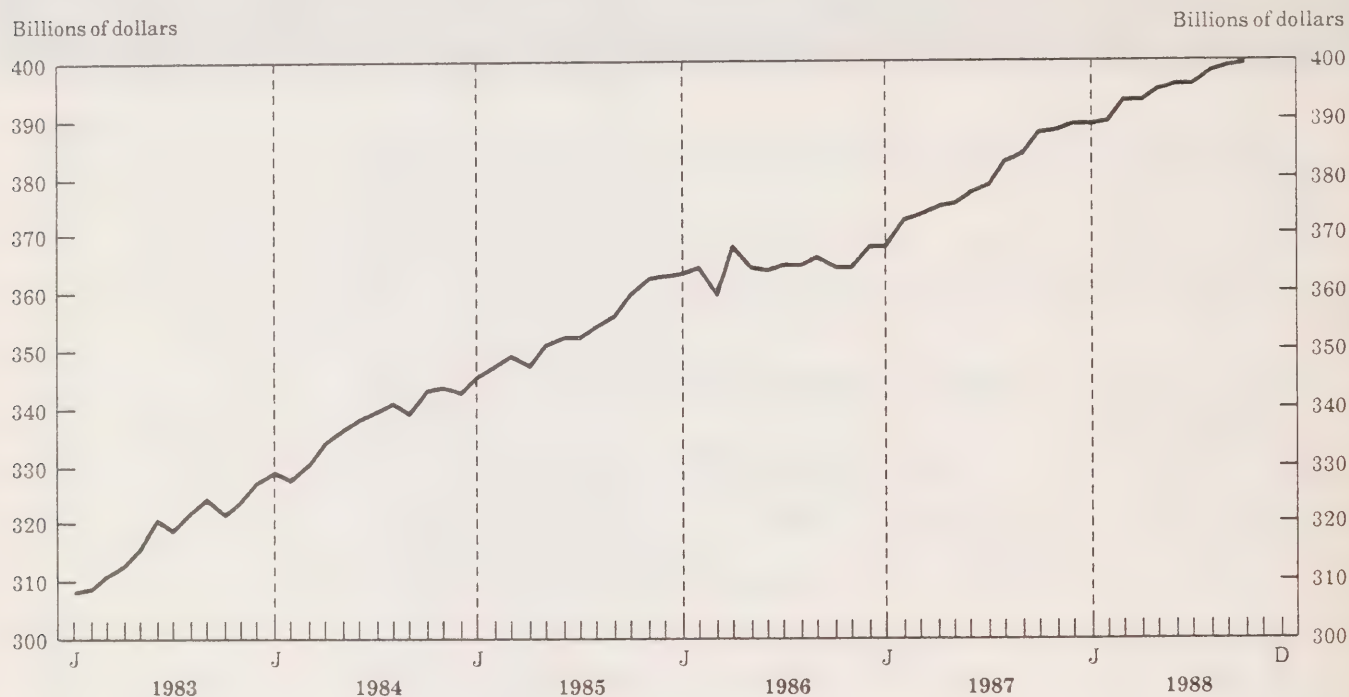


Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

Canada

Major Releases

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry at 1981 Prices
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.1% in October following gains of 0.3% in September and 0.6% in August. Services-producing industries advanced 0.3% in October, while output of goods-producing industries declined 0.2%.

In October GDP stood 3.1% above the level of the corresponding month last year.

Services-producing Industries

The October gain among services-producing industries originated mainly from community, business and personal services, retail trade, and communication industries. Only wholesale trade activity declined slightly in the month.

- Output of community, business and personal services industries advanced 0.6%, led by gains in amusement, recreational, accommodation and food services.
- Retail trade rose 0.8% in October following a 1.0% gain in September. Increased sales by food, automotive parts, and clothing stores, and by service stations accounted for most of the advance in retail trade.

(continued on page 3)

- Telephone systems and postal services were the largest contributors to the gain in the communication industry.
- Wholesale trade declined 0.1% following a 0.4% drop in September. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, farm products, and metal products reported lower sales in October. These declines were partially offset by increased sales by wholesalers of food, lumber and other products.

Goods-producing Industries

Output of goods producing industries fell 0.2% in October, following gains of 0.5% in September and 0.8% in August. Manufacturing, mining and construction posted substantial declines. Output gains were recorded in public utilities and logging and forestry industries.

- Manufacturing output declined 0.3% in October, due primarily to a drop of 4.1% by manufacturers of electrical products. This large decline followed a six-month period during which sustained growth averaged 2.2% per month. Smaller decreases were reported by manufacturers of non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, chemical products and transportation equipment.

- A cutback in oil and gas exploration and development activity was the major contributor to reduced output in the mining industry. Elsewhere in mining, crude oil and natural gas, coal and potash producers reported lower output.
- Although construction output fell slightly, it maintained the high level reached following substantial growth in the summer. Most of the October decline was confined to the non-residential building construction industry.
- Output of public utilities advanced 1.9% in October, on the strength of gains in both electric power and natural gas distribution.

The October 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$11.50/\$115) is scheduled for release late in January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

(see table on page 4)

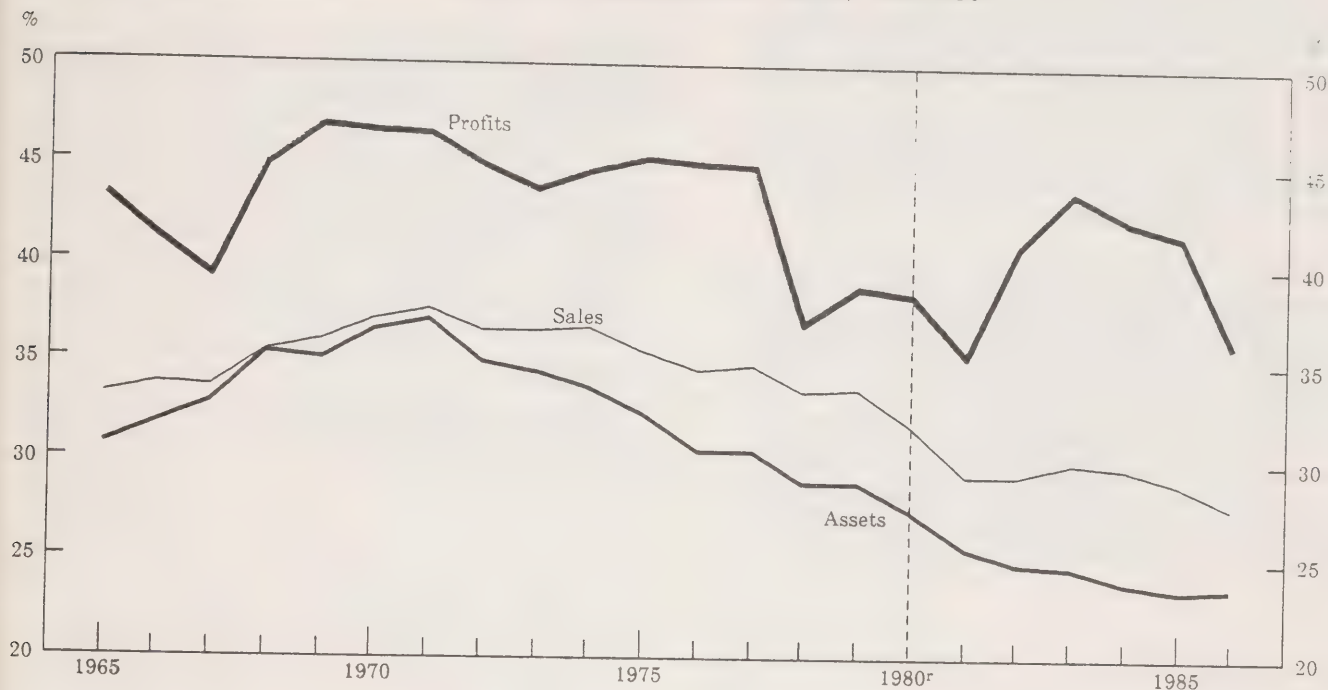
Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices,
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1987	1988			
	October	July	August	September	October
Total Economy	387,584.5	395,775.8	398,047.4	399,197.5	399,670.1
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,572.2	10,054.3	9,968.6	10,054.3	10,039.8
Fishing and trapping industries	596.1	681.4	620.6	667.4	646.3
Logging and forestry industry	3,038.4	2,827.4	2,741.2	2,627.2	2,707.3
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,773.1	24,356.0	24,029.2	23,893.0	23,648.6
Manufacturing industries	75,821.2	77,460.0	78,854.8	79,179.3	78,904.2
Construction industries	27,257.9	27,422.4	27,814.8	28,544.4	28,449.6
Transportation and storage industries	17,828.3	18,458.4	18,652.8	18,597.6	18,637.2
Communication industries	11,189.8	12,084.0	12,082.8	12,121.2	12,247.2
Other utility industries	11,376.4	11,485.2	11,546.4	11,334.0	11,550.0
Wholesale trade industries	21,787.0	22,338.0	22,657.2	22,560.0	22,546.8
Retail trade industries	25,180.0	25,682.6	25,659.7	25,912.2	26,108.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	56,591.9	58,398.0	58,731.6	59,005.2	59,079.8
Community, business and personal services	39,029.4	40,174.5	40,310.2	40,260.6	40,516.3
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	63.7	51.7	60.1	62.5	79.4
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	273.7	307.3	306.1	309.7	310.9
Transportation industries	1,488.3	1,543.2	1,556.4	1,566.0	1,575.6
Communication industries	48.0	49.2	46.8	48.0	48.0
Water systems industry	552.9	561.6	560.4	564.0	565.2
Insurance and other finance industry	392.2	408.0	409.2	414.0	416.4
Government service industry	23,615.5	23,832.0	23,791.2	23,792.4	23,892.0
Community and personal services	37,053.3	37,545.4	37,592.1	37,629.3	37,646.1
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	324,041.7	331,422.2	333,669.9	334,756.4	335,081.3
- goods	152,435.3	154,286.7	155,575.6	156,299.6	155,945.8
- services	171,606.4	177,135.5	178,094.3	178,456.8	179,135.5
Non-business sector	63,542.8	64,353.6	64,377.5	64,441.1	64,588.8
- goods	671.8	668.5	675.7	681.7	699.8
- services	62,871.0	63,685.1	63,701.8	63,759.4	63,889.0
Goods-producing industry	153,107.1	154,955.2	156,251.3	156,981.3	156,645.6
Services-producing industry	234,477.4	240,820.6	241,796.1	242,216.2	243,024.5
Industrial production	110,642.5	113,969.7	115,106.1	115,088.0	114,802.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,830.1	33,323.7	33,381.3	33,365.7	33,374.2
Durable manufacturing industries	42,991.1	44,136.3	45,473.5	45,813.6	45,530.0

The Foreign-Controlled Share of Total Assets, Sales and Profits, 1965-1986



Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA) Part 1 - Corporations 1986

In 1986 the foreign-controlled share of total assets of non-financial corporations was virtually unchanged from 1985, primarily due to a lack of significant acquisitions by either foreign or Canadian interests. The foreign-controlled share of sales and profits declined, mainly due to the poor performance of the energy industries.

Information contained in the report *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part 1 - Corporations, 1986*, released today, include:

Assets

The 1986 foreign-controlled share of assets increased by 0.2 percentage points to 23.6%.

Sales

The foreign-controlled share of sales fell by 1.3 percentage points to 27.6%, a full 10.0 percentage points below the 1971 high of 37.6%.

Profits

The foreign-controlled share of profits fell by 5.5 percentage points to 35.9%, some 10.9 percentage points below the 1969 high of 46.8%.

Energy Sector

Energy sector assets declined 8.1% from 1985, while sales declined 30% and profits fell 83%. A drop in crude oil prices and increased production costs contributed to these movements.

Foreign control of energy sector assets increased by 3.5 percentage points to a level of 42.4%.

(Continued on page 6)

Provincial Dimension

In 1986, the foreign-controlled share of Alberta's taxable income fell to 43.5% from 60.1% in 1985. Underlying this decline was a \$3.1 billion decrease in the taxable income of U.S.-controlled mining corporations. As a result, the foreign-controlled share of total taxable income declined by 5.7 percentage points to 38.4%.

Concentration

The share of assets controlled by Canada's leading 25 enterprises declined in 1985 and 1986, reversing a decade-long trend. However, in 1986 these enterprises still accounted for 35.1% of corporate assets, compared to 31.8% in 1980.

Based on a seven-year average (1980-86), foreign firms within the leading 50 enterprises realized 27.6 cents in profits for each dollar of equity, compared to 20.5 cents for all foreign-controlled firms and 16.8 cents for all Canadian private enterprises.

Financial Ratios

Profitability ratios demonstrate a generally superior performance by U.S.-controlled corporations when compared to their Canadian-controlled counterparts.

In addition, U.S.-controlled firms generated \$1.37 in sales for each dollar of assets compared to \$1.06 for Canadian-controlled companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7101-7353.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1986, Part I - Corporations (61-210, \$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean Boulakia (613-951-2617) Industrial Organization and

Industrial Product Price Index

November 1988

Preliminary figures for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) indicated that the IPPI rose 0.4% in November, reaching a level of 129.3. The Canadian-US exchange rate once again was a dominant factor in determining this month's movement, rising 2.5%, and causing increases particularly in the indexes for automobiles and paper products. Important price gains were posted, however, for primary metals and tobacco and tobacco products. Petroleum and coal products were estimated to have declined 3.6%.

Since November 1987, the IPPI has increased 3.4%. With the petroleum and coal product component excluded, the 12-month change would have been 5.2%.

Highlights

- Primary metals increased 2.9% in November, which reflected large changes recorded for copper and copper products, nickel products, zinc products and precious metals. Iron and steel products, which rose only slightly, exerted a moderating influence.
- Autos, trucks and other transportation equipment increased 1.2% over the month, due for the most part to the rise in the exchange rate. The revised impact in October for the introduction of the 1989 models in all markets is now 1.4% for passenger automobiles and 1.3% for trucks, chassis, and tractors.

- Paper and paper products moved up 1.2% from October. This advance was due primarily to gains seen for newsprint and pulp. Both reflected this month's rise in the exchange rate.
- Tobacco and tobacco products increased 1.1% over the month. The main contributions to the monthly movement were price increases for manufactured cigarettes and tobacco.
- Electrical and communication products rose 0.7% in November, mainly attributable to an increase listed for large appliances, coupled with price gains for various other electrical products. To a lesser degree, the exchange rate also influenced this component.
- Petroleum and coal products were estimated to have decreased 3.6% over the month. The principal causes of this month's change were marked drops in prices of gasoline and fuel oil.

(see table on page 8)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The November 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165) will be available towards the end of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index Nov. 1988 ²	% Change	
			Nov. 1988/ Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988/ Nov. 1987
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	129.3	0.4	3.4
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	134.2	0.8	5.2
Intermediate goods	61.6	128.4	0.5	5.2
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	132.6	1.8	13.2
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	127.1	0.2	2.8
Finished goods	38.4	130.9	0.2	0.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	135.9	0.1	3.0
Capital equipment	10.2	133.8	0.7	1.5
All other finished goods	17.9	127.0	0.0	-0.9
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.2	-0.1	1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	129.7	0.2	8.7
Beverages	1.9	149.7	0.1	4.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	162.8	1.1	6.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	132.4	0.0	6.7
Textile products	2.4	118.3	0.1	3.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	125.6	0.2	2.5
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	122.0	0.1	-1.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	139.6	0.0	4.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	144.6	1.2	8.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	153.4	0.2	7.6
Primary metal products	8.8	142.7	2.9	16.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	133.1	0.2	4.4
Machinery and equipment	4.8	131.0	0.5	3.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	132.3	1.2	-1.2
Electrical and communication products	5.0	133.4	0.7	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	140.3	0.1	2.9
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	89.0	-3.6	-14.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	134.2	0.4	8.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	137.5	0.1	3.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	96.7	-1.4	-8.6

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

November 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.6% between October and November 1988 to a preliminary level of 93.4. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component rose 0.6%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 3.5%, mainly as a result of the estimated 4.9% drop in crude oil prices.
- Animals and animal products, down 1.5%, primarily in response to lower prices for leather and skins (-5.2%), cattle (-3.0%) and hogs (-2.8%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 5.0%, due largely to higher prices for concentrates of copper (8.8%), nickel (15.8%) and precious metals (6.0%).

Year-Over-Year Change

Between November 1987 and November 1988, the RMPI declined 10.7%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI increased 3.7%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 31.2%, largely as a result of the 35.7% drop in crude petroleum prices.

- Animals and animal products, down 4.7%, primarily in response to lower prices for hogs (-17.0%), cattle (-5.2%) and fish (-13.0%), and in spite of higher prices (15.1%) for chickens.
- Non-ferrous metals, up 14.0%, mainly due to higher prices for concentrates of copper (27.1%), nickel (109.6%) and zinc (52.7%), partially offset by lower prices for radio-active concentrates (-21.6%), lead concentrates (-12.2%) and precious metals (-11.5%).
- Vegetable products, up 13.2%, primarily as a result of higher prices for cereals (17.9%), oilseeds (27.4%) and unrefined sugar (43.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The November 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$16.50/\$165.00) will be available at the end of January 1989. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981=100)

	Index		% Change	
	Relative Importance	Nov.1988 ¹	Nov.1988/ Oct.1988	Nov.1988/ Nov.1987
Raw materials total	100	93.4	-0.6	-10.7
Mineral fuels	45	65.7	-3.5	-31.2
Vegetable products	11	96.0	0.4	13.2
Animal and animal products	20	110.4	-1.5	-4.7
Wood products	8	129.4	-0.3	2.8
Ferrous materials	2	111.3	1.1	-1.2
Non-ferrous metals	11	133.8	5.0	14.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	132.4	0.2	4.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	116.2	0.6	3.7

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

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